

Fill in the blank spaces numbered 1 to 15 with the best alternative from the choices given.

It was the same old _____ 1 _____! "Andrew, go and tidy your room, _____ 2 _____ a terrible mess!"

Grudgingly, Andrew stood up and _____ 3 _____ himself upstairs. Opening the door, he stood _____ 4 _____ amazement. Clothes and magazines were _____ 5 _____ all _____ 6 _____ the place. Funny enough, he felt as if he _____ 7 _____ looking at his room for the _____ 8 _____ time.

Not knowing _____ 9 _____ to begin, he went over to his _____ 10 _____ of drawers where all _____ 11 _____ of things were sticking _____ 12 _____. He _____ 13 _____ through and pulled out a lot of papers, cards, pictures _____ 14 _____ story books. Among the things he found were _____ 15 _____ old school reports from his primary classes.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. complaint | B. complains | C. complaining | D. tail |
| 2. A. it's | B. is | C. its | D. are |
| 3. A. drugged | B. sauntered | C. dragged | D. shuffled |
| 4. A. off | B. in | C. by | D. with |
| 5. A. parked | B. strung | C. strewed | D. strewn |
| 6. A. at | B. on | C. over | D. in |
| 7. A. were | B. was | C. is | D. wasn't |
| 8. A. only | B. second | C. first | D. last |
| 9. A. how | B. when | C. which | D. where |
| 10. A. board | B. chest | C. pack | D. stuck |
| 11. A. soughts | B. sought | C. sort | D. sorts |
| 12. A. into | B. out | C. in | D. off |
| 13. A. rummaged | B. rumaged | C. rammaged | D. ramaged |
| 14. A. even | B. or | C. and | D. with |
| 15. A. more | B. such | C. any | D. some |

For questions 16 to 18, select the best alternative to fill in the blank spaces.

16. They had _____ the National Anthem before the guest speaker arrived.
A. sung B. sang
C. singing D. been sung
17. Come next year and Rael _____ be ten years old.
A. shall B. will
C. could D. may
18. The leopard _____ at the antelope.
A. spring B. springed
C. sprung D. sprang

For questions 19 to 20, select the best alternative to complete the sentences given.

19. Gregory likes _____ shoes.
A. attractive, long, brown, leather.
B. long, brown, attractive, leather.
C. leather, attractive, long, brown.
D. brown, leather, attractive, long.
20. That's a _____ dress you have.
A. large, pretty, blue, cotton.
B. cotton, large, blue, pretty.
C. pretty, blue, large, cotton.
D. pretty, large, blue, cotton.

In questions 21 to 22, choose the word that means the same as the underlined word.

21. They all deserted him at the hour of need.
A. helped B. forgot
C. forsook D. forbade
22. You must revise and study with a purpose.
A. use B. goal
C. employment D. reason

In questions 23 to 25, choose the best alternative to fill the blank space.

23. Kate _____ the mother in so many ways.
A. takes on B. takes after
C. looks at D. takes up
24. The mob _____ when the police arrived.
A. broke out B. broke into
C. broke up D. broke off
25. The villagers _____ the fire.
A. put of B. put in
C. put off D. put out.

Read the passage below and answer questions 26 to 38.

I first heard about the Nobel Peace Prize on the news. The newscaster announced excitedly that our very own Professor Wangari Maathai was the winner of the prize. She went on to add that no other Kenyan nor any other African woman had ever won the prize. This was followed by clips of the Jubilant professor and many people congratulating her.

I asked my parents how much the prize was worth and how one earned it as we ate supper that evening.

"The winner gets lots and lots of money," father said. "One earns the prize by doing something that is good to many people," mother added. There and then, I decided that I would be the next winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. I was going to do good acts to all to make sure I won the prize. Are you asking yourself what I would do with the lots and lots of money father had mentioned? Well, ask any twelve - year - old child what she would wish her parents buy her and you will know what I would do with the money.

"One day, I am going to win the Nobel Peace Prize," I told my mother the following morning.

"All the best," she replied. It was obvious from her voice that she did not take me seriously. I wonder why sometimes my parents don't take me seriously. My mother had probably thought that I was talking about many years from then, when I would be old like the professor in the news. If that was what she thought, then she was very wrong. I was planning to be the next winner. That being the case, I had to start doing good deeds right away. I began thinking of my cousin, Ivy. I was sure she would be happy to join me. Although Ivy lives far away with her parents at Grandma's place, she is my best friend. She is in class six like me and we both want to be doctors when we grow up. Grandmother is a very good friend of ours.

My first act of goodness was to help mother clean up the table after breakfast. Then I walked with my brother to school. You are probably wondering what is so good about this. Well, you need to know me a little more. I am always in a hurry to get to school early so that I can play kati before lessons begin.

26. According to the first sentence, it is true to say that
A. the writer had known about Wangari Maathai.
B. the writer learnt about the Nobel Peace Prize during a news bulletin
C. Nobel Peace Prize always appear on news.
D. the writer had never listened to news before.

