

Lined writing area consisting of approximately 30 horizontal lines.

Lined writing area consisting of approximately 30 horizontal lines.

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

In earlier times, the rainforests used to be cleared for farming and 1 for timber. But now with the rest of the 2 forest almost depleted, the rainforest is being systematically 3. What is being used is heavy machinery to destroy vast stretches of the forest 4 incredible speed. The destruction is 5 fast that the jungle cannot recover at all. The world is 6 as everyone sees that the harm is to everyone.

To the countries 7 contain the rainforests, there 8 to be little alternative. They 9 the land for farming to support the ever increasing populations, and the timber from the forest fetches 10 in the world market. The other countries that are crying 11 to save the forests are, ironically enough, those who 12 already destroyed all their forests for the very 13 that the rainforest countries are now destroying theirs. The reply of the rainforest countries is a simple one: We are only doing what you have done and for the same reason as you, to feed 14. No one can argue with this. Can 15 be done?

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. a little | B. little | C. a lot | D. more |
| 2. | A. world | B. worlds | C. world's | D. worlds |
| 3. | A. damaged | B. destroyed | C. spoilt | D. disrupted |
| 4. | A. with | B. in | C. to | D. at |
| 5. | A. so | B. too | C. very | D. quite |
| 6. | A. amused | B. surprised | C. informed | D. astonished |
| 7. | A. who | B. that | C. which | D. whom |
| 8. | A. seem | B. seems | C. hope | D. hopes |
| 9. | A. need | B. want | C. desire | D. search |
| 10. | A. prices | B. prizes | C. costs | D. profits |
| 11. | A. loud | B. over | C. foul | D. out |
| 12. | A. has | B. had | C. have | D. were |
| 13. | A. condition | B. reason | C. purpose | D. aim |
| 14. | A. ourselves | B. themselves | C. ourself | D. us |
| 15. | A. something | B. things | C. a thing | D. anything |

For questions 16 to 18, choose the correct

alternative to fill in the blank space in each sentence

16. The journey was _____ that it took us eight hours to reach our destination.
- A. quite
 - B. too
 - C. so
 - D. very

17. The boy was reading a _____ book.
- A. big, old, black
 - B. black, big, old
 - C. big, black, old
 - D. black, old, big

18. Fast though she ran, she _____ not beat Kipyegon in the short race.
- A. would
 - B. should
 - C. could
 - D. might

For questions 19-21, choose the alternative that best replaces the underlined words.

19. The soldiers gave in before the battle began.
- A. won
 - B. surrendered
 - C. despaired
 - D. struggled

20. Where did you put up last night?

- A. reside
 - B. sleep
 - C. live
 - D. stay
21. The thieves got away with goods of unknown value.
- A. stole
 - B. took
 - C. delivered
 - D. carried

For questions 22-24, choose the alternative that means the same as the given sentence

22. The guard said, "John, go out now!"
- A. The guard requested John to go out.
 - B. The guard shouted that John go out.
 - C. The guard said, John go out now.
 - D. The guard ordered John to go out then.
23. "I have found my pencil," Benard said.
- A. Benard said I have found my pencil.
 - B. Benard said that he found his pencil.
 - C. Benard said he has found his pencil.
 - D. Benard said that he had found his pencil.
24. I hardly slept last night.
- A. I did not sleep last night.
 - B. I had little sleep last night.
 - C. I had a little sleep last night.
 - D. I could not sleep last night.

For question 25, choose the sentence that is correctly punctuated

- 25.
- A. She can ride a bicycle, Can't she?
 - B. Its good to obey our elders
 - C. We'll go to Mombasa next week.
 - D. What a beautiful dress you have?

Read the passage below and then answer questions 26 - 38

Giraffe are still considered as one **species** by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and their formal conservation status on the IUCN red list of threatened species is now listed as 'vulnerable.' Additionally, two sub species have already been classified as 'endangered' with a high conservation priority.

Surprisingly, giraffe in the wild have been largely ignored and under-researched. This situation is slowly being addressed. With a few exceptions, giraffe are in decline throughout the continent and the need for unified effort has never been more urgent. In order to address this the Giraffe Conservation Foundation (GCF) has drafted an Africa wide giraffe strategic framework providing a roadmap to giraffe conservation throughout Africa.

