TRIAL SERIES

STD 6 - TERM III ENGLISH

Fill in the blank spaces in the passage below using the best alternative from choices given in 1-						
			omen _2 sitting _3 _ fire			
boiling 4 resting on 5 strong stones. At 6 door, a dog 7 flat 8 wagged its tail in						
9		EL VI CHA HIMM - PT				
				art - Market		
	A.	В.	C.	D.		
1.	their	they	there	these		
2.	is	were	was .	are		
3.	by the	on a	over the	witha		
4.	porridge	poridge	porrige	poridgee		
5.	tne three	a three	that three	my three		
. 6.	a	this	the	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
7.	lying	laid	lied	lay		
8.	but	and	although	because		
9.	greating	glitting	grilling	greeting		
	The letter below contains blank spaces numbered 10-15. Complete it correctly with the best alternation					
	from the choices given		A service of			
	aunt,		The first of the section of			
	I 11 writing to tha	nk you very12 for the wa	nrm_13you and my cous	ins gave me14I		
visit	ed you15 the Dece		Taken to the same of the first of the first			
			The second secon			
10.	Dear	Dare	Deare	Dearest		
	am	was	have	think		
	most	mach	many	much		
	wellcome	welcome	invitation	visit		
	before	when	incase	because		
	while	for	during	with		

	For questions 16-20 ch	oose the opposite of the	22.	A	is a head co	ok in a hotel.
16.	underlined words			A. waiter		B. matron
	My brother is a short man.			C. cooker		D. chef
	A. shorter	B. tall		Choose the correct adjectives in 23 - 24 to		
	C. taller	D. shortest		complete each sentence		
17.	This colour is dull.	Se ti a silan lada terdada ada ga	23.	He was caught stealing but he said he was not		ut he said he was not
	A. duller	B. bright.		A. bitter		B. witness
	C. darkest	D. dullest		C. evidence		D. guilty
18.	It is hot.	t is hot.		Mutai has gone to hospital because he has a		
	A. hotter	B. hottest		boil.		
	C. not hot	D. cold		A. ache		B. pain
19.	Our teacher is present to	Our teacher is <u>present</u> today.		C. painful		D. ail
	A. absent B. upsent			Re-arrange the following so as to make a		
	C. present	D. absent		sensible par	ragraph	
,20.	Bring a clean cup.		25.	i) then you b		
	A. dirty	B. cleaner		ii) finally, you sieve it into a thermos flask or into a		
	C. cleanest	D.full		kettle		
	For questions 21 - 22 choose the word to			iii) first you	iii) first you put some water into a sufuria	
	complete the blank spaces			iv) after that you put some tea leaves and if yo		e tea leaves and if you like,
21.	Ahelps to kee	Ahelps to keep law and order.		some milk		
	A. police officer	B. librarian		A. iii, i, iv, ii		B. iii, iv, i, ii
	C. chief	D. teacher		C. iii, ii, i, iv		D. iii, i, ii, iv
				and the second s	-	

Read the following passage carefully and answer questions 26 - 40

Refugees are people who had to leave their countries for other countries. They flee their countries to escape famine, danger, war or some kind of suffering brought on to them usually because of their tribe, race, religion or political party. The refugee problem is present in many parts of the world. Refugees usually need immediate help in form of food, shelter, clothing and medical assistance.

In most countries, refugees stay in camps, where they are given assistance by the host government and by volunteer and international agencies. The well known of these agencies is the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

Many refugees camps are often unhealthy, because they are overcrowded and sanitary conditions are poor. It is common to find outbreaks of diseases. Children often suffer the most, because they cannot withstand hardships as well as grown-ups. As a result, the rate at which children die, known as the child mortality rate is usually quite high.

language and to eat new types of food. Sometimes they are unwelcome and even <u>hated</u> by the people of the <u>host</u> country. Refugees may often have to learn new skills to get employment.

In spite of these problems, many refugees have helped in the development of their host countries by bringing in new skills and have improved their own lives and those of their families.

