Class 7 mid-term 1 August 2021 English

	Read the passage below. It contains blank spaces numbered 1 to 15. For each blank space, choose							
the best answer from the choices given.							<u> </u>	
				ay in	water 2 com	es out 3	the	
	nigh	The hippopotamus 1 most of the day in water 2 comes out 3 the ght to graze, 4 walking long distances in search of food. When it 5 in water, it						
	clos	closes its nostrils and eyes so that the water 6 get in. A hippopotamus gets 7 name						
	fron	m a Greek translation meaning 'River horse'.						
It is a herbivorous and lives in8 of fifteen or more animals. The female							thto	
1	one	calf 9 an eigh	nteen-month gestation		10 A female hir	to will on away f	en io	
	the :	one calf 9 an eighteen-month gestation 10. A female hippo will go away from the group to have her baby for ten to forty -four days. The baby is born alive and under water. Its first						
		11 is to 12	to the surface so t	hat it	can 13 The	mother narses it i	o mae maer	
	wate	er but occasionally givin	ng ita 14 on	her b	ack. It is believed that	it can stay 15	ARCCI	
	wate	ater for about fifteen minutes.						
	1/2	en ²					20.00	
	1.	A. takes	B. gets		C. uses	D. spends		
	2.	A. but	B. also		C. again	D. it		
	3.	A. at	B. over		C. in	D. within	2	
	4.	A. often	B. after		C. hard	D. rare		
	5.	A. sinks	B. sulmnerges		C. drowns	D. cools	1.15	
	6.	A. can't	B. does		C. will	D. doesn't		
	7.	A. its	B. their		C. it's	D. his	200	
		A. flocks	B. herds		C. packs	D. bunches		
		A. before	B. during		C. following	D. after	•	
		A. days	B. period		C. years	D. season		
		A. act	B. hobby			D. statement	(4	
1000		A. run	B. swing		C. swim	D. gallop	¥	
		A. drink	B. eat			D. ganop D. breath	51	
		A. lift	B. ride		C. trip	D. push		
		A. across	B. above		C. under	D. push D. into		
- 0300	***	71. ucross	D. above		C. under	D. mo		
	For questions 16 and 17, choose the			For questions 18 and 19, choose the				
	options which best fills the blank spaces. 16. I have come if I knew you were		sentence which is correctly punctuated.			d.		
			18.	18. A. What we all know is that he tried h				
		around.			best;			
		A. could			B. What we all know	is that he tried his	2	
		B. should	8,		best:			
	19.0	C. would			C. What we all know	is that he tried his	2	
		D. may			best?	is that the tited its		
	E	×	34		D. What we all know	is that he tried his	ę	
	17.	17. Good handwriters usually write their we			best.		•	
19		ink.						
		A. with	at .	19.	A. "Look at you!" he	ordered	ž	
		B. by	я в		B. "Look at you," he		•	
	0.5	C. of	13 15 pt	8 8	C. "Look at you," he		n n	
		D. in	8	is	D. "Look at you?" he			
19		R a	10		2. Door at jour. He	unacu.		

For questions 20 to 22, choose the best alternatives to complete the sentences. 20. The journey was _____ long for the children to walk. A. too B. so C. such D. very 21. The visitors are not coming today, A. aren't they? B. are they? C. will they? D. won't they?

22. Do you have ____ luggage with you?
A. a lot of B. many
C. some D. any

For questions 23 to 25, choose the word that means the same as the underlined words.

 Uncle Sam is a person who builds using stones and bricks.

A. Mason C. Plumber B. Tailor
D. Fisherman

 My father bought new wooden beds, chairs and tables.

A. Stationery

B. Cutlery

C. Furniture

D. Confectionery

25. A person who treats people's eyes came to our house.

A. Dentist

B. Optician

C. Surgeon

D. Vendor

Read the passage below and answer questions 26 to 38.

One Saturday night, extreme hunger dug deep into hyena's stomach so much that he hardly slept. The wind blew powerfully swaying the trees from side to side. He stepped out of his tiny hut and wondered how he would get a hearty meat immediately.

The following morning, the first rays of the sun found him awake. The first sight that met his eyes was a beautiful calf that was grazing on the other ridge of the hill. His stomach rumbled and he salivated profusely. He wished he could fly but all those were wishful thoughts. He resolved to go for the opportunity although his legs were very weak.

He was lucky to reach the calf and discovered that it was tied on a peg with a strong leather rope. Greed had taken the better part of the hyena who started by eating the rope and thereafter eat the calf up. The already frightened calf was moving frantically from side to side looking for a way to escape.

The hyena had hardly eaten half of the rope when the calf took off at high speed disappearing round a corner. The hyena, disappointed, lay down crying and thinking of how to get the next meal.

Squirrel passed by and found the hyena in that pathetic state. He inquired to know what the matter was but the hyena claimed that he had a terrible toothache. Squirrel moved closer to examine the tooth that could be disturbing the hyena. Poor squirrel! In a flash of a second, he was travelling down into the empty stomach of the greedy hyena.

- 26. Because of hunger, the hyena
 - A. did not sleep at all.
 - B. did not sleep well.
 - C. slept soundly.
 - D. was digging his stomach.
- 27. Why were the trees swaying from side to side?
 - A. They were driven by the rain.
 - B. The wind was weak against them.
 - C. The wind was strong against them.
 - D. There was a powerful storm.
- 28. When the hyena woke up, he
 - A. could not see clearly.
 - B. almost died of hunger.