Standing at an average of 5.3 metres for male adult giraffes and 4.3 metres for females, these impressive creatures feed on tree leaves, fruits, pods, and rarely grass. Giraffes sometimes stay in large, loose or mixed herds. Herds adjust their social systems by individuals or smaller groups merging with or splitting from the herd. Giraffes have a keen sense of colour vision, an acute sense of smell and good hearing. They sleep for around 5 hours, mainly at night, both standing and sitting down.

Until recently, it was widely believed that there was one species of giraffe, and 9 subspecies. New genetic research conducted by GCF and partners has shown that there are in fact four distinct species of giraffe and five subspecies. These groundbreaking results will enhance future giraffe research, conservation and management. All four giraffe and their subspecies live in geographically distinct areas throughout Africa. The four species currently occur in 21 countries, forming a wide arc throughout Sub-Saharan Africa from Niger to Central and East Africa, down to southern Africa. Giraffe are predominantly browsers and their long custom-built legs and neck ensure the utilization of a food source beyond the reach, except for elephants, of any other animals. Surprisingly, giraffe are adjusting well to areas with relatively few trees where, instead, they trim the top of bushes and smaller trees. Nevertheless, the most famous image of a giraffe is of it stretching its neck reaching to browse on one of Africa's large acacia trees.

To drink, the giraffe has to awkwardly extend their forelegs outward and bend their knees and only then can they lower their necks to drink. However, despite their body mass, water is not a necessity as they can absorb sufficient moisture from the plants. Even when water is readily available, evidence shows that giraffe do not drink regularly -sometimes not at all.

The giraffe has a distinct advantage in that it seldom competes with other wild animals, or more importantly, domestic livestock for food. Although conflict occurs sometimes, they do not normally pose a threat to humans. In the past, Romans believed that the giraffe was partly camel and partly leopard. However, their lack of ferocity disappointed the crowds in fighting arenas. Giraffes are safe from poaching because unlike the big five (buffalo, elephant, leopard, lion and rhino) they are not in demand as a trophy in international markets.

26. According to the IUCN conservation red list, giraffe as an entire species are considered
- endangered
 - vulnerable
 - safe
 - extinct
27. According to the first paragraph, the word endangered suggests that,
- the species are at a high risk of extinction
 - the species require only a little care to be safe
 - the species do not require any attention
 - the species are highly dangerous
28. From the first sentence of the first paragraph, which of the following statements best describes the writer's feelings towards the subject?
- The writer feels enough research has been done.
 - The writer is not amused by the amount of research done.
 - The writer is dissatisfied by the quality of research done.
 - The writer believes that giraffes should have been given more attention and more research done on them.
29. The word 'decline' has been used in the second paragraph. What has it been used to mean?
- That giraffe are thriving
 - That giraffe population continues to stay the same
 - That giraffe populations are decreasing
 - That giraffe numbers are steadily rising
30. Which of the following statements is true according to what you read in the second paragraph?
- It is important that different groups unite their efforts to save the giraffe.
 - Giraffe have received a lot of attention in the past.
 - The GCF roadmap covers the conservation of all giraffes worldwide.
 - All giraffes throughout the continent are in danger of perishing.
31. Which of the following is not a part of the giraffe's consistent diet according to the third paragraph?
- Grass
 - Leaves
 - Pods
 - Fruits
32. What is the synonym of the word "adjusting" as used in the passage?
- Blending
 - Adapting
 - Surviving
 - Suited
33. From the fourth paragraph, it can be safely assumed that,
- giraffes would starve in areas with few trees
 - giraffes avoid feeding from bushes
 - the only other animal with the same access to tall trees as giraffes is the elephant
 - giraffes prefer smaller trees and bushes to large trees

34. Which of the following choices accurately interprets the contents of the last sentence of the fourth paragraph?
- A. Most people like it when giraffes feed off of acacia trees.
 - B. The most known image of giraffes is of them eating from an acacia tree.
 - C. It is common knowledge that giraffes only eat acacia leaves.
 - D. Most giraffes in Africa are only capable of eating acacia leaves.
35. Why is water not a necessity for giraffes?
- A. Their body mass does not require that much water
 - B. Because they can absorb moisture from their food plants
 - C. Because it is awkward for them to drink water
 - D. Because they generally don't like to drink water
36. Which of the following doesn't a giraffe do while drinking water?
- A. Extending their hind legs
 - B. Bending their knees
 - C. Extending their necks
 - D. Extending their front legs outwards
37. What advantage does the giraffe have according to the last paragraph?
- A. It has a long neck and legs
 - B. It lives in harmony with human beings
 - C. It barely has competition from other animals for food
 - D. It can adjust to any living conditions
38. Why are giraffes mostly safe from poaching according to the passage?
- A. Because they are not part of the big five
 - B. Because they are not in demand as trophy in international markets
 - C. Because they are not ferocious
 - D. Because they have learned to coexist with human beings.

