

STANDARD 7 ENGLISH

MID-TERM 1 2020

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Read these instructions carefully.)

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 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 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 Candidate's 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 1-50, 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:

For questions 16 to 18, choose the correctly spelt word.

17. Dennis is a wolf in a sheeps skin.
- A. thief B. pretender
C. dodger D. liar

The correct answer is B.

On the Answer sheet:

16. [A] [B] [C] [D]

17. [A] [**B**] [C] [D]

18. [A] [B] [C] [D]

19. [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes number 17, 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.

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages.

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TURN OVER

Below is a passage . It contains blanks numbered 1 to 15. For each blank, choose the best alternative from the choices given.

Squirrels are the most resourceful animals 1 earth. They have the knack of saving up for 2 days.

Autumn can be 3 entertaining for them. That is the time 4 they begin the great harvest collection for 5 winter store. You can see them scampering 6 collecting nuts of all sorts. 7, they run from their storage point, usually a tree hollow, to the vast amount of wild nuts to be found in the forest.

8 beautiful animals are house-proud. They take great 9 to ensure that their nest is secure and warm 10 to tide them over the harsh winter. You 11 see them busily collecting soft pieces of bark, wood and leaves to make their 12.

After all their scavenging is done, and when the first, 13 hard frost arrives, they will seal 14 inside their nests for the 15 of the cold spell.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. | A. in | B. on | C. over | D. in the |
| 2. | A. rainy | B. cold | C. all | D. dry |
| 3. | A. very | B. also | C. too | D. quite |
| 4. | A. while | B. which | C. where | D. when |
| 5. | A. the | B. a | C. their | D. every |
| 6. | A. here and there | B. helter skelter | C. hither | D. over and over |
| 7. | A. Relentless | B. Effortless | C. Effortlessly | D. Relentlessly |
| 8. | A. Some | B. These | C. This | D. Those |
| 9. | A. brains | B. pride | C. pains | D. works |
| 10. | A. enough | B. a lot | C. that | D. fairly |
| 11. | A. have | B. should | C. could | D. will |
| 12. | A. nests | B. caves | C. dens | D. kraals |
| 13. | A. warm | B. humid | C. cold | D. hot |
| 14. | A. them | B. themselves | C. theirselves | D. themselfs |
| 15. | A. duration | B. length | C. stretch | D. space |

For questions 16 to 18, choose the alternative that best completes the sentences given.

16. The knights gave up after a long battle with the attackers.
A. surrendered
B. retreated
C. advanced
D. despaired
17. As children, we look up to successful members of the society.
A. depend on
B. desire
C. respect
D. envy
18. Mr. Juma promised to look into the matter.
A. investigate
B. deal with
C. follow
D. decide on

For questions 19 and 21, choose the word that best fills in the blank space.

19. The thief was unable to jump _____ the perimeter wall.
A. across
B. over
C. through
D. into
20. That is the lady _____ won the prize.
A. whom
B. which
C. when
D. who
21. All members agreed _____ his idea.
A. with
B. to
C. over
D. in

For questions 22 and 23, choose the phrase that best completes the given sentence.

22. So interesting was the storybook, _____
A. so I read it in a day.
B. therefore I read it in a day.
C. that I read it in a day.
D. and I read it in a day.
23. If you leave early, _____
A. you can catch the first bus.
B. you could catch the first bus.
C. you will catch the first bus.
D. you may catch the first bus.

For questions 24 and 25 choose the odd one out.

24. A. pelt
B. palm
C. calm
D. calf
25. A. class
B. team
C. shoal
D. boys

Read the following passage then answer questions 26 to 38.

“For sheer ferocity and cunning,” said Mr. Grant, “the African buffalo takes a lot of beating. Don’t I know it! I had a close shave with one over yonder” _____ he nodded towards where the east coast of Africa lay below the horizon to starboard. “The time I remember specially was in Portuguese territory, some distance north of Tete on the Zambezi river. I wounded a big bull. He went off into the bush and I followed, hoping to finish him off. I didn’t know then what I know now about buffalo; and it cost me a broken rib to find out!” He paused to relight his pipe.

