

## CLASS 7 MID TERM 3 DECEMBER 2021

### ENGLISH

*Read the following passage. It contains blank spaces numbered 1 to 15. For each blank space, select the best alternative.*

As the boys were 1 the vultures, they 2 a vehicle approaching. They were 3 happy that they 4 jumped out of their car.

"No, let us wait 5 it is very close. There 6 be dangerous animals nearby," said Irungu.

"Good 7," said Meshack. "Then I will run and talk to the driver. I am sure he 8 mind pulling our car out here."

9 minutes later, they saw a Land Cruiser 10 a group of tourists. The vehicle came to a 11 about sixty metres from where the boys were.

"Let me run to them," said Meshack. Meshack ran as fast as he could 12 Irungu and Zachary watched. A few minutes 13, he made a sharp turn back to the car. He opened the door and jumped in. He could hardly speak. 14 he gathered his 15 he told them what he had seen.

- |                 |              |               |               |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. viewing   | B. observing | C. watching   | D. looking    |
| 2. A. saw       | B. had       | C. see        | D. heard      |
| 3. A. very      | B. so        | C. too        | D. rather     |
| 4. A. almost    | B. certainly | C. apparently | D. actually   |
| 5. A. upto      | B. even      | C. until      | D. then       |
| 6. A. will      | B. could     | C. would      | D. can        |
| 7. A. advises   | B. advice    | C. advices    | D. advise     |
| 8. A. couldn't  | B. will      | C. could      | D. won't      |
| 9. A. A few     | B. Many      | C. Few        | D. Much       |
| 10. A. ferrying | B. drop      | C. ferry      | D. move       |
| 11. A. brake    | B. stand     | C. stopped    | D. halt       |
| 12. A. while    | B. then      | C. as         | D. when       |
| 13. A. before   | B. then      | C. later      | D. earlier    |
| 14. A. as       | B. when      | C. then       | D. while      |
| 15. A. breath   | B. courage   | C. breathe    | D. confidence |

*For questions 16 to 18, replace the underlined words with the most appropriate choice.*

16. Their decision turned out to be the best ever.  
 A. revealed      B. proved  
 C. showed      D. produced
17. The bomb exploded and killed all the captives.  
 A. went up      B. went off  
 C. went out      D. went by
18. Nzisa resembles her mother.  
 A. takes up      B. takes on  
 C. takes after      D. looks up to

*For questions 19 to 21, choose the correct question tag.*

19. She rarely comes late, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 A. isn't she      B. doesn't she  
 C. does she      D. will she
20. Let us clean the compound, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 A. shall we      B. do we  
 C. don't we      D. can't we
21. Get me a basin of water, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 A. can't you      B. shall you  
 C. will you      D. won't you

**For questions 22 and 23, fill in the gaps with the correctly spelt words.**

22. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ visits the dentist.  
A. ocasionally      B. occasionally  
C. occassionaly      D. occasionally
23. When we \_\_\_\_\_ the bell, we all ran to class.  
A. had      B. hard  
C. herd      D. heard

**Rearrange the given sentences to make a sensible paragraph.**

24. i) Mr. Wolf rushed in and gobbled up six of the little kids in six mouthfuls.  
ii) As soon as the smallest kid had seen Mr. Wolf rushing in  
iii) He opened the door wide

iv) He had jumped on top of the cupboard.

v) He didn't gobble up the smallest kid.

A. iii, i, v, ii, iv      B. i, ii, iv, v, iii

C. ii, iii, iv, i, v      D. iii, ii, iv, i, v

25. i) Although there were a few long distance travellers such as some traders.  
ii) Outside such boundaries a person became a stranger and was regarded with suspicion.  
iii) Most people moved within the boundaries of their own clans.  
iv) In the olden days people did not travel far for various reasons.  
A. iv, ii, iii, i      B. iv, iii, ii, i  
C. iv, i, iii, ii      D. iv, i, ii, iii

**Read the passage below and answer questions 26 to 39.**

There are many dangers in the animal world. Every day, they have to protect themselves against predators in their habitats and over time, animals have developed very interesting ways to defend themselves.

Have you ever heard the phrase 'playing possum'? It means to act as if you are unconscious or dead. The phrase was coined from the behaviour of the opossum.

However, these animals don't intentionally play dead. It is an involuntary response that is more like fainting, and they do this when they are in grave danger. When an opossum plays dead, it bares its teeth, foams at the mouth and secretes a fluid from its anal glands that gives off a bad smell. It can remain this way for hours. The bad smell, foam at the mouth and playing dead discourage predators.

Skunks are famous for their very unique defence. These small animals will usually try to discourage predators by hissing and stomping their feet. If this fails, the skunks will quickly turn around, lift its tail and shoot a stinky spray from its behind. The terrible smell is usually enough deterrent.

The spray may cause an unsuspecting animal's eye to water and sting, but it leaves no lasting damage- although the smell can linger for days or even weeks. Skunks can shoot this spray for a distance of up to 10 feet.

