

CLASS 7 END TERM 3 DECEMBER 2021

ENGLISH

Read the passage below and answer questions 1 to 15.

One day Nabulo was woken up very early. 1 in the village was 2 excited. They had all gathered at the meeting place and 3 was paying any attention to Nabulo. She went 4 to hear what it was all about. Everyone seemed to be talking at 5 but she kept hearing the name Sikanywabongo, 6 means 'the drinker of brains'. The name alone was enough to 7 her. 8 she began to gather that the name belonged to a terrible monster 9 was frightening all the villages around. He used to 10 holes in people's heads and suck out their brains.

11 poor Nabulo became even more frightened when she heard 12 of the people say, "We 13 give him a slave. Then he will leave us alone." 14 Nabulo was the only slave in the little village, she knew they 15 her. So she began to run away.

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|-----|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. Someone | B. Everyone | C. No one | D. Everything |
| 2. | A. so | B. too | C. very | D. such |
| 3. | A. everybody | B. somebody | C. someone | D. no one |
| 4. | A. closer | B. near | C. close | D. nearer |
| 5. | A. ones | B. same | C. once | D. similar |
| 6. | A. which | B. who | C. whom | D. whose |
| 7. | A. surprise | B. delighted | C. fear | D. frighten |
| 8. | A. Quickly | B. Gradually | C. Immediately | D. Soon |
| 9. | A. whom | B. which | C. who | D. whose |
| 10. | A. beat | B. bit | C. bitten | D. bite |
| 11. | A. And | B. Then | C. But | D. so |
| 12. | A. some | B. all | C. both | D. most |
| 13. | A. must | B. should | C. could | D. would |
| 14. | A. Therefore | B. Although | C. Since | D. Then |
| 15. | A. mean | B. meant | C. means | D. meaning |

For questions 16 and 17, choose the correct question tags.

16. You don't like getting tired, _____?
A. isn't it B. would you
C. do you D. did you
17. All of you get up, _____?
A. can't you B. will you
C. don't you D. couldn't you

In questions 18 and 19, choose the best alternative to fill the blank spaces in each sentence.

18. Of the two friends in our estate,
A. I admire Janet more.
B. I like Janet best.
C. all of them are beautiful.
D. I don't admire neither of them.
19. Are you courageous enough
A. because you are just a child?
B. to address them on your own?
C. that you can swim to the deep end?
D. such that we can leave you alone?

In questions 20 to 22, replace the underlined words with the best alternative from the choices given.

20. My friend called on me yesterday.
A. visited B. rang
C. shouted my name D. remembered
21. We were lucky to extinguish the fire before it caught the roof.
A. put on B. put off
C. put out D. put up
22. The villagers have to make do with the little supply left.
A. survive B. manage
C. store D. save

For each of the phrases in questions 23 to 25, choose the best ending.

23. Having left his competitors behind
A. the competition ended.
B. the other animals gave up.
C. there was total silence.
D. Hare sat down and rested.

24. Although you attend lessons everyday
 A. and the others do not.
 B. you will only do well if you study hard.
 C. all of us also attend.
 D. it is time to focus.

25. My sister has too many toys
 A. to get bored over the weekend.
 B. so she likes playing with them.
 C. that she throws them all over the place.
 D. such that she hardly does her chores.

Read the passage below and answer questions 26 to 38.

Sexually transmitted infections, usually abbreviated as STIs, are a group of infections that commonly affect the genital tract. As the name implies, such infections are spread mainly via unprotected sexual encounters. STIs are more common in adolescents, and in individuals who have multiple sexual partners.

The commonly known STIs are chlamydia and gonorrhoea. The rates of these infections have increased in recent years, raising concerns in public health circles. Chlamydia tends to run a silent course, usually with no telltale symptoms, hence the tendency for it to spread uncontrollably. Gonorrhoea usually presents with an unusual vaginal discharge, or penile discharge in men. There may also be urinary symptoms. Harboring one sexual infection is known to be a risk factor to other infections, including HIV. If a sexual infection is suspected, prompt testing and appropriate treatment is advised. Most public and private health facilities have capacity to test and treat STIs. In addition, all individuals who would have had sexual encounters with the infected person requires tracing, testing and appropriate treatment too. This is the only way to limit exponential spread of STIs to others.

STIs have potential grave consequences on the reproductive system. In best case scenarios, an STI identified and treated early may not have long lasting effects on reproduction. However, both chlamydia and gonorrhoea can irreversibly damage the reproductive organs.