“I’d gone about half a mile,” Mr. Grant went on, “and was peering ahead, thinking I’d see the animal any minute, when I heard a furious snort and a crashing of branches behind me. The buffalo had done its usual trick of doubling back on its own tracks, waiting for me to pass, and charging from the rear.

There was no time to shoot, hardly enough even to turn. I made a desperate jump aside. The point of its horn just missed me, but the curve of it struck me in the side and sent me spinning into the under-growth.

The buffalo spun round and made at me again. I thought I was done for, I was flat on my back with my side hurting like blazes - I had felt the rib snap - and my rifle had flown out of my hands. But by the mercy of Providence I was close to a big fallen tree; I managed to wriggle into the gap between it and the ground, and hoped the buffalo would give up and clear off.

But not a bit of it! Getting down on its knees, the bull tried to pull me out with its horns, blowing hot breath and saliva all over me. I wriggled further away and it promptly plunged round to the other side of the tree, so I had to squirm back under it again. My rifle was lying where it had dropped - about three yards away. It might have been in the moon for all the chance I had of getting hold of it.

The buffalo was grunting and blowing, ripping off great splinters of the tree trunk with its horns, and tearing away clods of earth. This went on for the best part of an hour. It would have got me in the end if three of my men hadn’t come along to look for me. The buffalo turned to chase them off, sending them scrambling up the nearest trees. The animal’s attention was only taken off me for a few seconds, but it gave me just long enough to crawl out to get the rifle. I shot it dead as it returned. Seeing it drop, the men came down out of the trees, and helped me back to camp.

26. Which of the following statements is **not** true according to the first paragraph?
- The writer is a Portuguese native.
 - The writer's rib was broken by a buffalo.
 - The African buffalo is very fierce.
 - The writer attacked the buffalo but did not kill it.
27. The phrase 'a close shave' means
- the writer came very close to the buffalo.
 - the buffalo territory is near the writer's home.
 - the writer had a near to death encounter.
 - the writer came close to shaving a buffalo.
28. When did the buffalo attack the writer?
- After he had walked half a mile away from it.
 - As soon as he walked past it.
 - When he began peering ahead.
 - When it realized that he was confused.
29. What was the buffalo's usual trick?
- Doubling on its own tracks.
 - Frightening the target.
 - Attacking at the slightest opportunity.
 - Planning to attack from behind.
30. Which of the following proverbs best summarizes the third paragraph?
- Out of sight out of mind.
 - Once bitten twice shy.
 - Surprise beats even the strongest.
 - A friend in need is a friend indeed.
31. Why do you think the branches crashed?
- The massive size of the buffalo moved them.
 - The animal was moving very fast.
 - The bush was very thick.
 - It was the animal's trick to have the writer move so that it could attack easily.
32. Why was the writer unable to shoot?
- Things happened too fast.
 - The gun failed to release the bullet.
 - The writer was too scared to move.
 - He was in intense pain.
33. What saved the writer?
- His colleagues shot the buffalo.
 - The animal gave up.
 - His colleagues presence distracted the animal for a while.
 - The huge log.
34. How does the writer describe the pain in his side?
- Unbearable.
 - It gave him a burning sensation.
 - Deadly.
 - Undescribable.
35. Why does the writer say that 'the raffle might have been in the moon'?
- It was very close to the buffalo.
 - It could not help at all.
 - It was far away.
 - Getting to it was a tall order.
36. For how long did the buffalo try to get to the writer?
- For more than half an hour.
 - A long time.
 - An hour and some minutes.
 - For half an hour.
37. How did the writer's counterparts save themselves?
- By hiding in the undergrowth.
 - By shooting at the animal.
 - By climbing up trees.
 - By hiding in the bushes.
38. The best title for the passage could be?
- The four hunters.
 - An encounter with a buffalo.
 - Life in the wild.
 - Why buffalos are dangerous.

Read the passage below and answer questions 39 - 50.

Some of the most dangerous indoor pollutants are radon asbestos, carbonmonoxide, nitrogen dioxide and organic gases that cause respiratory irritations, nausea, fatigue and headaches, contribute to lung cancer, liver and central nervous system damage.

Along with oxygen, we breathe these harmful substitutes every day. But there are things we can do to purify our indoor air and protect our health. Use air-cleaning houseplants. Houseplants not only convert carbondioxide to oxygen but also trap and absorb many pollutants through their natural process of photosynthesis. Luckily, plants are very effective at removing gases such as carbondioxide, benzene and cigarette smoke. The best air-purifying plants are aloe vera, bamboo palms and philodendrons.