- C. saw the rays of the sun.
- D. saw a beautiful calf grazing
- 29. What made the hyena salivate profusely? The
 - A. rumbling stomach
 - B. sight of the calf
 - C. biting hunger
 - D. thought of a squirrel
- 30. The wishful thoughts mentioned in the passage is the ability to
 - A. reach the other ridge
 - B. eat a full calf
 - C. fly
 - D. have stronger legs

- 31. The word opportunity as used in the passage means
 - A. choice
- B. idea
- C. thought
- D. chance
- 32. What did the hyena do due to his greed? He
 - A. salivated over the calf
 - B. started by eating the rope.
 - C. let the calf escape.
 - D. began by eating the calf.
- 33. The calf was moving from side to side due

- A. worry
- B. fear
- C. stroke
- D. hurry
- 34. By eating the leather rope first, the hyena was
 - A. clever
 - B. confused
 - C. hungry
 - D. stupid

- According to the writer, the hvena could not capture the calf again because
 - A. the rope was now half.
 - B. the calf was stronger
 - C. The calf's speed was high
 - D. there was a sharp corner
- 36. What was the hyena's reaction after losing the calf?
 - A. Anger
- B. Curiosity
- C. Disappointment D. Satisfaction
- 37. What is true about the squirrel in the last paragraph? He
 - A. found the hyena eating the rope
 - B. claimed that he was a doctor.
 - C. fell into the hyena's trap.
 - D. wished to solve the hyena's anger.
- 38. Which of these sentences best summarises the story?
 - A. The hungry squirrel
 - B. An opportunity
 - C. The foolish hyena
 - D. The courageous squirrel

Read the following passage and answer questions 39 to 50

Protection is the act of shielding or defending a person from danger, loss or injury. Children have a right to be protected because they are vulnerable and because most of the time, they are not aware of their rights. In most situations, the duty of protection is in the hands of parents or guardians and the state.

Their duty is to ensure that children are not exposed to any physical or emotional danger. Examples of physical danger are when the child is subjected to forced labour, beaten up or abuses drugs.

Emotional dangers is where a child is subjected to conditions that make them unhappy and are neglected. This makes it difficult for them to concentrate in school. Apart from parents, members of the community also have a duty to protect children from all forms of abuse. Teachers, religious leaders, neighbours, health officers all have the duty to protect the children and ensure that they are not exposed to any form of danger.

If they suspect that a child is being abused or is likely to be abused, they are supposed to report the case to authorities such as the police or children officers who can assist them.

However, if it is an issue such as custody or maintenance of a child, then mediation can be done between the parents by a children's officer or advocate. Mediation is a decision made out of court that enables both parties to get a desired outcome without having to go through the judicial system.

The police have a duty to ensure that after a case is reported, it is properly investigated and adequate evidence is collected. After investigations are carried out, and arrest is made, the matter goes to court if it is a criminal case.

The protection by the court comes in through the courts. Where there is a suspicion that a child's right have been violated, an adult applies to court on behalf of a child so that the matter can be determined. If it is found that the child's rights have been violated, court will make a decision to ensure that the child's rights are no longer violated.

- **39.** Children who are not aware of their rights can be described as
 - A. weak
- B. unfortunate
- C. illiterate
- D. ignorant
- 40. Parents, guardians and the state
 - A. are not the only ones to protect the children.
 - B. are not doing enough in child protection.
 - C. are the only ones to protect children.
 - D. have abandoned their duties on children protection.
- 41. Which of the following would not fall under emotional or physical danger?
 - A. Giving the child work that he cannot perform due to age.
 - B. When a child is reminded about a past behaviour
 - C. Punishing a child for inability to perform a given task.
 - D. When a child is made to bathe against his wish.
- **42.** When a child does not concentrate in school, it could be because
 - A. they are being given too much work.
 - B. they are not being fed on the right diet.
 - C. something is making them unhappy.
 - D. they are bored in school.
- 43. When would police be useful in the protection of child's rights?
 - A. Getting a report from people.
 - B. Looking for children who have complaints.
 - C. Punishing any person suspected to be violating a child's right.
 - D. Helping children how to identify people who could violate their rights.
- 44. Suspicion of a child being abused or likely to be abused
 - A. must have an eye witness before being reported.
 - B. should be done before it happens
 - C. should only be done when a child has complained
 - D. is only acceptable if there are adults involved.

- **45.** What do you think is the main work of the mediator?
 - A. Making two parties come to an amicable solution.
 - B. Finding out who between the two is to blame.
 - C. Ensuring that the court is well advised on a case.
 - D. Advising the child on who between the two parents is better.
- 46. Courts are likely to listen to cases which
 - " A. the mediator has already concluded.
 - B. neither the mediator nor the advocate have involved the police in.
 - C. involve only adults on their own.
 - D. the mediator is unable to conclude out of court.
- 47. A court case could fail in court if
 - A. the police decide to withdraw the case.
 - B. investigation and collection of evidence is weak.
 - C. the witnesses support the police during investigation.
 - D. a lot of evidence is given against one individual.
- 48. In a court case, the court usually represents
 - A. the child.
 - B. the advocate.
 - C. the state.
 - D. either of the parents.
- 49. The final decision in a court in a violation case is to
 - A. expose the evils in the society.
 - B. ensure both the child and parents are happy.
 - C. appreciate the work done by advocates and the police.
 - D. ensure the child's rights are respected.
- 50. The best title for this passage would be
 - A. A child's rights
 - B. Work of the courts
 - C. The state and police
 - D. Freedom for the children