

OPENER STD 7 TERM 2 2020

ENGLISH

NAME.....

Learner's Number

Gender Boy

Girl

County name County code

Sub county name Sub county code

School name School code

The grid below is to be filled by the teacher after marking the learner's work

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Numbers 1-15				
Measurement 16-23				
Geometry 24-25				

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

Our football team confidently jogged 1 the pitch, sure of 2 the opponents'. After all, we had won all the matches 3 them before. Immediately the referee blew the whistle, 4 began cheering 5. Our cheering squad was 6 all over the district. We had horns which we blew hard to 7 our opponents. In ten minutes' 8, the scores were 1-0 in favour of our opponents. Our coach became 9 we could see him pacing up and down. By half-time, our opponents had scored three goals, we 10 had none. 11, we continued cheering our team 12 the sound of the horn had become softer. The second half was not any 13. Three easy goals were scored into our goal. To add insults to 14, our opponents were awarded a penalty which 15 scored with ease.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. in | B. into | C. inside | D. onto |
| 2. A. winning | B. scoring | C. beating | D. conquering |
| 3. A. with | B. against | C. over | D. of |
| 4. A. we | B. she | C. he | D. they |
| 5. A. seriously | B. loudly | C. madly | D. confidently |
| 6. A. popular | B. famous | C. known | D. admired |
| 7. A. intimidate | B. scare | C. frighten | D. threaten |
| 8. A. duration | B. time | C. period | D. lapse |
| 9. A. excited | B. anxious | C. scared | D. threatened |
| 10. A. already | B. still | C. even | D. also |
| 11. A. Furthermore | B. Nevertheless | C. Consequently | D. In addition |
| 12. A. if | B. when | C. although | D. while |
| 13. A. better | B. good | C. well | D. best |
| 14. A. defeat | B. pain | C. loss | D. injury |
| 15. A. she | B. he | C. they | D. we |

For questions 16 to 18, choose the **BEST** alternative to fill in the blank spaces.

16. In class, we should love _____.

- A. each one
- B. each other
- C. one another
- D. one and another

17. Did he object _____ my request?

- A. with
- B. in
- C. to
- D. on

18. All the family members _____ Jack were present.

- A. but
- B. not
- C. also
- D. or

For questions 19 to 21, choose the alternative that **BEST** completes the blank spaces.

19. Not only were the children hungry, _____ also tired.

- A. or
- B. but
- C. and
- D. even

20. We all love games _____?

- A. isn't it
- B. is it
- C. do we
- D. don't we

21. Musa is very lucky, I wish I _____ him.

- A. am
- B. were
- C. was
- D. could be

For questions 22 and 23, choose the word that is the **OPPOSITE** of the underlined word.

22. Hard work is always rewarded.

- A. prized
- B. punished
- C. gifted
- D. ignored

23. My aunt is quite a generous lady.

- A. mean
- B. kind
- C. good
- D. extravagant

For questions 24 and 25, choose the alternative that is **CORRECTLY** punctuated.

24. A. "Which car is theirs? he asked."
B. "Which car is their's? he asked."
C. "Which car is theirs?" he asked "
D. "Which car is theirs'?" he asked"

25. A. I asked her, "What are you doing now?"
B. "I asked her", What are you doing now?
C. I asked her? What are you doing now!
D. I asked her! "What are you doing now!"

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

The bank cashier had served her warmly, “Bye and have a nice weekend,” the cashier said to Eunice as she later left the counter. “Thank you,” Eunice said and left the counter.

She stepped out of the banking hall clutching her hand bag in which she had kept the four thousand shillings she had just withdrawn. Many questions crisscrossed her mind, making her too pre-occupied to see the security guard who waved her good bye.

Eunice Kavoi was still thinking about how she would manage with this little money. She remembered the many needs she had. She would need at least five times the money she had to meet half of her financial obligations.

As she waded through the masses of street walkers, Eunice noticed she had covered so much distance without knowing it. From time to time, she would collide with people going in the opposite direction head-on. “Sorry!” some would say after noticing her absent-mindedness. Then, she heard someone talk on a public address system. They were smartly dressed street preachers.

“Come to Jesus! Come the way you are! He has seen your problems. Come to Him and He is going to relieve you. For twenty years, you’ve been childless. This has caused you a lot of domestic trouble! You have spent all the money on doctors and traditional healers in vain. Let’s pray together and your problems will end. He is the giver of gold and silver! He can multiply your money two-fold, or even ten times! Come!”