27. Professor Wangari Maathai was the
A. only woman to have won the prize.
B. only woman in the world to have won.
C. first African woman to have won the prize.
D. only African to have won the prize.
28. The word clips has been underlined to mean
A. photos B. short videos
C. short musical D. short adverts

29. When did the writer hold a conversation with her parents about the Nobel Peace Prize?
 A. In the afternoon B. Before twilight
 C. At dawn D. After dusk
30. By the writer stating that she would be the next winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, it shows that
 A. she was not serious
 B. she was a joke
 C. she was truly impressed
 D. she doubted her abilities.
31. The questions the writer asks in paragraph four is directed to
 A. the reader B. the father
 C. the author D. the mother.
32. Why do you think the writer's mother did not take her seriously?
 A. She was too young.
 B. She knew what it took to win the award.
 C. She was very excited.
 D. She was a mother.
33. How old is the writer?
 A. Slightly over a decade.
 B. A teenager.
 C. Eleven years old.
 D. Two years shy of her twelfth birthday.
34. All the following are true about Ivy except
 A. she is in standard six
 B. she is the writer's cousin
 C. she aspires to be a doctor
 D. she wants to win the Nobel Peace Prize
35. If Ivy and the writer are cousins, then two of their parents must be
 A. nephew B. siblings
 C. brothers D. sisters.
36. When did the writer want to win the Nobel Peace Prize?
 A. When she was old enough.
 B. The same years professor Wangari won hers.
 C. The next one after Wangari Maathai's.
 D. Before she turned twenty.
37. What would be the writer's second act of kindness?
 A. Cleaning up the table after breakfast.
 B. Walking with her brother to school.
 C. Jogging to school.
 D. Playing kati at school.
38. What would be the best title for the passage?
 A. Professor Wangari Maathai.
 B. Ivy and her grandmother.
 C. The Nobel Peace Prize.
 D. My grandmother.

Read the passage below and answer questions 39 to 50.

New regulations published by the dairy regulator on sale and consumption of unprocessed milk require proper discussion before Parliament ratifies them. While the objectives of the Kenya Dairy Board are reasonable and desirable, the context of implementation is difficult and **punitive**.

The Dairy Industry Licensing Regulations seek to outlaw sale of raw milk precisely because of health risks. Milk requires proper storage and marketing as well as high hygienic standards, as it is highly perishable. Often, the hawkers operate without regard to health standards, exposing consumers to grave hazards.

At the economic level, informal sales deny dairy farmers good incomes from their produce. Statistics from the dairy board show that the raw milk sold informally to neighbours, mainly in rural settings, is 20-50 per cent cheaper than the processed product. In effect, farmers are unduly disadvantaged when they resort to milk hawking. Certainly not their wish, but circumstances so dictate.

The National Dairy Development Policy of 2013 provides the framework for the production, marketing and consumption of dairy products and the basis for current licensing plans. Principally, the policy roots for proper milk handling, including better methods of animal husbandry, milking, distribution and sale of dairy products. Significantly, though, it recognizes that the bulk of milk sales — 80 per cent — is through informal channels.

Essentially, small-scale farmers lack easy access to milk cooling plants, transport and infrastructure for quick commodity deliveries. But since they live from hand to mouth, they cannot afford to supply cooperatives or big private investors, who take months to pay for deliveries. Veterinary services are not easily available.

Conservative estimates indicate that, whereas Kenya produces about five billion litres of milk annually, a large chunk of it is lost to spillage since milk has a short shelf life.

Moreover, milk production by small-scale dairy farmers is seasonal, and quantities fluctuate with weather changes. They record bounty produce during the rainy season when pasture is abundant but the converse is rue during drought. Which explains why the farmers cannot cope with the demands of organized marketers.

But that is not to say there is no inspiration to attain that threshold. Regulation of milk marketing should go hand in hand with other policy, infrastructural and administrative support systems. Ideally, milk hawking should stop, but our reality is different.

The Agriculture Ministry and the counties must create options for dairy farmers — storage facilities, marketing outlets and financial support — before enacting these regulations which, as currently envisioned, are punitive and counter-productive.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>39. The new regulations on sale and consumption of processed milk were published by</p> <p>A. the regulations B. Parliament C. the Kenya Dairy Board D. the Dairy Industry.</p> <p>40. The word 'punitive' is an adjective derived from</p> <p>A. punishment B. purity C. puny D. pun</p> <p>41. The sale of raw milk is intended to</p> <p>A. make farmers reap less benefits B. cushion the government on taxes C. cushion users on inflation D. cushion users against health risks.</p> <p>42. Milk is highly perishable, meaning that it</p> <p>A. can only be transported by air B. perishes very fast C. very nutritious D. goes bad very fast</p> <p>43. The produce mentioned in paragraph three is</p> <p>A. dairy cows B. dairy products C. milk D. farm produce</p> <p>44. What drives farmers to hawk milk?</p> <p>A. Profit margins. B. Circumstances make them do so. C. Low returns on processed milk. D. They wish to do so.</p> <p>45. The National Dairy Development Policy of 2013 roots for all the following except</p> <p>A. better animal husbandry B. proper milk handling C. distribution of dairy products D. sale of dairy products.</p> | <p>46. How much milk is sold through formal channels?</p> <p>A. Eight per cent. B. Twenty per cent. C. Fifty per cent. D. Seventy per cent.</p> <p>47. Small scale farmers live from hand to mouth suggests that they</p> <p>A. live close to one another B. are not economically sound C. move from door to door D. only have one cow.</p> <p>48. All the following affect the small scale farmers except</p> <p>A. poor access to milk cooling plants B. lack transport facilities C. poor infrastructure D. timely intervention by the government.</p> <p>49. Milk production is affected by</p> <p>A. spillage B. weather patterns C. quality fluctuations D. shelf life.</p> <p>50. The best title for the passage would be</p> <p>A. Uses of milk. B. Milk. C. Proposed milk rules. D. Dairy farmers.</p> |
|---|---|