



THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD



PG:01

STANDARD SEVEN

ENGLISH

SECTION A: LANGUAGE

2021: 1 hour 40 minutes

DAY 1
11:00am - 12:40pm

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Please read these instructions carefully)

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions.
2. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the ANSWER SHEET, not in this question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

3. Use only an ordinary pencil.
4. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:
YOUR INDEX NUMBER
YOUR NAME
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
5. By drawing a dark line inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
6. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
7. Keep the sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.
8. For each of the questions 1—50 four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only ONE of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
9. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a dark line inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example

For questions 19 to 22, choose the alternative that means the same as the underlined word.

22. The neighbours managed to put out the fire.
- A. cool
 - B. extinguish
 - C. defeat
 - D. cover

On the answer sheet:

The correct answer is B.

2 (A) (B) (C) (D) 12 (A) (B) (C) (D) 22 (A) (B) (C) (D) 32 (A) (B) (C) (D) 42 (A) (B) (C) (D)

In the set of boxes numbered 22, the box with the letter B printed in it is marked.

10. Your dark line MUST be within the box.
11. For each question ONLY ONE box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.



This Question Paper consists of 7 printed pages



PRE-GOLD

TURN OVER

Questions 1 to 15

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

The 1 that children are entitled 2 are called rights. 3 rights are well stipulated in the constitution. 4 who violates these rights 5 be charged in a court of law. There is need to educate the members of the society on 6 it is important to respect these rights that children ought to be 7. Failure to do this, all the efforts 8 to protect children from abuse and uphold their rights will be 9. It will be like 10.

The society ought to understand that children are the leaders of 11. This therefore means that if we don't protect them today, then they will not have a 12 future. The government, 13 non-governmental organisations, are doing the best they 14 to ensure that children do not fall 15 of violence.

1. A. priviledges B. privilegges C. priviledgees D. privileges
2. A. from B. to C. of D. at
3. A. Childrens B. Children C. Children's D. Childrens'
4. A. Anyone B. Nobody C. Somebody D. Something
5. A. around B. could C. might D. should
6. A. why B. how C. which D. what
7. A. grants B. granted C. granting D. grant
8. A. been made B. having made C. being made D. were made
9. A. futile B. successful C. fruitful D. impacted
10. A. drawing a long bow B. showing the white feather
C. turning over a new leaf D. flogging a dead horse
11. A. tommorow B. tomorrow C. tomorow D. tommorrow
12. A. gooder B. best C. better D. pleased
13. A. as well as B. even though C. and then D. then also
14. A. may B. will C. shall D. can
15. A. perpetrators B. victims C. sponsors D. suspects

For questions 16 to 17, choose the best alternative to fill in the blank spaces.

16. Mr. Oyaro is the _____ graceful dancer of all.

- A. more;
- B. most;
- C. much;
- D. less.

17. Tom scored _____ than Mary in a Mathematics test.

- A. better;
- B. best;
- C. good;
- D. well.

For question 18, choose a suitable phrasal verb to replace the underlined word.

18. Omari certainly resembles his mother.

- A. takes in;
- B. takes off;
- C. puts up with;
- D. takes after.

For question 19, choose the opposite of the underlined word.

19. Mr. Osoro is a professional teacher.

- A. amateur;
- B. qualified;
- C. trained;
- D. ghost.

For question 20, choose the alternative that best replaces the given sentence.

20. Barely had I woken up

- A. and it started raining.
- B. than it started raining.
- C. when it started raining.
- D. that it started raining.

For questions 21 to 22, choose a suitable sentence that completes the statement given.

21. It was not until she confronted him

- A. that he stopped blackmailing her.
- B. when he stopped blackmailing her.
- C. and he stopped blackmailing her.
- D. then he stopped blackmailing her.

22. It was such a hot day

- A. that we preferred to stay indoors.
- B. then we preferred to stay indoors.
- C. when we preferred to stay indoors.
- D. because we preferred to stay indoors.

For question 23, choose the word that least fits in the group.

23. A. 'Swarm
B. Cabbage
C. Crockery
D. Stationery

For question 24, change the given sentence into passive voice.

24. John connected the pipes.

- A. The pipes will be connected.
- B. The pipes are being connected by John.
- C. The pipes were connected by John.
- D. Connection of pipes is taking place.

