

STANDARD SIX MID TERM ONE EXAM 2018

ENGLISH: LANGUAGE

Time: 1Hrs 40Mins.

Read the passage below. It contains blank spaces numbered 1 - 15. For each blank space, choose the best alternative from the given four.

A clinical thermometer is _____ 1 _____ instrument frequently used _____ 2 _____ doctors _____ 3 _____ nurses _____ 4 _____ measure body temperature of a _____ 5 _____ . This information is _____ 6 _____ to them because an increase in temperature indicates _____ 7 _____ change for the worse in a _____ 8 _____ condition.

Taking _____ 9 _____ temperature _____ 10 _____ regular intervals can show _____ 11 _____ the treatment is successful or not. The usual method of _____ 12 _____ temperature is to put a _____ 13 _____ under the tongue and _____ 14 _____ it there for a while. Then, allow time for an accurate _____ 15 _____ .

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. this |
| 2. A. on | B. for | C. by | D. with |
| 3. A. or | B. but | C. and | D. than |
| 4. A. by | B. in | C. for | D. to |
| 5. A. patience | B. patient | C. patients | D. patients' |
| 6. A. used | B. useless | C. useful | D. given |
| 7. A. a | B. the | C. they | D. our |
| 8. A. person | B. person's | C. persons' | D. personal |
| 9. A. body | B. board | C. bodies | D. boarded |
| 10. A. in | B. for | C. on | D. at |
| 11. A. though | B. through | C. either | D. whether |
| 12. A. taking | B. talking | C. taken | D. takes |
| 13. A. thermos | B. thermometer | C. temperature | D. finger |
| 14. A. left | B. live | C. leaving | D. leave |
| 15. A. readiness | B. read | C. reading | D. treatment |

For questions 16 to 18, choose the correct answer from the given choices.

16. Mary never goes to school early,
_____?
A. does she B. is it
B. isn't it D. doesn't she
17. Which of the following words does not fit in the list?
A. Books B. Furniture
C. Cutlery D. Equipment
18. A friend in need is a friend:-
A. in need B. indeed
C. in deed D. completely

In questions 19 and 20, choose the correct adverb using the word written in brackets

19. They walked _____ into the class.
(hurry)
A. hurrying B. hurried
C. hurry D. hurriedly
20. They greeted him _____ (happy)
A. happily B. happily
C. happily D. happier

For questions 21 and 22, choose the sentence which is correctly punctuated.

21. A. You should bring, books, pens and pencils.
B. You should bring books, pens and pencils.
C. You should bring, books pens and pencils
D. You should bring books pens and pencils.
22. A. Come here, "said the teacher."
B. Come here, said the teacher.
C. "Come here said the teacher."
D. "Come here," said the teacher.

For questions 23 and 24, choose the correct word to fill in the blank spaces.

23. There _____ horrible news spreading all over.
A. were B. was
C. would D. are
24. No sooner had we seen him _____ we took off rapidly.
A. did B. than
C. then D. when

For question 25, choose the correct order of adjectives in the given sentence.

25. My elder sister wore a _____ dress.
A. red, pretty, cotton
B. pretty, cotton, red
C. cotton, red, pretty
D. pretty, red, cotton

Read the passage below and answer questions 26 to 38.

Onding'o lived near Kendu bay. In fact, the neat home of his parents was quite near the lake shore. He went to a nearby school and was quite an average boy. He was lively and full of questions both in class and at home. His parents loved him dearly and so did his friends, Moses and Clifton. They watched him coming back from school with his books safely kept in his bag. He was driving a car which he made out of a box.

On his way home, Onding'o often visited grandmother who lived in a little town not far from the road. She was very kind and always had something delicious for her little grandson to eat, some guavas and sweet potatoes, some few ripe bananas and a **beverage**. She was such a kind lady. She was always sensitive when it came to handling young children but sometimes got impatient with bad behaviours she could not **tolerate**.

Onding'o was always hungry and never seemed to have enough to eat. Grandmother knew that and so she occasionally warned him to avoid being a hyena.

26. Where was Onding'o's family residing?
A. Near Kendu-Bay.
B. In Kendu - Bay.
C. At Kendu - Bay.
D. Far from Kendu -Bay.
27. How was Onding'o's performance at school according to the passage?
A. A clever boy.
B. A dull boy.
C. Naughty.
D. An average boy.
28. Where was the location of Onding'o's grandmother?
A. Near the lake shore.
B. Near the road.
C. Near the school.
D. Near the sea.
29. Which of the following words means the same as the word **beverage** as used in the passage?
A. Juice
B. Milk
C. Tea
D. Drink
30. Which of the following phrasal verbs can be used to replace the word **tolerate**?
A. Make up.
B. Made out.
C. Put up with.
D. Put off.
31. Ondingo's parents' home is described as:-
A. smart
B. dirty
C. untidy
D. neat

