

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

People do \_\_1\_\_ differently when they \_\_2\_\_ angry. This is because the causes of anger also varies. Some are caused \_\_3\_\_ minor misunderstandings which can be \_\_4\_\_ when the affected people just talk \_\_5\_\_ the issue and go over it \_\_6\_\_, some causes of anger require a lot of persuasion, understanding and \_\_7\_\_ confession. An angry person could at times become \_\_8\_\_ and unreasonable and that is \_\_9\_\_ someone has to be around to help the two people resolve \_\_10\_\_ differences. The person who comes to help the two \_\_11\_\_ be neutral in order to help achieve this aim.

Anger can cause serious problems \_\_12\_\_ the pair and that is why a \_\_13\_\_ has to be found at the \_\_14\_\_ possible time. Peace is what \_\_15\_\_ needs in order to discharge his duties well and socialize with friends and neighbours.

- |     |             |              |              |             |
|-----|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1.  | A. react    | B. think     | C. receive   | D. quarrel  |
| 2.  | A. fall     | B. look      | C. become    | D. seem     |
| 3.  | A. with     | B. for       | C. on        | D. by       |
| 4.  | A. reviewed | B. resolved  | C. discussed | D. reduced  |
| 5.  | A. around   | B. within    | C. about     | D. across   |
| 6.  | A. however  | B. so        | C. although  | D. moreover |
| 7.  | A. only     | B. always    | C. therefore | D. even     |
| 8.  | A. strong   | B. emotional | C. brave     | D. hungry   |
| 9.  | A. why      | B. where     | C. how       | D. whom     |
| 10. | A. there    | B. their     | C. our       | D. they're  |
| 11. | A. could    | B. would     | C. should    | D. might    |
| 12. | A. among    | B. along     | C. within    | D. between  |
| 13. | A. reason   | B. plan      | C. solution  | D. decision |
| 14. | A. earliest | B. furthest  | C. fast      | D. firstst  |
| 15. | A. someone  | B. everyone  | C. anyone    | D. Somebody |

**For question 16 and 17 choose the alternative that BEST replaces the underlined word**

16. It is the Chairman of the Commission who declares the winner after voting.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. reveals  | B. decides   |
| C. produces | D. announces |

17. The Headteacher's speech was disrupted by the arrival of the new school bus.

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. prevented   | B. stopped   |
| C. interrupted | D. disturbed |

**For questions 18 to 20, choose the alternative that BEST fills the blank space.**

18. He was \_\_ bad neighbour nobody wanted to be associated with him.

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| A. such a | B. So a     |
| C. a such | D. very bad |

19. "Will the competition be held next week?"  
"No \_\_\_\_\_."

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| A. it will          | B. it won't    |
| C. it won't be held | D. it won't be |

20. The players did not complain against the referee and \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                           |
|---------------------------|
| A. nor did the coach      |
| B. neither did the coach  |
| C. the coach also did not |
| D. neither the coach did  |

**For question 21 to 23, choose the sentences that mean the SAME AS the underlined one.**

21. If wishes were horses beggars would ride.

- |   |
|---|
| A. Beggars do not know how to ride horses.                  |
| B. Wishes can never be ridden like horses.                  |
| C. Beggars can't ride wishes because wishes are not horses. |

- D. Only after wishes become horses will beggars ride.
22. “I won’t see you today” Jane told her friend.
- A. Jane told her friend that I won’t see you today.
- B. Jane told her friend that she won’t see her today.
- C. Jane told her friend that she wouldn’t see her today.
- D. Jane told her friend that she wouldn’t see her that day.
23. It hardly rains in February.
- A. There is almost no rain in February.
- B. There is some rain in February.
- C. There is no rain in February.
- D. There is a lot of rain in February.

**For question 24 to 25 choose the sentence which is CORRECTLY punctuated**

- 24.
- A. “If you come in time,” said Hassan, “you won’t be turned away.”
- B. “If you come in time,” said Hassan, “You won’t be turned away.”
- C. “If you come in time,” said Hassan, “you won’t be turned away.”
- D. “If you come in time,” said Hassan, “you won’t be turned away,”
- 25.
- A. It pays to be obedient doesn’t it!
- B. It pays to be obedient, doesn’t it?
- C. It pays to be obedient. doesn’t it?
- D. It pays to be obedient doesn’t it.