For question 25, select a suitable question tag to complete the statement given.

25. Please, pass me the salt, _____ ?

- A. shall you
- B. can you
- C. may you
- D. will you

Read the passage below and then answer questions 26 to 38.

In a village far away, there lived a poor widow. She had only one daughter called Melisa. Melisa was a meek girl. In the village, her age mates put up with her because they could play tricks on her and make her look like a fool. However, Melisa always tried to please them for the sake of trying to be friends with them.

One day, the village girls were putting up a chicken hut. By chance, Melisa came across them. "Can I help you?" she asked hopefully. The girls sniggered; here was a chance to have a bit of fun. Chem, the leader of the girls, spoke. "Hi Melisa! We need someone strong to help us. We need some water from the river to make mud for the walls." Melisa happily agreed to do it.

One of the girls handed her a reed basket. "Here you are," she said, "show us that you can fetch water without spilling a drop.

Melisa wanted to please the girls. Proudly, she hurried down to the river and dipped the basket into the fast-flowing water. With little effort, she lifted the basket onto her head.

Water poured out of the basket and soaked her as she walked along. Of course, Melisa soon realized that the basket felt very light. When she looked inside the basket, it was empty.

"Oh dear," she muttered. "How careless am I? I have spilt all the water. I must go and fetch some more." Meanwhile, the village girls had crept up to the river bank and hidden in the bushes.

Every time Melisa filled the basket and walked off with the water pouring all over her head, they rolled on the ground with comical suppressed laughter. Eventually, Melisa became so tired that she returned to her home in shame.

On another occasion, the girls sent Melisa into the forest. They told her to fetch hot air from the hot springs, to dry their ropes. In the forest, Melisa walked along, carrying her sack on her back. The ground beneath her feet suddenly disappeared. Melisa fell into a shallow hole covered in sticks and leaves. The girls had set a trap for her. At the bottom of the hole, the girls had placed a beehive. Having being disturbed, the bees were very angry and they stung the girl on her face, arms and legs.

Melisa cried out in vain for help. For hours, she lay prostrate groaning in pain. When she realized no one could hear her cries, she managed to pull herself out of the hole. Swollen and in pain, Melisa crawled home. She looked like a porcupine covered in spines. Patiently, her mother spent many hours pulling out the bee stings. Then, she bathed and treated her daughter's swollen body. Melisa was ill for several days but, when at last her body healed, Melisa had learnt the lesson. She would never allow her age mates to mistreat her again.

26. Melisa was a meek girl. This means that she was
- wise and very intellectual.
 - quiet, gentle and ready to do what other people wanted.
 - honest, hardworking and ready to perform.
 - jovial, funny and a story teller.
27. According to the passage, the phrase 'came across' means
- directed
 - found
 - attracted
 - accused
28. Which one of the following reasons best explains why Melisa was given a reed basket?
- To show them that she could fetch water without spilling a drop.
 - To prove to them how she was quite stupid.
 - So that she could fit in their company.
 - So that her friends could laugh at her.
29. The girls sniggered. This means that
- they almost wept.
 - they became happy.
 - they laughed unpleasantly.
 - they tricked her.
30. Which of the following statements best explains why Melisa wanted to please the village girls?
- In order to receive praises.
 - In order to avoid shame.
 - For the sake of trying to be friends with them.
 - In order to avoid punishment.
31. Three of the following statements are true according to the passage. Which one is **not**?
- Melisa was the only daughter of the widower.
 - The leader of the girls handed Melisa a reed basket.
 - The village girls sympathised with Melisa.
 - The village girls took advantage of Melisa's character.
32. Which of the following reasons best explains why the village girls crept up to the river bank and hid in the bushes?
- To get protection from boys.
 - They were planning on how to steal.
 - They wanted some shelter from the rains.
 - They wanted to laugh at Melisa.
33. Having been disturbed, the bees were
- very hungry.
 - very happy.
 - very angry.
 - very afraid.
34. What made Melisa to pull herself out of the hole?
- The hole was too dark.
 - The hole had a snake.
 - She realised that no one heard her cries.
 - The village girls ordered her to come out.
35. The fetching of hot air was meant
- to keep them warm.
 - to burn Melisa.
 - to dry the girls' ropes.
 - to cook the food.
36. Melisa looked like a porcupine covered in spines. What was the cause of all this?
- The stinging of bees on her body.
 - The beating from the village girls.
 - The mask she had won resembled the porcupine.
 - The pictures drawn by the village girls on Melisa's body.
37. The word cried has been underlined in the story. Which word can best replace it?
- Puzzled
 - Sobbed
 - Crept
 - Laughed
38. Which one of the following titles best suits the story?
- Once bitten twice shy.
 - Never judge a book by its cover.
 - Cut your coat according to your size.
 - A cat may look at the king.

