

CLASS 6 MID TERM 3 DECEMBER 2021
ENGLISH

Read the passage below carefully. It contains blank spaces numbered 1 to 15. For each blank space, choose the best answer from the choices given.

Our future diet 1 this small planet 2 contain a lot less meat, and a lot of new foods we haven't even heard of 3. If we think of the produce people grow and eat, we think of only a few 4 of grains or fruits or vegetables and probably we 5 those are the only ones that are available around the world. 6 Kenyans today only eat food taken from about twenty different crops, yet there are at 7 twenty thousand edible kinds of plants in the world. Many of 8 offer alternatives that are better for our health than a lot of the meals we eat now.

Most of us, for 9, have eaten only one or two varieties of potatoes, 10 Latin American farmers grow up to fifty different types. Many are 11 suitable for our 12 and offer good nutrition. Scientists are working to develop new food crops to 13 new needs. Some of these crops 14 developed because they are easier to grow than existing ones, 15 because they are more resistant to diseases.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. in | B. on | C. at | D. over |
| 2. | A. must | B. would | C. should | D. will |
| 3. | A. yet | B. ever | C. still | D. anyway |
| 4. | A. variety | B. kinds | C. type | D. numbers |
| 5. | A. believe | B. suspects | C. guess | D. ignore |
| 6. | A. Fewer | B. So | C. The | D. Most |
| 7. | A. most | B. least | C. maximum | D. minimum |
| 8. | A. this | B. those | C. these | D. such |
| 9. | A. instance | B. sure | C. truth | D. one |
| 10. | A. and | B. when | C. but | D. moreover |
| 11. | A. well | B. real | C. quite | D. so |
| 12. | A. climate | B. weather | C. atmosphere | D. conditions |
| 13. | A. meet | B. cater | C. cope | D. supply |
| 14. | A. has been | B. had been | C. were being | D. are being |
| 15. | A. and | B. or | C. but | D. so |

For questions 16 to 18, choose the word that least fits into the group

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|--------------|
| 16. | A. Cutlery. | |
| | B. Crockery. | |
| | C. Bedding. | |
| | D. Shirts. | |
| 17. | A. Jump. | B. Dance. |
| | C. Beat. | D. Play. |
| 18. | A. Walk. | B. Practise. |
| | C. Dig. | D. Advice. |

For questions 19 and 21, choose the correct preposition to complete the given sentence

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 19. | The members protested _____ the transfer of their leader. |
| | A. against B. on |
| | C. with D. for |
| 20. | In class, Mutua sits _____ Kamau and Oloo. |
| | A. under B. besides |
| | C. beside D. above |

21. The child was sick _____ malaria, so we took him to hospital.
 A. from B. with
 C. in D. of

24. From your description of him, I think the tourist must be a dwarf.
 A. chief B. ghost
 C. hero D. giant

For questions 22 to 24, choose the opposite of the underlined word.

For question 25, arrange the following sentences to make a sensible paragraph.

22. The man is always busy in the office.
 A. idle B. tired
 C. noisy D. dirty
23. Purity earns less income than her uncle does.
 A. more B. better
 C. fewer D. smallest

25. (i) He went to school
 (ii) Sam got up at six o'clock
 (iii) He took his breakfast
 (iv) He wore his clothes
- A. ii, iv, iii, i B. iii, iv, i, ii
 C. ii, iv, i, iii D. i, iii, iv, ii

Read the passage below and answer questions 26 to 38.

Mary Wanjiku was not only very proud of herself, but also a little nervous. She was going to travel by herself on a bus for the first time.

"After all," she reassured herself, "I am ten now and I shouldn't need anyone to go with me and uncle Titus will be waiting at the bus stop." She and her mother stood in the queue which moved forward slowly. At last it was Mary's turn to board the bus. Suddenly, she didn't feel brave at all. Her mother sensed that she was worried. "Don't worry", she said, "you'll be there in about forty minutes time. I will see you next Tuesday. Have a lovely time with your uncle and aunt".