Eunice was taken aback. These must be prophets, otherwise, how could they know about my problems! She thought. Then she saw many people move forward; smartly dressed people. Ladies and gentlemen. The ladies had handbags like hers. She was sceptical at first. Could these be conmen? She wondered. Then she changed her mind and joined the congregation.

They all knelt down as the (preachers) prayed for them in turns. They (preachers) placed their hands on the believers’ heads and prayed vigorously ordering the demons leave immediately.

Two ‘preachers’ finally descended on Eunice and prayed for her problems; barrenness and poverty. They told her to believe and all her problems would vanish. When the prayers were over, the congregation that now had become big, were given envelopes. Put any amount of money you want us to pray for in that envelope and place on this table. We are going to pray and the Lord is going to perform a miracle!” the ‘preacher’ announced as he led in a chorus. Eunice thought fast. She took an envelope from a nearby usher, put her four thousand shillings in, sealed and placed it on the table. She did it in a hurry to ensure she was not left out of the money-multiplying prayer.

“Father, here’s the money from your faithful servants. Multiply it. As you multiplied the fish and bread. Multiply it! Ten times, twenty time! Hundred times! In your name;.....Amen!” The preacher concluded his prayer.

Everyone was given back their envelopes. Many of the envelopes had grown bigger. Eunice was among the biggest. She walked forward and thanked the preacher. “Walk up to that stream, wash your face and then open your envelope if there are no people watching you. Or else go to a safe place and count your money! the preacher instructed.

Eunice’s face beamed with joy. She washed her face and looked around. There were people around; she then walked straight to her favourite hotel. She sat down and ordered for her favourite meal- rice and chicken. She enjoyed the sumptuous meal then opened her handbag and fished out the bulging envelope. She confidently unsealed it. Inside the envelope was a neatly arranged stack of

of papers staring at her.

Like a mad woman, she shot out of the hotel screaming "They have stolen my money! Woooo!" she screamed as she picked her bag and ran towards the exit. Something pricked the envelope as she ran out. Pieces of neatly cut newspapers littered the place.

26. From the passage, it is **TRUE** that the bank workers were
- A. honest B. courteous
C. careful D. kind
27. Which of the following statement is **TRUE** about Eunice as she walked out of the banking hall? She
- A. saw the security guard but ignored them.
B. saw people looking at her handbag.
C. was too worried about her problems to see the security guard.
D. was thinking about her handbag.
28. How much money did Eunice require to fully meet all her financial needs?
- A. Ksh.40,000 B. Ksh.20,000
C. Ksh.8,000 D. Ksh.4,000
29. Why do you think the preachers mentioned Eunice's problems? To
- A. help her. B. trap her.
C. convince her. D. confuse her.
30. The word '**sceptical**' as used in the passage means
- A. doubtful B. sure
C. scared D. careful
31. From the passage, it can be concluded that
- A. the preachers could perform miracles.
B. money can be multiplied.
C. some of the money actually multiplied.
D. the preacher had some information about Eunice.
32. The instructions that Eunice goes to wash her face indicate that
- A. she was holy.
B. she was sceptical.
C. the miracle was real.
D. the preachers wanted her to leave the scene.
33. As Eunice walked into the hotel, she must have felt
- A. confident B. unsure
C. doubtful D. confused
34. Eunice's face beamed with joy because she
- A. had washed it.
B. thought she had a lot of money.
C. was about to eat a sumptuous meal.
D. was going to her favourite hotel.
35. After leaving the hotel, Eunice is **LIKELY** to have gone
- A. back to the bank.
B. back to her house.
C. to look for the preacher.
D. to roam the streets.
36. Which of the following represents the **CORRECT** order of events at the hotel?
- A. Ordering, eating, opening handbag, running out, screaming.
B. Eating, screaming, running out, opening handbag, ordering.
C. Eating, opening handbag, ordering, running out, screaming.
D. Ordering, eating, opening handbag, screaming, running out.
37. Eunice can be described as desperate
- A. and suspicious.
B. but cautious.
C. but wise.
D. and glib.
38. Which of the following **BEST** summarises the story?
- A. Every dog has its day.
B. He who prays prospers.
C. Necessity is the mother of invention.
D. All that glitters is not gold.