Read the passage below then answer questions 39 to 50

One hot afternoon, a lion was happily napping after a heavy meal when a little mouse came along and ran up and down over his face. He had not meant to do it. He was just hurrying to get home to his family and not paying much attention. This woke the lion up and made him very angry. He put his paw on the mouse's tail to hold him in place and said, "what do you mean by waking me up? You shall pay for this!" He opened his mouth wide to devour him whole.

"Please do not eat me Mr Lion!" Squealed the mouse, who by now was very frightened. "I didn't mean to wake you up, I was just in a rush, please let me go. I promise never to trouble you again." "No I will not let you go!" roared the lion. "Please do!" cried the frightened mouse. If you let me go perhaps I can do something for you sometime." This made the lion explode in peals of laughter. "You? Do something for me?" He said. "What a joke!" The lion said laughing even harder. When he had finished, he thought for a moment before saying to the mouse, "Well, since you are such a little fellow, I will let you go this time, but never let me see you around here again." With that, he lifted his great paw and let the mouse go.

As he scampered off, the mouse said, "Thank you, Mr Lion, I shall not forget your kindness." Some time after this, the lion was walking through the jungle when he got caught in a trap set by hunters. The lion roared and tried frantically to get free but the hunters tied him to a tree and went to fetch a wagon to carry him away to the circus. The lion roared so loudly that the ground shook, and the little mouse, who still lived nearby, heard him. "That kind lion is in trouble. I must go help him." So he ran as fast as he could to the lion. When he got there, the little mouse saw that the lion was tied with ropes and said, "Don't worry Mr. Lion, be quiet and I shall set you free." The lion stopped roaring immediately and did what he was told as the mouse chewed through the ropes with his teeth.

The lion could see the hunters coming back from a distance. "Hurry, they're coming back!" But the mouse only had one more rope to chew through, and in no time the lion was free and they ran off together back to the jungle. When they were safely out of sight, the lion turned to the little mouse and said "Thank you, you saved my life" "Well now we're even," Said the mouse, and from that day on, they were very good friends.

- 39.** According to the first sentence, what kind of day was it and what was the time?
- A. It was a hot afternoon
 - B. It was a cold evening
 - C. A chilly morning
 - D. A hot night

- 40.** From the information given in the first paragraph, which of the following statements is true?
- A. The mouse was in a rush to run away from the lion
 - B. The mouse ran up and down the lion's face accidentally
 - C. The mouse intended to step on the lion's face
 - D. The lion had been blocking the mouse's path and he had no other option

41. Why did the lion put his paw on the mouse's tail?
- He wanted to display how strong he was
 - He wanted to prevent the mouse from running away
 - He wanted to play with the mouse
 - He wanted the mouse to be scared
42. According to the passage, how did the lion plan on making the mouse pay for waking him up from his sleep?
- By charging him money
 - By keeping him under his paw
 - By eating him
 - By killing him.
43. Why did the lion "explode in peals of laughter"?
- He did not think the mouse could do anything for him.
 - The mouse had told a funny joke
 - The mouse was an amusing creature to be around
 - The lion was cruel
44. From the passage you just read, it is obvious that,
- The lion did not like to be woken after meals
 - The lion was way larger and stronger than the mouse
 - The mouse was a troublemaker
 - The lion enjoyed jokes
45. The mouse "scampered" This means that
- he ran in circles
 - he skipped happily
 - he ran hurriedly
 - he jogged slowly
46. What did the hunters intend to do with the lion?
- they wanted to tie him up
 - they wanted to kill him
 - they wanted to take him to the circus
 - they wanted to cage him
47. How did the mouse know that the lion was in trouble?
- He saw the hunters in the distance
 - He heard the ground shaking
 - He saw hunters setting the trap
 - He heard the lion's distressed roaring
48. According to the passage, how did the lion manage to get free from the ropes?
- The mouse chewed through the ropes
 - The mouse untied the rope with his hands
 - The lion struggled against the ropes until they loosened
 - The hunters set him free
49. What was lion's reaction after the mouse helped him?
- He was grateful
 - He was astonished
 - He was surprised
 - He was relieved
50. What did the mouse mean when he said "now we're even"?
- That they were now equals
 - That his debt was fully paid
 - That the lion now owed him too
 - That they were now friends