32. Onding'o was lively and full of questions, this statement means he was:-
 A. curious B. furious
 C. anxious D. worried
33. Who were Ondingo's friends?
 A. Tom and Mary.
 B. Teachers.
 C. Grand mother and his parents.
 D. Moses and Clifton.
34. Grandmother warned Onding'o to avoid being a hyena. This means he was:-
 A. cunning B. foolish
 C. greedy D. lazy.
35. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?
 A. Onding'o was loved by his parents and friends.
 B. Onding'o oftenly visited his grandmother.
 C. Probably sometimes Onding'o was punished by his grandmother.
 D. Onding'o was a hyena.
36. What activity did Onding'o do after school?
 A. Playing football.
 B. Flying an aeroplane.
 C. Kicking a ball.
 D. Driving a car.
37. The grandmother is described as _____ in the passage.
 A. mean
 B. outgoing
 C. kind
 D. primitive
38. Which would be the **best** title for the passage?
 A. Ondingo's grandmother.
 B. Onding'o.
 C. Onding'o and his friends.
 D. The strict grandmother.

Read the passage below and use it to answer questions 39 to 50

There are more than 350 different kinds of sharks, some are as long as a fire truck. Some are so small you could hold one in your hand. Some sharks have dull teeth. Others have teeth so sharp they can take a bite out of a turtle's shell. Some sharks live in rivers. Others hide on the ocean bottom or swim in deep water. Some sharks even glow in the dark.

Almost all sharks are hunters. Animals that hunt are called **predators**. The white shark is a predator. It attacks from below to kill its favourite food seals or sea lions. These animals are called its prey. A white shark can grow as long as a pick-up truck. A whale shark can be as long as two white sharks! Its mouth can be wider than your front door. It is the biggest fish in the world. But it eats mostly tiny animals smaller than your fingernail. The angel shark hides under the sand and waits for a fish to swim by. Then the shark rushes out to eat it.

The cookie-cutter shark takes just one bite out of a fish, a whale, or a seal. The bite is round, like a cookie. Then the shark swims away.

Sharks are fish, but they are different from other fish. Other fish have bones. A shark's skeleton is cartilage. Your ears and nose are made of cartilage. It bends more easily than a bone. A shark can bend and twist to turn quickly when it is swimming.

Most fish lay eggs in the water. Some sharks lay eggs too. But most sharks give birth to their babies. Shark's babies are called pups. The pups live on their own. They do not need their parents. They stay away from older sharks. Some older sharks will eat pups if they get the chance.

Some sharks eat stingrays or spiny sea urchins. Many eat other sharks. Tiger sharks have eaten tin cans and metal wire! Sharks have rows and rows of teeth. If one tooth falls out, a bigger one moves up to fill in the hole. Some sharks lose thousands of teeth during their lives.

Sharks have many senses to help them find food. A shark can hear a fish in the water from more than a mile away. It can smell one drop of blood in a million drops of water.

A shark can see well underwater. A hammerhead shark has one eye on each end of its long head. No one is sure why.

39. According to the passage, how many kinds of sharks are there?
- Three hundred and fifty
 - Less than three hundred and fifty
 - More than three hundred and fifty
 - Approximately three hundred and fifty
40. Which of the following is not true about sharks?
- Some sharks shine in the dark.
 - Sharks can be found in different water bodies.
 - All sharks are hunters.
 - All sharks live in water.
41. What would make a shark able to bite a turtle shell?
- The sharpness of its teeth.
 - The strength of its teeth.
 - The sharpness of its jaws.
 - The strength of its jaws.
42. The opposite of the word **predator** is :-
- pray
 - prey
 - play
 - hunter
43. Which of the following statement is true of the white shark?
- They can grow as long as a fire truck.
 - They can be as long as two whale sharks.
 - It is the biggest shark in the world.
 - It's favourite food is seals or sea lions.
44. Which type of shark has a mouth wider than your front door?
- White shark.
 - Whale shark.
 - Angel shark.
 - Cookie-cutter.
45. Why does an angel shark hide under the sand?
- To avoid enemies.
 - To attack its prey.
 - To rush out at the predator.
 - To avoid being seen.
46. How did the cookie-cutter get its name?
- From the shape of the bite it takes.
 - From the meal people make with its meat.
 - From the shape of its mouth.
 - From the behavior of its prey.
47. The main difference between sharks and other fish is:-
- sharks have bones while other fish don't
 - sharks eat other animals
 - other fish have bones but fish have cartilage
 - other fish bend and twist while sharks do not.
48. The young ones of shark are known as:-
- fingerlings
 - babies
 - cubs
 - pups
49. What is strange about the young ones of sharks?
- They live with their parents.
 - They do not need their parents.
 - They lay eggs too.
 - They will eat other pups if they get the chance.
50. The best title for this passage is:
- Sea animals.
 - Wildlife in Kenya.
 - Sharks and whales.
 - Amazing sharks.