The Texas horned lizard has a disgusting way of protecting themselves. When cornered and in danger, they shoot blood from their eyes. To do this, they contract some muscles around the eye and stop blood from flowing back to the heart. This builds a bit of pressure. The lizard continues to rapidly contract these muscles, resulting in an explosion of blood from the eye sockets. This process is called auto-hemorrhaging. The stream of blood can go up to four feet.

Pangolins are the only mammals that have scales. They are found in Africa, Asia and India. They have a long snout, with a long tongue, a rounded back, and a long tail. Hardened scales cover their bodies. These scales are made of keratin, the same substance that your hair and finger nails are made of. The armoured scales are used as defence against predators, and when the animal is in danger, it curls into a ball. If anything is inserted between the scales, the pangolin performs a cutting motion with its scales.

Animals out in the wild are always a danger. Self-defence comes in handy to fight off predators.

26. Why have animals developed interesting ways to protect themselves?  
A. There are many animals causing competition.  
B. There are many dangers in their world.  
C. Animals are naturally dangerous among themselves.  
D. The human ildlife conflict.

27. The phrase 'playing possum' means?  
A. being unconscious or dead.  
B. behaving the same way the opossum does.  
C. playing the opossum game.  
D. acting unconscious or dead.

28. Why do opossums play dead?  
 A. It is a game they enjoy playing.  
 B. They do so when they are tired and do not want to do anything.  
 C. They do so when they sense serious danger to protect themselves.  
 D. It is their way of recharging their energy.
29. When the opossum plays dead, it does all these except  
 A. it excretes a stinking fluid from the anus.  
 B. it dies for real.  
 C. it foams at the mouth.  
 D. it bares its teeth.
30. Skunks are well known for  
 A. their unique way of defending themselves.  
 B. their small size in the animal kingdom.  
 C. their funny weird behaviour when under attack.  
 D. being the most unique animals in the jungle.
31. To scare away the predators, the skunks do all these save for  
 A. shooting a stinky spray from its behind.  
 B. jumping up and down.  
 C. stomping their feet.  
 D. hissing aloud.
32. From the passage, we learn that the skunk's spray  
 A. can make an animal blind.  
 B. can smell for hours.  
 C. can kill other animals.  
 D. can make the animal's eye sting.
33. How do lizards protect themselves?  
 A. They shoot their attackers.  
 B. They hide in holes.  
 C. They shoot blood from their eyes.  
 D. Their eyes bleed.
34. According to the passage, we learn that  
 A. no mammal has scales save for pangolins.  
 B. all mammals have scales.  
 C. pangolins like mammals have scales.  
 D. pangolins are among the mammals with scales.
35. Which of the following characteristics does not describe the pangolin?  
 A. They have a long tail.  
 B. They have a long neck.  
 C. They have long ears.  
 D. They have a long nose.
36. How do the pangolins react when in danger?  
 A. They use the scales to shoot the attacker.  
 B. They curl into a ball.  
 C. They jump up and down in a curled state.  
 D. They cover their whole body with scales.
37. The following animals have been mentioned in the passage except  
 A. pangolin                      B. lizards  
 C. skunks                         D. leopard
38. The best title for this passage would be  
 A. Dangers faced by wild animals.  
 B. Human wildlife conflict.  
 C. Self-defence tactics among wild animals.  
 D. Animals way of coexistence.

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

Now Muleya was a very hard working man. As soon as he reached the other side of the river, he began to dig the ground and plant beans he had carried with him from the land of Lubu. When Mwiinde reached him, Muleya called out: 'Come and help.' 'No,' said Mwiinde, 'I am just passing by. I want to go and look further upstream.' So off he went. Mudimba did not even wait to be asked, but he and his people marched off quickly downstream. Muleya did not really mind. He quietly went on cultivating his beans.

Further upstream, Mwiinde found a beautiful land where there was so much wild fruits that he did not have to cultivate at all. He and his people settled and lived happily there, feasting on the fruit that fell from the trees into their mouths.

One day they saw an extraordinary thing. People on logs were crossing the Zambezi and coming towards them. They were led by Sibuyuni, from the land of Nhanza. They had found their own way of crossing the river by sitting astride logs and paddling them across. The only problem was that their feet in the water presented tempting morsels from the crocodiles. That is why they paddled so fast.

Every time a crocodile came near to Sibuyuni's feet—whack!—he would hit it on the nose with his paddle. Then one would come on the other side—whack!—again, he would go with his paddle. That is how he crossed the Zambezi—going whack, whack, whack—knocking the crocodile on their noses and paddling faster and faster in order to keep his toes. So when they arrived on the other side they were all very tired and lay down to rest.