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

AIDS is a dangerous disease. Those who are infected lose weight, some get fever and headaches all the time, while others have sores on the skin. The patients become so weak that any sort of disease can easily kill them.

This is because their body's immune system is completely damaged. They may cough for a long time and have stomach ache. There is no cure for AIDS, we must take great care.

Some AIDS patients go to hospitals sick. They are in-patients for long and spend many days in the wards. The doctors check their temperature using thermometers. Injections are given to treat the opportunistic diseases.

Many resources are wasted. Those who had huge sums of money spend it in trying to secure the lives of their relatives. Sometimes, there is a sale of land, houses and farm animals to get money to assist the victims. All is fruitless.

The people who are at risk are the innocent teenagers who get lured by people with AIDS. They are attracted by the people who spend their money anyhow.

They are promised good things like good clothes, visiting good hotels, riding on brand-new glossy cars or getting cash money.

At the end of it all, they also get this deadly disease, AIDS. We are seeing many families where the father or the mother dies or sometimes both. The children are left total orphans without parental care and love. They miss the basic necessities like food, clothing, shelter and education.

Some are taken as house girls or house boys. They wake up before five in the morning, mop houses, prepare breakfast and any other washing. Some are taken to be labourer's in big farms to pick tea, pyrethrum or coffee. Worse still, they are not given enough food or any medical care.

I remember one day, when my class teacher, Madam Alice, came to class and taught about AIDS. The points were very clear that the disease had no known cure. We can get the disease through transfusion of contaminated blood, sharing sharp body piercing objects, playing sex or sharing toothbrushes.

She had concluded the lesson by giving me three letters, ABC. I got the same message in our standard six booklet entitled "let's talk About AIDS" it's a book you should not miss reading.

39. Which one of the following is not a sign of AIDS?
- People get weak.
 - Headache.
 - Coughing for a short time.
 - Sweating.
40. According to the first paragraph, three of the following statements are true. Which one is not?
- Some AIDS victims get fever.
 - AIDS is a dangerous disease.
 - AIDS patients can easily be sick.
 - AIDS attacks fat people.
41. Why are AIDS patients taken to hospital wards?
- To cure AIDS.
 - To treat opportunistic diseases.
 - To check their temperatures only.
 - To be given good foods.
42. How do families get money to help the AIDS patients? By
- selling land only.
 - selling houses only.
 - selling farm animals only.
 - sale of land, houses and farm animals.
43. The people in danger of AIDS are
- father and mother.
 - innocent teenagers.
 - girls.
 - the rich.
44. Which of the following statements is true?
- People at risk of getting AIDS are the guilty teenagers.
 - Teenagers are not attracted by people who spend money anyhow.
 - Few resources are wasted on AIDS patients.
 - Some AIDS patients go to hospital.
45. The word 'lured' as used in the passage means
- persuaded
 - convinced
 - attracted
 - cheated
46. Form the passage, orphans are not forced work in
- pyrethrum farms.
 - medical centres.
 - tea estates.
 - coffee farms.
47. The word 'glossy' as used in the passage means
- shiny
 - dull
 - cheap
 - expensive
48. Madam Alice taught about the letters "ABC" Where else did the writer come across the initials "ABC"?
- In hospital.
 - At the school gate.
 - In a standard six booklet entitled "lets talk about AIDS".
 - In the school library.
49. The writer of the passage is
- madam Alice.
 - a standard six pupil.
 - a farmer.
 - a doctor.
50. The best title for this passage would be
- Madam Alice, the story teller.
 - Child labour.
 - AIDS.
 - Say no to corruption.