

KIENI EAST DISTRICT
STANDARD FIVE TERM III - 2010
ENGLISH: LANGUAGE

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

1. Use only an ordinary pencil
2. Make sure that you have written on the Answer Sheet
(i) YOUR NAME (ii) NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

Time: 1hr 40min

The following passage contains blank spaces numbered 1 - 15. Fill the spaces with the best answer from the choices given.

The monkey 1 killed an animal and was sharing out the meat 2 his family. Suddenly a quarrel arose. The 3 of the 4 said that his own share 5 small.

Then the tortoise arrived 6 the scene and asked them "What is happening 7 ?" They told him that they 8 sharing meat, when the youngest complained that his share was too small, "Let me put things right, said the tortoise. He began by cutting 9 the head and putting it 10 his bag.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. had | B. have | C. is | D. has |
| 2. A. among | B. between | C. into | D. for |
| 3. A. young | B. youngest | C. younger | D. most young |
| 4. A. monkey | B. monkeys | C. monkeys | D. mankeys |
| 5. A. too | B. two | C. to | D. on |
| 6. A. at | B. on | C. from | D. in |
| 7. A. there | B. why | C. hear | D. here |
| 8. A. can be | B. are being | C. had been | D. has been |
| 9. A. of | B. for | C. off | D. in |
| 10. A. into | B. onto | C. under | D. out of |

The young boy 11 over the fence as he saw a wild dog 12 towards him. His father 13 was grazing 14 the path called him loudly.

"James! dont run away" The boy slowed down and 15 towards his father.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 11. A. jumped | B. jump | C. jumps | D. jum |
| 12. A. came | B. coming | C. comes | D. cameing |
| 13. A. whose | B. who | C. which | D. what |
| 14. A. along | B. across | C. round | D. on |
| 15. A. go | B. went | C. goes | D. gone |

Complete the following similes

16. As black as _____.
- A. snow B. charcoal
C. hair D. black

17. As heavy as _____.
- A. log B. elephant
C. burden D. man

Choose the word which means the same as the underlined words.

18. A group of people cheered the football players
- A. Spectators B. Workers
C. Team D. Many people

19. Dog is to bark as hiss is to _____.
- A. monkey B. snake
C. cat D. chicken

Pick the nouns from the following sentences

20. Karimi arrived at night.
- A. arrived B. Karimi
C. at D. night

21. She must go to Mombasa.

- A. must B. she
C. mombasa D. to

For questions 22- 23 choose the correct preposition.

22. The man was walking _____ the shop.

- A. towards B. down
C. between D. up

23. The little girl sat _____ her father.

- A. against B. besides
C. beside D. across

Complete the following

24. I will write _____ you.

- A. to B. on
C. and D. with

25. Juma prefer tea _____ coffee.

- A. and B. with
C. to D. from

Read the following passage and answer the questions 26 - 39

A dictionary is a good friend. We need it when we're reading to look up new words when we can't guess the meaning from the rest of the passage. We often need it when we're writing to check our spellings. Bigger dictionaries give a lot of other information as well. They tell us for example how to pronounce words, what sentence pattern they can be used in, what special meaning they can have and and much else **besides**.

Words in a dictionary are always arranged in alphabetical order. When the first letters of words are the same we find that the dictionary arranges words in the alphabetical order of their second letters.

When both the first and the second letters are the same, the words are arranged in the alphabetical order of the third letters.

If the first three letters are the same we look at the fourth letter. Sometimes we have to look at the fifth until we find a difference.