Women may end up with chronic infections that might affect both the fallopian tubes and uterine (womb) function. Men too might suffer blockage within their reproductive tracts. In such scenarios spontaneous conception becomes unlikely, necessitating complex fertility interventions in order to conceive.

Reproduction isn't the only reason that mandates avoidance of STIs. Untreated sexual infections can lead to chronic pelvic conditions in women. So called pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), is a chronic disease mainly as a result of STIs. Women with PID may suffer from chronic pelvic pain, and some require surgical procedure to remove damaged pelvic organ.

Other infections like syphilis can eventually spread to multiple organs like the brain, eyes and the nerves. This usually ends up with debilitating symptoms and fatalities for some.

You may be surprised to know that STIs can easily be prevented. Firstly, individuals must be keenly aware of the existence of STIs. Teenagers and adolescents are especially vulnerable, and the need for sexual education cannot be overstated. Monogamous sexual relationships, in the absence of STIs in either party, is one strategy of keeping STIs at bay.

Condoms are the alternative strategy of preventing STIs. They must be used correctly, and with every sexual encounter with an individual of unknown STI status. Not only will condoms prevent chlamydia and gonorrhoea, they also guard against HIV.

For the unmarried, abstinence is the best way to prevent STIs.

26. According to the passage, STIs can be defined as
 A. an infection that affects the genitals.
 B. people with multiple sexual partners.
 C. adolescents who have multiple sexual partners.
 D. a group of infections that affect the genital tract.
27. Who among the following people is likely to contract an STI?
 A. Someone who only has one sexual partner.
 B. Someone who engages in unprotected sex.
 C. Someone who practices abstinence.
 D. Someone faithful to their partner.
28. Commonly known STIs are
 A. chlamydia and gonorrhoea
 B. chlamydia
 C. gonorrhoea
 D. gonorrhoea or chlamydia

29. Why is chlamydia able to spread uncontrollably?
 A. It is highly contagious disease.
 B. It is very common among many people.
 C. Its signs and symptoms do not show.
 D. Most people practise unprotected sex.
30. What danger does a sexual infection pose?
 A. One can become paralyzed.
 B. One has high chances of contracting other infections.
 C. It can lead to death.
 D. One becomes HIV positive.
31. In case one suspects to have a sexual infection, they should
 A. inform their partner of the danger they are in.
 B. stop engaging in sexual act immediately.
 C. keep distance from others.
 D. go for testing immediately and start treatment.

32. Below are ways of reducing exponential spread of STIs **except**
 A. tracing B. treatment
 C. isolation D. testing
33. According to the passage, it is true to say that
 A. untreated sexual infection may have a serious effect on reproduction.
 B. even if sexual infection is treated early, it will still lead to infertility.
 C. late treatment of sexual infection leads to death.
 D. treated sexual infection will definitely lead to reproduction problems.
34. Below are effects of chronic infections **except**
 A. blockage of the urinary tract.
 B. chronic pelvic conditions
 C. effect of the fallopian tube
 D. effect of the uterine function.
35. The following organs are likely to be affected by syphilis **except**
 A. the nerves B. the brain
 C. the kidney D. the eyes
36. From the passage, we learn that
 A. STIs are highly contagious.
 B. STIs can be easily prevented.
 C. STIs have become a national disaster.
 D. STIs do not have a cure.
37. Which of the following is **not** a way of preventing STIs?
 A. Having protected sex if married.
 B. Educating the youth on sex.
 C. Having one sexual partner who does not have STI.
 D. Practising celibacy.
38. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
 A. Sexually transmitted infections.
 B. Effects of STIs in reproduction.
 C. Human reproductive system.
 D. Causes of chronic diseases.

Read the passage below and answer questions 39 to 50.

For the second time Chinedu was awakened by the voices of people. He opened his eyes in terror. To his great joy it was daylight. He came out of the huge box and peeped in the direction of the voices. They were loud and friendly. So he went towards the crowd. He was amazed by what he saw. A man was tied to a mango tree. His hands were tied behind him and his mouth was covered with a black cloth. He could neither move nor speak.

The crowd was very excited. Someone tried to untie the man but the others said it was best to wait for the police. Chinedu was thinking very hard. But he could not understand what was happening. His mind was confused and tired.

At last two policemen arrived and man was untied. He fell down to the ground and Chinedu thought he was dead. Someone brought cold water and they poured it on him. This seemed to help because he raised himself and sat down.