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

Crime is one of the most persistent social ills in our world today. Each day, there are reports of stolen, vandalised and people injured, maimed or even killed in criminal acts. People do not feel safe to go about their day-to-day activities without worrying about their safety or that of their loved ones. Millions of shillings are spent in securing property against theft or vandalism.

Apart from violent crimes, there are the so called soft crimes. These are crimes that do not involve the use of force. Rather, they are committed through careful planning and connivance seemingly harmless ways. They include crimes like bribery, fraud, embezzlement, drug trafficking, extortion and forgery. Such crimes usually involve **colossal** amounts of money. Cases have been reported of people entrusted with lots of money walking away with it, undetected. For instance, recently, a security guard assigned to provide security for a vehicle transporting millions of shillings to the banks simply took off with the whole loot and disappeared into thin air. Luckily, after two weeks of searching, he was found hiding far away from the scene of crime, with the whole amount still intact.

Crime indeed has become **a pain in the neck of society**. The government spends a sizeable amount of its budget in fighting crime or securing its citizens against this melody. It has become necessary to increase the size of the police force, and to acquire more and more sophisticated ammunition to keep criminals at bay. However, despite all these measures, there's need for more permanent and workable solution to this problem.

One of the ways to deal with the vice is through education. Young people in our educational institutions should be enlightened on the dangers of crime and the virtues of an upright life. They should be motivated to earn their living in an honest manner. They should be convinced beyond doubt that crime does not pay. If possible, they should be exposed to people whose lives have been made miserable because they were involved in crime. On the contrary, they could be encouraged to interact with people whose lives are successful owing to their choosing to lead a life of integrity.

Another way of dealing with crime is to ensure young people do not find refuge in idleness. As is commonly said, an idle mind is the devil's workshop. An idle person spends time scheming of ways to be occupied, some of which may involve criminal activities. The role of keeping these idle minds busy mainly rests on the shoulders of the government. They have to keep the citizens gainfully occupied. This can be done directly by creating jobs or indirectly by creating an environment that encourages people to be innovative and create jobs for themselves.

When all is said and done, it is upon an individual to guard himself against a crime. All possible measures should be taken to ensure that you don't fall victim to acts of crime. These include avoiding dangerous places being wary of strangers who acts in a suspicious manner and avoiding senseless display of things that might attract criminals. As the saying goes, it is better to be safe than sorry.

39. Crime is a "persistent social ill" means it is
- dangerous
 - stubborn
 - disturbing
 - recurring
40. According to the first paragraph
- people do not go about their day-to-day activities.
 - millions of shillings are stolen each day.
 - life and property are affected by crime.
 - each day, there are reports of people feeling unsafe.
41. "Soft crimes" according to the passage are those that
- involve little use of force.
 - are totally harmless.
 - involve trusted people.
 - must be planned carefully.
42. The term "**colossal**" as used in the passage can be replaced with
- many
 - high
 - huge
 - much
43. Why do you think people can get away with money undetected? They
- are often trusted with the money.
 - normally walk away silently.
 - disappear into thin air.
 - are involved in 'soft crimes,
44. The phrase "**a pain in the neck**" as used in the passage means a problem that
- cannot be solved.
 - affects everybody.
 - is very disturbing
 - must be solved.
45. Which of the following is **NOT** a measure taken by the government to fight crime?
- Increasing the number of police officers.
 - Buying more complicated weapons.
 - Spending more money on security matters.
 - Asking people to be more careful.
46. According to the writer, young people in educational institutions should
- earn their living in an honest manner.
 - be encouraged to stop crime.
 - interact with good people only.
 - learn about the dangers of crime.
47. An idle person
- is the devil's workshop.
 - can be a refugee.
 - is a criminal.
 - can plan criminal activities.
48. The government can reduce idleness by
- reducing criminal activities.
 - creating a good environment.
 - encouraging people to create jobs.
 - keeping idle minds busy.
49. Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE** according to the last paragraph? We
- have to arm ourselves against crime.
 - need to be careful all the time.
 - must be wary of suspicious looking people.
 - should not show off our property unnecessarily.
50. Which of the following is the **BEST** title for this passage?
- Crime in the society.
 - Criminals in the society.
 - Crime does not pay.
 - Fighting crime.