26. What has been termed as a friend?
 A. A dictionary B. A dictionary
 C. ditionary D. Book
27. How many uses of dictionary have been mentioned?
 A. Four B. Three
 C. Two D. Five
28. Words in a dictionary are usually arranged according to _____.
 A. Their meaning
 B. Their alphabetical order
 C. Their size
 D. Their sentence pattern
29. Arrange the following words as they are arranged in the dictionary
 A. Pay, pinch, pan, pound
 B. Pan, pay, pinch, pound
 C. Pound, pay, pinch, pan
 D. Pinch, pay, pinch, pound
30. Which of the following sentences is true according to the passage?
 A. Bigger dictionaries give us more information
 B. Looking up the meaning of words need a bigger dictionary
 C. Words are not arranged in order in a dictionary
 D. Dictionaries are not important when reading
31. What are you supposed to do if the first and second letters are the same when arranging in alphabetical order?
 A. Arrange according to the number of the alphabetical order
 B. Arrange in the alphabetical order of the alphabetical order
 C. Arrange as per second letter
 D. Arrange as per the third letter
32. The passage is all about?
 A. Arranging words in alphabetical order
 B. Using a dictionary
 C. Making sentence pattern
 D. Checking up new words
33. From the first passage we learn that before checking up meaning of the new words in the dictionary we should
 A. Arranged it in order
 B. Read it severally
 C. Guess the meaning from the passage
 D. Spell it
34. The word besides is underlined in the passage it means?
 A. Aside
 B. On the side
 C. Apart from
 D. Side
35. Readers find it easy to use a dictionary if only
 A. they understand the meaning of words
 B. understand the use of it
 C. make use of it
 D. understand the way to use it
36. Arrange the following words according to alphabetical order **Porridge, person, player, python, pinch.**
 A. Pinch, player, porridge, person, python
 B. Person, porridge, player, pinch, python
 C. Person, porridge, python, player, pinch
 D. Person, pinch, player, porridge, python
37. Library is a _____
 A. group of books
 B. books kept together
 C. a house where books are kept
 D. papers and books
38. Oranges, plums, mangoes, pears are _____
 A. weeds
 B. fruits
 C. dishes
 D. carrots
39. The writers of books are also known as _____
 A. authors B. writers
 C. editors D. publishers

Read the poem and answer questions 40 - 50

1. AIDS is here
In the East and West
North and South
Killing farmers, teachers, pupils
Doctors and nurses
Killing parents
And leaving orphans behind

Then everywhere

2. You hear sad songs
The strong and healthy
Are dying, dying and dying.
Many lie in graves
Covered with thick earth
Never to work again

AIDS is a killer

3. AIDS is a destroyer
Class five boys and girls
Like a strong army
Stand tall and shout
HALT! to AIDS
Fight it by all means

40. Where is AIDS found?

- A. At home
- B. Everywhere
- C. At school
- D. Nowhere

41. Name four kinds of people that AIDS kills?

- A. Men, women, boys, army
- B. Farmers, teachers, pupils, doctors
- C. Nurses, ladies, gentlemen, workers
- D. Not told

42. Sad songs are heard from _____ according to the poem

- A. somewhere
- B. nowhere
- C. everywhere
- D. all over

43. The two words used to describe AIDS are?

- A. Killer and destroyer
- B. Teacher and farmer
- C. Parents and orphans
- D. Pupils and fighters

44. How can we help to fight AIDS?

- A. Telling stories
- B. Killing the victims
- C. Avoid talking to victims
- D. Talk about it everywhere

45. What is the meaning of AIDS?

- A. Acquired Immune Deficiency Symptom
- B. Acquired Immunity Defence Syndrome
- C. Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
- D. Accuse Immorality from different sides

46. The word orphan as used in the poem means

- A. Dead mother
- B. Dead father
- C. A child with no parents
- D. A child with parents

47. A woman whose husband is dead is called a _____

- A. orphan
- B. widow
- C. widow
- D. spinster

48. People with AIDS are _____ by many diseases

- A. affected
- B. attacked
- C. attracted
- D. abused

49. The best title we can give the poem is

- A. AIDS is known
- B. A killer Disease
- C. Affected with AIDS
- D. Lives today

50. The main symptoms of AIDS in people are

- A. loss of weight
- B. sneezing
- C. coughing
- D. limping