With that she went away and Mary looked up to the bus conductor who was impatiently waiting to collect her fare. He was a huge man and he did not look very friendly "hurry up," he said, "we can't wait here all day," Mary counted out into his large palm the money she had clutched tightly in her hand. What if she didn't get the money? The conductor asked her where she wanted to go and gave her two shillings back.

The bus was quickly filling up with passengers. Mary moved past the conductor nervously and managed to find a seat next to a very fat lady with a young child in her lap who was sitting by the window. On the other side of her, a man nearly as big as the conductor looked down at her as he stood leaning against her seat to keep his balance as the bus moved off slowly.

It was a particularly hot October day. The bus droned on its way. Mary grew hotter and hotter. She was very tired as she got up very early and walked a long way to the bus station. She couldn't see out of the window because the fat woman and her children blocked the view. She closed her eyes and in a few minutes she was fast asleep. She woke up to find the fat woman shaking her. "This is where I get out. Let me pass, please." The woman lifted the child in her arms and prepared to leave the bus. "How much further is it to Kajue?" Mary asked her. The woman stared at her. "Kajue!" She exclaimed. "We passed through Kajue an hour ago. This is Mozabuka"

Mary gasped in dismay. What was she to do?

26. What made Wanjiku proud of herself?
 A. It was her first time to travel from home.
 B. She would visit her uncle and aunt.
 C. She would be very happy to travel by bus.
 D. It was the first time to travel by herself.
27. The word 'nervous' is used in the passage. Which word would be close in meaning to it?
 A. Happy. B. Excited.
 C. Worried. D. Anxious.

28. Mary reassured herself that she didn't require anyone to go with her because
 A. she was not old enough to travel.
 B. her uncle would be waiting for her.
 C. Kajue was not far from her home.
 D. her mother would travel with her.

29. From the passage, which statement shows that Mary and her mother stayed at the bus station for a long time?
- The queue moved forward very slowly.
 - At last it was Mary's turn to board the bus.
 - Her mother sensed that Mary was worried.
 - The bus would take forty minutes.
30. "... with that she went away..." as used in the passage refers to
- the impatient conductor.
 - mother's farewell words.
 - the duration of the journey.
 - fear that gripped Mary.
31. The word 'clutched' as used in the passage can mean all the following except
- gripped
 - held
 - looked
 - grabbed.
32. The statement, "What if she did not get the money?" as used in the passage implies that
- the conductor was very unfriendly.
 - Mary counted the money very quickly.
 - the conductor was very impatient.
 - Mary feared the conductor.
33. Where did Wanjiku finally get her seat?
- Opposite a fat lady.
 - By the window next to the fat lady.
 - Near the conductor.
 - Next to a very fat woman with a child.
34. What from the passage shows that Mary did not enjoy her journey?
- The conductor who moved up and down.
 - The big man who kept leaning on her seat.
 - The fat lady who sat next to the window.
 - The bus that moved very slowly.
35. In which month of the year was this journey taken?
- Chilly October.
 - Warm October.
 - Hot October.
 - Moderate October.
36. What made Wanjiku very tired?
- Getting up early and the long walk to the bus station.
 - The long work and the long journey.
 - Early walking and the long journey.
 - The long tiring journey.
37. Why did Mary decide to sleep?
- She was very tired.
 - The enormous man made her uncomfortable.
 - She could not see outside as the fat woman blocked her view.
 - The fat man told her to sleep.
38. From the passage what do you think happened to Mary?
- She went on with the journey.
 - She stopped the bus and went back.
 - She scolded the conductor for not stopping.
 - She was happy as she got an extra ride.

Read the passage below and answer questions 39 to 50.

Hearing impairment or deafness can either be total or partial. People who begin to go deaf in adult life have different problems from those who are born with hearing impairment. They have to learn different ways of behaving and different ways of communicating, perhaps at a time when learning is not at all easy.