Mwiinde came up and greeted them. "Oh, please give us some fruit," said Sibuyuni. "Fruit is there," said Mwiinde, pointing at a wild plum tree, "you can help yourselves." "Oh no," said Sibuyuni, "we are too tired. Please climb the tree and pick us some fruits." So Mwiinde climbed the tree and started throwing down wild plums for the people of Sibuyuni. He did not notice some of them had brought an axe and cut off all the lower branches. It was only when he had finished and wanted to come down that he found he couldn't. "What have you done?" he asked Sibuyuni. "How can I get down?" "Ha ha," laughed Sibuyuni, "You must stay up the tree. You are only a baboon. We are the people and this is now our land." Mwiinde became very angry, so angry that he could no longer speak. He started throwing wild plums at Sibuyuni as hard as he could. But Sibuyuni only laughed louder and louder, saying, "You see, there is only a baboon up the tree, and the land here is ours."

That night Mwiinde slid down the trunk of the tree. He felt so ashamed that he quietly crept away while Sibuyuni and his people were all asleep. The next day he returned to the place where Muleya was cultivating his beans. "Welcome," said Muleya, you are just in time for the party, because my beans are now ready to eat." So Muleya and Mwiinde built a fire and filled the magic pot with beans. The beans cooked and the two brothers took turns in stirring them. They began to smell delicious and the aroma quickly spread with the wind downstream, where Mudimba, the third brother, was out hunting. As soon as he caught a whiff of the delicious beans, he started to run in the direction.

By now, the beans were properly cooked. Muleya took a big spoon and began to ladle out portions to Mwiinde and all the people. When Mudimba arrived, out of breath and very hungry, he saw Muleya holding the big spoon, saying, "This is for you and this is for you and this is for you." Mudimba, with the smell of the beans in his nostrils and hunger gnawing at his tummy, could not wait. He rushed up and grabbed the pot, wanting to run off with it into the bush. But by then the pot was almost empty and of course it was no longer magic. But because Mudimba had looked so strange with his greedy staring eyes Muleya and Mwiinde laughed and laughed until they fell over. Clutching their sides they thought they might die from laughing. Do you know what, even today, when people of the Leya clan and the Inde clan meet with someone from the Dimba clan, they laugh and laugh and say, "You took our pot," and the people from the Dimba clan will laugh too? After all, what else can they do?

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| <p>39. From the first sentence, it is true to say that?<br/> A. Muleya had migrated from somewhere.<br/> B. Muleya was a lazy man before then.<br/> C. Muleya became a farmer.<br/> D. Muleya was always hardworking.</p> <p>40. What shows that Muleya was hardworking?<br/> A. He travelled to the other side of the river to farm.<br/> B. His brother's refused to help him do the farming.<br/> C. He ploughed his whole farm alone.<br/> D. No sooner had he reached his destination than he started working.</p> <p>41. According to the passage, it is true to say that?<br/> A. Mudimba evaded being asked for help.<br/> B. Mwiinde did not wait to be asked for help.<br/> C. Mwiinde and Mudimba were very lazy.<br/> D. Muleya was a lazy neighbour.</p> <p>42. Why do you think Mwiinde decided to live upstream?<br/> A. He and his family would be free from Muleya's stubbornness.<br/> B. There was plenty of wild fruits there to sustain him and his family.<br/> C. He did not have to cultivate the land since there was plenty of wild fruits.<br/> D. The place was suitable for feasting.</p> <p>43. Why did the approaching group paddle so fast?<br/> A. To reach their destination quickly.<br/> B. To evade the crocodiles.<br/> C. They were very hungry and would be out of breath soon.<br/> D. To escape from those who were pursuing them.</p> <p>44. Why was the group so tired when they reached the other side of the river?<br/> A. They had covered a long distance paddling.<br/> B. They were so scared of their lives.</p> | <p>C. They had used so much energy to paddle and hit the crocodiles.<br/> D. They were in shock for having survived the ordeal.</p> <p>45. It was only when Mwiinde had finished and wanted to come down<br/> A. that he found he couldn't.<br/> B. when the branches were cut off.<br/> C. than they laughed at him.<br/> D. when he found he couldn't.</p> <p>46. What made Mwiinde so angry?<br/> A. He was unable to get off the tree.<br/> B. His land had been taken over by Sibuyuni and his people.<br/> C. His brothers had finished all the beans for him.<br/> D. He realized he had been played by Sibuyuni's people.</p> <p>47. Why do you think Mwiinde crept away?<br/> A. He feared for his life.<br/> B. He was too ashamed to face the intruders.<br/> C. The original inhabitants of the land had taken over.<br/> D. He was escaping from the intruders captivity.</p> <p>48. Where was Mudimbi when he caught the whiff of the delicious beans?<br/> A. In the field hunting<br/> B. Upstream<br/> C. Downstream<br/> D. looking for wild fruits</p> <p>49. Why couldn't Mudimbi wait anymore?<br/> A. He knew he would miss the delicacy.<br/> B. He was very greedy.<br/> C. He did not want to be held captive.<br/> D. He was very tired and hungry.</p> <p>50. At the end, what lesson do we learn from the story?<br/> A. One man's meat is another man's poison.<br/> B. A friend in need is a friend in deed.<br/> C. We should not trust strangers.<br/> D. Blood is thicker than water.</p> |
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