

CLASS 7 MID TERM 3 2021

ENGLISH

Fill in the blank spaces numbered 1 - 15 with the best alternative.

It 1 important for us to learn how to use roads properly 2 avoid road accidents. 3 roads are so busy 4, we should be careful when crossing 5. It is safer to use zebra crossings or 6 bridges 7 available. Dashing across the road is 8 trouble. If there are no safe 9, then we must look carefully right and left, then cross only when 10 safe to do so.

Some of 11 use a bus to school. It is important that we do not ever 12 or off a bus while it is 13. If you do that you could 14 and get run over by the bus. I saw that happen to someone 15. The boy jumped on a moving van and was almost run over. He was lucky to escape with a few scratches on his arms.

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|-----|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. was | B. is | C. has | D. be |
| 2. | A. to | B. and | C. so as | D. but |
| 3. | A. For | B. Therefore | C. However | D. Since |
| 4. | A. now a days | B. nowadays | C. nowadays | D. now-a-days |
| 5. | A. . | B. ? | C. : | D. ! |
| 6. | A. under head | B. overhead | C. overfly | D. top |
| 7. | A. whenever | B. wherever | C. anywhere | D. somewhere |
| 8. | A. calling | B. invite | C. call | D. inviting |
| 9. | A. crossing | B. crossings | C. crossing | D. crosses |
| 10. | A. it's | B. its | C. it was | D. it has |
| 11. | A. them | B. those | C. us | D. we |
| 12. | A. get in | B. get on | C. get up | D. get down |
| 13. | A. immobile | B. zooming | C. moving | D. stationary |
| 14. | A. slip | B. sleep | C. slap | D. slop |
| 15. | A. often | B. rarely | C. once | D. ones |

In questions 16 – 18, choose the best alternative that completes the sentences.

16. Julie is the girl with _____ I did my homework.
A. who
B. whom
C. that
D. whose
17. He will get good marks if he _____ hard.
A. study
B. studied
C. has studied
D. studies
18. The new boy is very popular _____ his peers.
A. towards
B. and
C. with
D. of

Answer questions 19 and 20 according to the instructions given.

Write in direct speech.

19. He told the cyclist to go to the police for help.
A. "The cyclist goes for help," said the police.
B. He said, "Go to the police for help."
C. The cyclist said, "Go to the police for help."
D. "To go to the police for help."

Write in passive voice.

20. Zuma is typing an email.
A. An email is being typed by Zuma.
B. Zuma typed an email.
C. An email was typed by Zuma.
D. Zuma was typing an email.

For questions 21 and 22, rearrange the given parts to form a sensible sentence.

21. i. unlike her, the girls
ii. Joan was afraid of
iii. them at first because
iv. wore heavy necklaces around their necks.
A. ii, iii, i, iv
B. ii, i, iii, iv
C. ii, iii, iv, i
D. ii, i, iii, iv
22. i. he was discharged
ii. due to his demands
iii. though he had not recovered
iv. out of the county hospital.
A. iii, ii, iv, i
B. ii, iv, i, iii
C. iv, i, iii, ii
D. iii, ii, i, iv

For questions 23 – 25, choose the alternative which means the same as the underlined words.

23. During the lockdown, my father was occasionally going for walks.
A. rarely
B. hardly
C. sometimes
D. in the habit of
24. His uncle looks after that old man.
A. takes care of
B. looks at
C. treats
D. resembles
25. A matatu collided with a stationary motorcycle.
A. a moving
B. a stopping
C. an unstable
D. an immobile

Read the passage below then answer questions 26 - 38.

Once upon a time, Lizard was employed as a housekeeper by Snake. Snake was very mean to other animals. No one dared stand up to him because his venom was poisonous. His word was final on every issue. Lizard did everything for him except to hunt and prepare Snake's food. This is because Snake believed that if he sent others to hunt for him or prepare his food, they would poison his food because he was mean to them.

Every morning therefore, Snake would go out hunting for prey. One day as he was out hunting, he came across a small wounded bird lying in his path. It had a broken wing and could not fly or run away from the snake who was happy that he did not need to use any energy chasing after it. He picked it up with his mouth and took it home. When Lizard saw the injured bird, he pitied it and decided that he was going to save it.

Lizard convinced Snake that there was no point in eating such a small bird. He told him that eating the bird would not satisfy him and that if he let it grow bigger, not only would he get satisfied but also the bird would be sweeter. Snake decided that Lizard was right so he ordered him to feed the bird until it was big enough for him to feed on it.

Before long, Snake started hinting that the bird was big enough for him to eat. Lizard and Bird then decided it was time to escape. Bird had some time earlier located an empty hut far away, where they could set a home.