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

Everybody knew Kara. Among the adults, he was the boy no one wanted his child to associate with because although he looked quite responsible, he was far from that. Whatever he involved himself in frequently left him or his friends hurt or in trouble. His peers, on the hand, could never avoid him because whenever he was with them, he was the centre of attraction and laughter. He could even make his friends laugh at nothing. It was not always his ideas that landed them in trouble but definitely he had some input in it.

It happened that one afternoon, a number of boys were hungry although they had taken their lunch. So, Mula suggested that they could walk to the hillside and eat those wild fruits, no one objected. We half-ran-half-walked to the thickets but promised ourselves not to go too far in a few minutes, the *excited group of friends* were already there. As we started descending on the fruits, one tree at ago, Mula came up with a bright idea. Each of could get his own tree instead of all fighting over the same tree. Instantly, we left, each heading his own way.

We were soon calling one another from a distance like monkeys. The trees had fruits and although we liked them so much, we lacked one another’s company. As we enjoyed the fruits we could hear one another’s laughter from a distance. It was the only thing that kept us together since the search for fruits had created some distance between us.

Then came a shrilled wild cry of a frightened boy I heard others ask who the person could be and what it was but when the same voice came a second time, louder than ever, I got equally frightened and broke into a run, not caring the direction I was heading to. I ran frantically for my life and fell on prickly thorns, tripped on rocks and stumbled on creeping plants but never stopped even once fear of soon being dead and alone!

It was by a miracle that I soon found myself along a path and just ahead of me was Kara in a matter of minutes we were all together except Mula! We realized he could be in grave danger and started calling out his name as loudly as we could but only got the echo from the nearby hills for response. We decided to go back to the bushes in solidarity and look for our lost friend. The search was still scaring and although we kept together, the search bore no fruit. Our voices were soon hoarse from calling Mula’s name and it was not until we felt the cold wind blowing towards the lake that we realized we would soon be rained on. So we gave up the search and decided to run back home for help.

We were running as fast as we could when we saw a group running towards us. It made us run even faster because to us. Mula’s life could still be saved. However, when the group was within reach, we were perplexed to see that the person leading them was none other than Mula!

26. From the first paragraph, it is true to say that,
- A. all those who knew Kara did not like him.

- B. Kara did not like associating himself with most people.

- C. Kara was known by everyone but not for same reason.  
D. parents feared Kara while his peers knew he was responsible.
27. Why was Kara's peers unable to avoid him?  
A. He seemed to know how to make them happy.  
B. He both looked and behaved responsibility.  
C. They had been warned against doing so.  
D. He was the oldest among them.
28. Which of the four words below describe what Kara and his friends enjoyed most when together?  
A. Adventure.  
B. Experience.  
C. Bullying.  
D. Humuor
29. Mula suggested that they could go and eat the wild fruits because;  
A. They had agreed earlier to do so.  
B. It was as a result of a coincidence.  
C. They felt bored and yet Kara was silent.  
D. Kara was not there to give a -----
30. What was the MAIN mission of the boys, as they ran to the thicket?  
A. Confirm the presence of the wild fruits.  
B. Escape from starvation.  
C. Prove to Kara that Mula too was clever.  
D. Satisfy themselves.
31. By deciding not to go into the thickets, the boys were simply being;  
A. cautious.                      B. selective.  
C. comfortable.                  D. biased
32. Which of the four words below would BEST be used to replace the phrase, the excited group of friends as used in the second paragraph?  
A. Group                              B. Party  
C. Throng                              D. Crowd
33. Why do you think were the boys calling one another from a distance?  
A. Probably they were inviting them to other fruit trees.  
B. To be sure they had not gone back.  
C. They wanted to see if their friends were satisfied.  
D. It was a warming so that they do not go too far.
34. The writer broke into a run because;  
A. he had heard the cry a second time.  
B. no one had answered the question asked.  
C. he was extremely scared.  
D. he was the fastest in the group.
35. Had the writer stopped running after falling.  
A. he would have died.  
B. his friends would have laughed at him.  
C. the others would have done the same.  
D. no harm could have come his way.
36. The writer says it was by miracle that he found himself along a path because,  
A. there was no path there at all.  
B. he did not know how reached there.  
C. many miracles used to happen to them.  
D. he was the only one who saw the path.
37. When the boys gave up the search, it was because they,  
A. were desperate to safe Mula's life.  
B. feared they could be rained on.  
C. had accomplished what they had come to do.  
D. knew Mula had already run back home.
38. In the end, we learn that,  
A. Mula had played a trick on his friends.  
B. none of the boys was sure of the cause of the commotion.  
C. both Mula and his friends cared for one another.  
D. Mula was saved from the grave danger.