Such people have to learn how to use a hearing aid although the device is not a complete solution to their problem. The sound perceived by someone with normal hearing. In addition the hearing impaired have to look at the movement of the speaker's lips in order to understand what the speaker is saying. This is called lip-reading. Lip-reading is difficult; it demands intense concentration, and an uninterrupted direct view of the speaker's face. No other activities can take place at the same time; the lip reader has to stop eating, stop washing up, stop mending, stop everything in order to concentrate on 'hearing' This may make them appear stupid to the ignorant. However, it is not a question of stupidity, but a way of ensuring that the lip-reader does not misunderstand the message. Imagine what it is like trying to communicate to someone in a very noisy classroom. Frustrating, isn't it? The hearing impaired have to face that all the time.

A useful way of looking at the problem is to see the hearing impaired person as a foreigner and to treat him or her as if you are in a foreign country. This means that you have to speak more clearly and raise your voice slightly.

You have to use gestures in order to make your meaning clear and also to be ready to use pencil and paper to be absolutely certain. It is also important to make sure that you do not obstruct your mouth with your hand or any object.

Another point quite often forgotten is that a hearing aid may be quite useful in a quiet room. But try it on a busy street, in a noisy market, bus or classroom and you have a really difficult problem distinguishing speech. So do not suggest to or even encourage hearing impaired people to go to functions which are going to make disability appear worse and thus increase their sense of failure. This does not mean that the hearing impaired should be cut off from social activities. On the contrary, you can carefully select for them entertainment places with good sound systems. Also choose the best seating locations so that their hearing is enhanced rather than hindered. Making sure that the people talking are clearly seen will also help.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>39. According to the passage, people who lose hearing ability in adult life</p> <p>A. are luckier than those born with a hearing impairment.</p> <p>B. find it more difficult to learn to communicate.</p> <p>C. are more unfortunate than the others.</p> <p>D. find life very difficult.</p> <p>40. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word 'device' as used in the passage?</p> <p>A. A machine. B. A tool.</p> <p>C. A commodity. D. An instrument.</p> <p>41. Which of the following is not true about hearing aids? They are</p> <p>A. not very efficient in noisy places.</p> <p>B. quite useful in quiet places.</p> <p>C. helpful in improving hearing.</p> <p>D. the solution to the hearing problem.</p> <p>42. The most important thing to do when lip-reading is to</p> <p>A. watch the speaker very carefully.</p> <p>B. concentrate fully while listening!</p> <p>C. stop eating and washing.</p> <p>D. ensure you do not appear stupid.</p> <p>43. To help the hearing impaired, we can</p> <p>A. shout, speak clearly and use gestures.</p> <p>B. use gestures, read and speak slowly.</p> <p>C. shout, use pencil and paper and speak clearly.</p> <p>D. use gestures, be loud enough and write.</p> <p>44. "The hearing impaired have to face that all the time." What does the word "that" refer to?</p> <p>A. Misunderstanding.</p> <p>B. Background noises.</p> <p>C. Frustration.</p> <p>D. Appearing stupid.</p> | <p>45. You should discourage the hearing impaired from attending functions that</p> <p>A. seem to make them fail.</p> <p>B. are held in noisy places.</p> <p>C. seem to worsen their disability.</p> <p>D. are attended by many people.</p> <p>46. The word 'obstruct' as used in the passage means</p> <p>A. block. B. shut.</p> <p>C. hide. D. protect.</p> <p>47. How many groups of hearing impaired people are mentioned in the passage?</p> <p>A. Two. B. Three.</p> <p>C. Four. D. Five.</p> <p>48. From the passage, we can conclude that the hearing impaired should be treated with</p> <p>A. sympathy</p> <p>B. consideration.</p> <p>C. humility.</p> <p>D. favour.</p> <p>49. The last paragraph suggests that the hearing impaired should not be</p> <p>A. excluded from social functions.</p> <p>B. forbidden from entertainment places.</p> <p>C. encouraged to attend social activities.</p> <p>D. hindered from enjoying themselves.</p> <p>50. What would be a suitable title for this passage?</p> <p>A. Looking after the hearing impaired.</p> <p>B. Using hearing aids.</p> <p>C. Communicating through lip-reading.</p> <p>D. Understanding the hearing impaired.</p> |
|--|---|