On the day of the escape, Bird went out and perched on a tall tree where he could see snake. When he saw snake was far from home, Bird whistled loudly as he and Lizard had arranged. Once Lizard heard the whistling, he packed all his belongings and quickly set out for the hut. He was however frightened in case he got caught. However, he needed not to have worried. Bird was on the lookout from the treetop. He whistled tunes to calm Lizard down.

Lizard followed the whistles of Bird as he guided him. Eventually, the two friends managed to reach their destination safely. They remained friends for many years.

26. Who among the following was an employer?
 A. Lizard
 B. Snake
 C. Bird
 D. We are not told.
27. Nobody stopped snake when he made decisions. Why?
 A. He was mean.
 B. He was a housekeeper.
 C. His venom was poisonous.
 D. He was strong and fierce.
28. The opposite of the word 'prey' is
 A. animal
 B. enemy
 C. attacker
 D. predator
29. The snake believed he could easily be killed by
 A. the lizard
 B. his friends
 C. his prey
 D. poisoning
30. In the story we read, 'No one dared **stand up to him...**' The words in bold could be replaced with
 A. fight
 B. challenge
 C. talk to him
 D. stand next to him
31. At what time did Snake leave for hunting?
 A. One day
 B. At dawn
 C. In the evening
 D. At night
32. Why could the bird not fly at first?
 A. It had an injured wing.
 B. It had been beaten by the snake.
 C. It was about to die.
 D. It was very young.
33. From the passage we learn that the
 A. snake was easily convinced by the lizard.
 B. the bird saved itself
 C. snake was kind.
 D. the animals would hunt for snake.
34. When did the two friends plan their escape?
 A. When they heard the snake coming.
 B. When snake was not at home.
 C. When the snake started hinting that the bird had grown big.
 D. When the bird was growing big.
35. Why did Bird perch on a tall tree?
 A. To find food to eat.
 B. To locate their hut
 C. To scare the snake
 D. To direct Lizard safely
36. Lizard was worried that
 A. he would be caught.
 B. he would get lost in the forest.
 C. he would be poisoned by snake.
 D. Bird would whistle loudly.
37. According to the passage the friendship of lizard and bird
 A. lasted forever.
 B. ended after a few months.
 C. lasted for a long time.
 D. never lasted.
38. The most suitable title for the passage is
 A. The bird and the mean lizard.
 B. The lizard and the bird.
 C. The snake and the bird.
 D. The mean snake and the lizard.

ENGLISH STD. 7

39. From the first paragraph,
- Kenya launched its first project.
 - Kenya constructed the railway.
 - Kenya launched one of its major projects.
 - Kenya started its only major project.
40. The opposite of the word 'major' is
- minor
 - small
 - huge
 - important
41. Where was the first phase of the project launched?
- Tanzania
 - Mombasa
 - Uganda
 - Nakuru
42. How long was the railway in the first phase?
- More than 500km.
 - Between 500km and 600km.
 - Less than 500km long.
 - Exactly 500km long.
43. Kenya made a coalition with other countries. These are
- Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Sudan
 - Uganda, Rwanda, South Sudan, Burundi
 - Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda
 - South Sudan, Uganda, Burundi, DRC.
44. 'A blessing in disguise' also means
- a curse
 - a bad omen.
 - a good blessing.
 - a good thing that is hidden.
45. The word 'catalyst' in the passage could also mean
- a thing that brings money.
 - a type of coalition.
 - something that brings change.
 - something that creates.
46. Below are fruits of the standard gauge railway. Which one is not?
- Reduced transport costs
 - Improvement of tourism
 - Job creation
 - Loss of business in road transport
47. According to the passage, what is one of the tourist attractions?
- We have a variety of wildlife in the Tsavo National Park.
 - Jobs like catering and entertainment creation
 - Reduction of accidents.
 - The mushrooming of new towns.
48. In the passage, the Tsavo National Park has wildlife that 'is a sight to behold'. This means that
- the wildlife is quite vast.
 - the variety of wildlife is interesting to see.
 - the wildlife can be held together.
 - the wildlife is a sight to capture.
49. One of the following statements is false. Which one is it?
- Infrastructure is road, air, water and rail.
 - Road accidents are reduced by the SGR.
 - The advantages of the SGR outweigh the disadvantages.
 - The SGR is replacing the metre gauge railway.
50. Which of the following statements would best summarise the passage?
- The two coalitions.
 - Infrastructure projects.
 - The standard gauge railway in East Africa.
 - The standard gauge railway in Kenya.