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

It is said that we eat to live but others say we live to eat. Whichever way you look at it, what matters is what you eat. We all eat food of course but not all the food we eat is good for our teeth and health of our body. It is also commonly known that foods and sweets are food that can be quite detrimental to the condition of our teeth.

First are the foods that dry your mouth. Saliva acts as the mouth's detergent after meals. It washes away any food particles, acids and plaque so as to prevent tooth decay and enamel erosion. So when its content is reduced in the mouth, the risk of tooth decay and enamel erosion becomes much higher. Foods that dry your mouth include; coffee, alcohol and most energy drinks.

Acid is contained in both healthy and unhealthy foods. Both of them have very effect on then tooth enamel. Acid erodes the enamel leading to a myriad of problems including sensitivity, discoloured teeth and

tooth decay. Such foods include citrus fruits, coffee, tomatoes and alcohol. One can however, mix-up these foods with low acidic foods like vegetables, avocados and nuts to balance out the amount of acid.

The third group of foods are those that stick to your teeth when you chew them. Chewing increases the harm that food and sugar acids do to our teeth. They tend to stay in your mouth for a long time, thus providing nourishment for the bacteria that cause tooth decay. The bacteria end up producing more acid than usual; causing harm to the teeth. Such foods include bread, chewy candy and dried fruits. Dried fruits can be healthy snack but they are also a big culprit in encouraging tooth decay. One should therefore rinse their mouth with plenty of water after eating these foods and try to floss often.

Hard foods form the fourth category of foods you should avoid. Chewing on hard foods like ice cubes, hard candy and unpopped popcorn can damage the enamel and even lead to loss of teeth

39. According to the first paragraph of the passage,

- A. there are good reasons why we should choose what we eat.
- B. all the food we eat is good depending on the quantity of intake.
- C. we eat to live and live to eat unconsciously.
- D. all the food people eat can be dangerous.

40. The food which we eat but are not good for our teeth and health is

- A. what we can easily get.
- B. what we are unable to avoid always.
- C. just a portion of what we eat.
- D. found in just one group of foods.

41. The foods mentioned in the passage are categorized according to;

- A. the beliefs many people have about them.
- B. the effects they have on our teeth.
- C. how long or fast they are chewed.
- D. the colouring effect they have on our teeth.

42. How do foods that dry the mouth affect us after eating them? They,

- A. make us feel thirsty all the time.
- B. reduce the effect of cleanliness done by the saliva.
- C. affect the way in which digestion takes place.
- D. Increasing the temperature in the mouth during eating.

43. If someone ate dry food more often and drank no liquids,

- A. his teeth would start falling off.
- B. his health would drastically improve.
- C. he would have to buy detergents for the mouth and teeth.
- D. his teeth and enamel would be affected.

44. Then MAIN function of plaque is to

- A. prevent tooth decay.
- B. Keep the mouth moist.
- C. cause tooth decay.
- D. clean spaces between the teeth.

45. Why is acid difficult to avoid in the food we eat? It is,

- A. not easily seen.
- B. found in excessive quantities in food.
- C. not easy to identify in food.
- D. found in two types of food.

46. For one to avoid tooth sensitivity, discolouring and decay, he must;

- A. ensure he avoids eating dry food.
- B. avoid eating foods with acids.
- C. not eat sugary foods.
- D. have saliva in the mouth all the time.

47. How can coffee, citrus fruits, tomatoes and alcohol be made safer? They,

- A. lucky and greatly relieved.
- B. worried and disturbed.
- C. sad and confused.
- D. relieved and sad.

48. The hyena had wrongly assumed it had a ready meal. Which proverb would be appropriate to caution him against overconfidence?

- A. could be taken only under instruction from the doctor.
- B. could be taken after avocado, vegetables and nuts.
- C. Can be mixed with food containing low acids.
- D. are best consumed before going to bed.

49. A person who has tooth problems, enamel erosion and tooth sensitivity would BEST be referred to;

- A. a dentist.            B. an optician.
- B. a doctor.            D. an ophthalmologist.

50. The BEST title for this passage would be;

- A. the best way choose and eat your food.
- B. the effect of chewing your food on your health.
- C. the foods that are bad for your teeth.
- D. taking care of the teeth and enamel.