

POWERED BY: [WWW.MANYAMFRANCHISE.COM](http://WWW.MANYAMFRANCHISE.COM)**FORM ONE ENGLISH MIDTERM EXAMINATION  
TERM 3 2014**

ADM.....NAME.....CLASS.....

**Instructions:**

Answer all the questions in the provided spaces

Questions	Maximum score	Student's score
	20	
	10	
	20	
	06	
	14	
	70	

**1. Read the passage below and then answer the question that follow.**

Kenya needs 6.4 billion trees to achieve the desired 10 per cent forest cover; but for sustainable growth, it will need to push the cover to 40 per cent.

The 10 per cent is the minimum standard forest cover worldwide per country which should be maintained at all times. The additional 30 per cent is for commercial purpose and is meant to protect the 10 per cent from depletion.

Sweden has a 60 per cent forest cover; one of the largest in the world, and has maintained this growth for a century now. Forests are the most important natural resource in Sweden; they contribute 12 percent of export income and employ more than 100,000 people.

When comparing with Sweden, a forest takes 80 years to mature, while in Kenya it takes only about 10 to 15 years. A cold climatic condition in Sweden inhibits growth of trees, while warm climatic conditions in Kenya enhance speedier growth.

Achieving a 10 per cent forest cover will mean that each Kenyan will be required to grow 13 trees per month for two years. Growing trees as opposed to planting trees- the former means tending a tree to maturity while the later in the act of the plant into the ground.

'Planting a tree takes about five minutes, growing a tree, however is a different matter. It takes resources, commitment and time to care for a tree to maturity and that is the method we should be adopting.' Says Isaac Kalua the founder Green Africa Foundation. The question therefore is how will Kenya grow its 6.4 billion trees?

First it is possible to achieve the 10 percent forest cover in two years, of course with everyone's participation. Secondly for sustainable forestry, Kenya should target an 80 per cent forest growth.

This will mean private-ownership of forests; in Sweden for example 51 per cent of forests are owned by private, small scale owners often known as 'family forestry' which translates to about 350,000 private owners. The private companies own 24 per cent and the state 25 percent of the country's forest.

In other words, Kenya needs to create a forest industry, which entails producing forests for timber, medicinal value, wood-fuel and charcoal production, for carbon sequestration, and also a large source of seedlings.

Agroforestry is an ancient agricultural farming practice in Kenya, which incorporates both food farming and tree planting. But most farmers would rather invest in food farming or livestock because of the high economic value attached to the by-product. Farmers therefore need to buy into the idea of tree-farming and that trees have economic value.

'We concentrated on fruit trees and trees that produce oil. The tree-seedlings we give farmers are drought resistant, take less time to mature and produce in large quantities,' explains Kalua. The government's forestation policy is now encouraging agro forestry as a strategy to achieve a forest cover of 20 per cent by 2020.

There are currently 19 carbon sequestration projects in Africa, seven are based in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. In Kenya the project is at Lake Victoria basin (western Kenya Integrated Ecosystem Management Project).

The World Bank's Bio-Carbon Fund is currently the biggest investor of carbon sequestration. International prices for carbon credits range from \$3.50 per ton in America and \$15.80 per ton in European markets. Africa has yet to benefit from the international carbon credit market.

Kenya's charcoal industry is estimated to be worth Sh. 30 billion, provides employment to 700,000 people and supports 200,000 dependants currently.

Unfortunately because it is unregulated business, the government losses Sh. 5.1 billion in tax and is a major contributor to deforestation in Kenya.

- i) Why does Kenya need to push the forest cover to forty per cent growth? (1mk)  
.....  
.....
- ii) Suppose Kenya achieves the ten per cent forest cover target, by what percentage will Sweden be ahead of it in terms of forest cover? (1mk)  
.....  
.....
- iii) What has inspired Sweden to maintain the forest growth for a century? (2mks)  
.....  
.....
- iv) How is the growth of forest in Kenya different from the one in Sweden? (2mks)  
.....  
.....
- v) What does Kenya need to do in order to grow its 6.4 billion trees? (2mks)  
.....  
.....
- vi) Rewrite the following sentence as instructed.  
When comparing with Sweden, a forest takes eight years to mature while in Kenya it takes only about ten to fifteen years. (Begin: As.....) (1mk)  
.....  
.....
- vii) According to the passage how does the forest industry benefit Kenya? (3mks)  
.....  
.....  
.....

viii) List down the benefits of charcoal industry in Kenya as explained in the passage. (3mks)

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

ix) According to the passage what does Agro forestry involve? (2mks)

.....  
.....  
.....

x) Explain the meaning of the following expressions as used in the passage. (3mks)

- Natural resource.....
- Sustainable forestry.....
- Tree farming.....

**2. Cloze Test**

**(10 MARKS)**

*Read the passage below and fill in each blank space with an appropriate word.*

There is nothing magical about learning the skills 1.....letter writing. It is just like any other skill. The first and paramount requirement is to practise. The second is to 2..... your time.

Peace and quiet are important 3.....You cannot expect to put together a decent letter with one ear listening to television, 4..... while being jolted around on the bus, or in the five frantic minutes before rush off to work.

5..... you write, think about what you are going to say-not in a

6.....general sense but in detail. Make notes and a plan. Then, as you write, stop 7..... to consider how the letter is going, and how you are going to tackle the next 8.....

Better still, write a 9.....draft first; then carefully edit and revise it into a final, fully polished 10.....

**3. Grammar**

**(20mks)**

a. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

**(5mks)**

- i. Janet is married \_\_\_\_\_ an American
- ii. She was living \_\_\_\_\_ her means
- iii. Give us more information \_\_\_\_\_ your courses.
- iv. What is going.....in your mind.
- v. My birthday is..... two weeks time.

**b. Turn the following questions to negatives**

(5mks)

- i. Will she come to visit you?.....
- ii. Did she tell you she has a baby?.....
- iii. Who got the right answer?.....
- iv. Have you considered his proposal? .....
- v. What makes her happy?.....

**c. Turn the following statements to questions.**

(5mks)

- i. Global warming is a threat to humanity .....
- ii. They will visit us next week .....
- iii. Students can make a difference in their society. ....
- iv. Wairimu wants to become a pilot. ....
- v. All students must be in their school uniform. ....

**d. Join the following sentences using suitable coordinating conjunctions**

(5mks)

- i. Mukami studied very hard. She dint do well in her final exams. ....
- ii. Mburugu visited the old people's home. Mueni visited the old people's home. ....
- iii. Place the plate in the sink. Place the plate on the table. ....
- iv. Mary had a lot of money. She lost it all. ....
- v. Eve did not cut the grass. Eve didn't sweep the class. ....
- vi. The car broke down. We walked home .....

**4. Pronunciation**

(6mks)

Write down words that are pronounced the same way as the following words

- i. Ewe .....
- ii. Heir .....
- iii. Base .....
- iv. Ceiling .....
- v. Days .....
- vi. Flea .....