It took him a long time to recover fully and to tell his story. All the time Chinedu was thinking as hard as he could. Everybody waited to hear the story of the man who had just been untied.

When he had rested he drank some water. Then he told his story. He said he was watching the big shop when a band of armed robbers attacked him and overpowered him. They tied him to the tree and then broke into the shop. He said they were about eight in number and that they came in a new lorry.

The policemen were about to go and look at the shop when a small boy suddenly shouted from the crowd. "The man is telling lies," cried the boy. "I saw them." All eyes were turned on the small boy. It was Chinedu.

"What is he talking about?" asked some people.

"I saw the thieves," said Chinedu. "This man helped them. I heard him talking with them. Perhaps some people would have ignored Chinedu if the watchman had not then behaved violently. As soon as he heard what Chinedu said he rushed forward and seized him by the throat. But one of the policemen saved Chinedu and pushed the man aside. The crowd were now angry with him for his violence.

"Do you want to kill the boy?" asked some of them. "It seems the boy has spoken the truth," said the others.

The policemen asked Chinedu what he meant. He was so excited that he could not tell the story well. But he told enough to convince everyone that he spoke the truth. He told them that the lorry was called S.M.U.G no 1 and that its driver was called Ignatius. Then he showed them where he had hidden after his escape from the lorry. It was a sentry-box in a nearby garage.

As chinedu told his story, the night watchman began to shake. He covered his face with his hands to hide his tears.

Chinedu became a hero. One big man in the crowd lifted him up and placed him on his shoulders. The others applauded. They said they had never seen such bravery from such a little boy. The police arrested the three thieves that same day. They also recovered the bales of velvet they had stolen. The cloth was worth thousands of pounds. The

manager of the shop shook hands with Chinedu and promised to make him a present later. Then he gave him a good meal and a drove him in his car to the ferry.

Everywhere people spoke of Chinedu's adventure. His photograph appeared in the local newspaper and his name was mentioned on the radio. Then after the three thieves and the night watchman had been tried and imprisoned, Chinedu got a letter from the manager of the shop. He announced that the company which owned the shop had decided to award a scholarship to Chinedu which would take him right through secondary school.

So Chinedu's adventure on the River Niger brought him close to danger and then rewarded him with good fortune. It also exposed Mr. Simon Nwa, the rich but miserly trader. For it was he who had led the other thieves.

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39. From the first sentence, it is true to say that
A. Chinedu had been attacked by a crowd of people.
B. Chinedu had been woken up more than once.
C. Chinedu had been on the run when he was caught.
D. Chinedu woke up more than once.
40. The word 'amazed' has been used in the passage. It can be replaced by all these **except**
A. dumbfounded. B. awestruck
C. excited D. astonished
41. Why couldn't Chinedu understand what was going on?
A. Something was not right about the whole thing.
B. Everybody was talking at the same time.
C. There was a lot of confusion going on.
D. He was confused and tired.
42. From the passage, it is true to say that
A. by the time the police came, the suspect had died.
B. the cold water raised the suspect from death.
C. the arrival of the police saved the suspects life.
D. Chinedu and the suspect knew each other well.
43. Why do you think the man took long to narrate what had transpired?
A. He was hungry and tired.
B. He was giving the robbers time to escape.
C. He was still thinking of the lies to come up with.
D. He must have been in shock.
44. How did the robbers overpower the guard?
A. They were a big number.
B. They were strong and well built.
C. They had a new lorry
D. They had colluded for things to appear so.
45. What made the crowd believe Chinedu?
A. The watchman disregarded Chinedu's allegations.
B. Chinedu was young and innocent.
C. The watchman's reaction towards Chinedu's allegations.
D. He explained the incident flawlessly.
46. How was Chinedu able to witness the whole crime?
A. It was by sheer coincidence.
B. He lived near the shop.
C. He was part of the gang.
D. He worked in the nearby shop.
47. Which of the following was **not** part of Chinedu's evidence?
A. His hiding place during the robbery.
B. The driver's name.
C. The watchman's name.
D. The vehicle's registration.
48. Why was Chinedu pronounced a hero?
A. He had helped the police catch the notorious criminals.
B. He had helped the police arrest the most wanted criminals.
C. He had rescued a shop from robbers.
D. He had shown so much bravery at a young age.
49. According to the passage, how many people robbed the shop?
A. Three
B. Five
C. Four
D. Seven
50. Which proverb best summarizes the passage?
A. A thief's days are numbered.
B. One good turn deserves another.
C. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
D. Where there is a will there is a way.