	•					
26	Refugees are people who their country		C. provide employment for refugees			
	usually for their own safety.			D. give medical tr	eatment to refugee children who	
	A. return to	B. dislike		are ill		
	C. avoid	D. flee	33.	"Child mortality"	means the rate at which children	
27.	From the passage, whi	ich of the following is not true?		A. live	B. are born	
	People become refugees to avoid			C. die	D. become refugees	
	A. one another	B. death	34.	U.N.H.C.R. stan	d for the	
	C. hunger	D. war		A. United Nations	s Higher Commissioner for	
28.	Which of the following is the least immediate help			Refugees B. United Nations High Congress for Refugees		
	needed by refugees?					
	A. Schools	B. Food		C. United Nations	s High Commission er for Refugees	
	C. Shelter	D. Warm clothing		D. United Nations	s High . ission for Refugees	
29.	In many countries refugees stay in		35.	35. The following is not true about refugees in their		
	A. government institutions			environment. Which one? A. They often have to learn a new language		
	B. hospitals					
	C. the open space			B. They learn to eat new types of food		
D. camps				C. They are treated as very important people		
30.	Host countries are those countries which the refugees			D. They are sometimes unwelcome and even hated		
	A. go away from B. go to		by the people of the host country			
	C. dislike	D. accuse of hatred	36.	The opposite of t	he word host underlined in the	
31.	The people who usually suffer the most in the refugee			passage is	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	camp are the		-	A. quest	B. home	
	A. women	B. children		G. guest	D. hostess	
	C. unemployed	D. elderly	37.	The opposite of	hated could be	
32.	In a refugee camp, a volunteer agency is made up of			A. hatred	B. liked	
	people who			C. favour	D. endear	
	A. offer their services freely to help refugees					
	B. see that refugees who break the law are arrested					

58.	the most likely title for	this passage is	43.	W Hat the Withtua sing do	out one day.	
	A. A day in the UNHCR B. A day in a refugee camp C. Who refugees are			A. Kingolongo and Kamundi B. Kamundi and Mutua C. Kamundi and Kamundi		
	D. Refugees in Kenya	. Refugees in Kenya		D. His bicycle		
39.	Medicine is to medical v	Medicine is to medical while herb is to		Where did Mutua go when he was not in school?		
	A. herbal	B. dental		A. To school	B. to Nairobi	
	C. hospital	D. herbalist		C. To the village	D. To buy a bicycle	
40.	Which word can be used to replace the phrase			What did he bring?		
	"in spite of" as used in the	ne passage?		A. A car	B. A red tooth	
	A. Besides	B. However		C. A bicycle	D. A friend	
	C. Despise	D. Despite	46.	What pricked the tyres of	fhis bicycle?	
	Read this passage and	l answer questions 41-50		A. Nails	B. Thorns	
	My friend Mutua is a ve	ry funny boy. He dances very		C. Tyres	D. A tooth	
well	well when he is happy. One day the teacher told him to			What colour are Mutua's teeth?		
sing a song. He sang about Kingolondo and Kamundi.				A. Red	B. White	
They were brothers. Mutua went to Nairobi one day and				C. Black	D. Brown	
came to school on a bicycle. He was riding.			48.	What did we see when he cried after his bicycle was		
	He cried so much when a thorn pricked the tyres.			pricked? Atooth.		
His teeth are very white. We saw another red tooth as he				A. white	B. dark	
was crying. We cried too. The teacher beat him up and wanted him never to cry				C. red	D. brown	
			49.	Mutua is a		
again. He-started laughing and ate his bread for lunch.				A. boy	B. girl	
				C. teacher	D. parent	
41.	My friend is called		50.	The best title for the passage is		
•	· A. funny	B. Mutua		A. My friend Mutua ,	B. Mutua's bicycle	
	C. Mutai	D. Mutuki		C. A fight	D. The red tooth	
42.	What does my friend do	when he is happy?			THE PARTITION OF	
	A. He dances	B. Cries				
	C. Smiles	D. Laughs			Service Control of the Control of th	
	100	a Bernella and			THE RESERVE THE TANK THE TANK THE	
			8			