Ventilate your space properly. Air purification devices can reduce the amount of pollutants in indoor air. Clean the filters regularly. You can use filters with activated carbon, which is very effective, as pollutant gases are attracted by and stick to the carbon.

You should not rely solely on outdoor air to refresh your space. Outdoor air is not completely clean; it contains many pollutants. The best way to keep air healthy is to eliminate the source of pollutants as much as possible.

We spend most of our time indoors, but continue to worry about pollution, gas emissions and smog outside. However, indoor air can be more hazardous than outdoors. This is due to the levels of humidity in closed spaces, which support growth of bacteria and intensify the existing pollutants. The concentration of pollutants per unit of air can be 10 to 50 times greater indoors than outside. Indoor air is perfectly, absorbed and exchanged with fresh air, leading to breathing a higher concentration of pollutants per breath.

Some of the indoor air pollutants include tobacco, which is known to cause cancer in smokers. What few of us realize is that passive smokers also run a high risk of developing cancer, nose or throat irritations, bronchities and asthma. Tobacco smoke, being thick, is not completely absorbed or exchanged with fresh air, so it becomes smog that sits around the house.

Volatile organic compounds are regularly used in houses. Perfumes and hair sprays, various detergents, air fresheners, polishers, fragrance candles can cause eye, nose and throat irritation, headaches and nausea.

Similarly, pesticides and other bug repellents cause respiratory irritation, impaired lung function and may even cause asthma and damage to the central nervous system.

Animal dander, dust mites and pollen from indoor plants can cause allergic reactions and asthma attacks to people with respiratory problems.

Various bacteria also exists in indoor air, as well as mould, mildew and fungi, which may cause eye, nose and respiratory irritation, skin rash and other allergic reactions.

39. Why is indoor air more dangerous?
 A. It supports growth of bacteria and intensifies pollutants.
 B. There is high humidity in closed spaces.
 C. Concentration of pollutants per unit is higher.
 D. Indoors have a high number of occupants.
40. Tobacco causes all the following except?
 A. Cancer.
 B. Nose or throat irritations.
 C. Asthma.
 D. Death.
41. Who are passive smokers?
 A. Those who smoke from indoors.
 B. The lazy smokers.
 C. Those who inhale tobacco smoke produced by smokers.
 D. Those who smoke leisurely.
42. The phrase 'few of us realize' means?
 A. Some people don't discover.
 B. Hardly any people realize.
 C. It is common knowledge to a few.
 D. Nobody realizes.
43. According to the third paragraph, we can conclude that?
 A. Most of the organic compounds used in the house are harmful.
 B. Perfumes and hair sprays cause blindness.
 C. Headaches and nausea are signs of pollution.
 D. Indoors should be free from organic compounds.
44. Radon asbestos and carbon monoxide are given as examples of
 A. the most dangerous indoor pollutants.
 B. the only indoor pollutants.
 C. examples of the most dangerous indoor pollutants.
 D. causes of respiratory irritations.
45. Most of the pollutants affect the?
 A. The central nervous system.
 B. The eyes.
 C. The ears.
 D. The breathing system.
46. Which of the following statements is not true?
 A. Lungs are parts of the respiratory system.
 B. Carbon dioxide is the most harmful gas.
 C. The air we breath in is a mixture of gases.
 D. Plants purify air.
47. The word purify has been used to mean?
 A. To maintain
 B. To exchange
 C. To clean
 D. To remove
48. Why is activated carbon the best in purifying air?
 A. The carbon attracts the pollutants thus drawing them from the air.
 B. It is effective.
 C. It works very fast.
 D. It lasts longer.
49. According to the last paragraph, we can conclude that?
 A. Our houses are full of pollutants.
 B. All the air we breath in is harmful.
 C. Sources of pollutants should be kept out of the house.
 D. Keeping air healthy is an uphill task.
50. The best title for the passage could be?
 A. Sources of pollutants.
 B. How to keep the air we breath in healthy.
 C. Why the air we breath in is unhealthy.
 D. Carbon compounds in our homes.