



Lined writing area consisting of approximately 30 horizontal lines.

**CLOZE TEST**

**Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate word. (10 marks)**

Citizenship is everything that has to do with being a citizen, or full member, of a country. Citizens \_\_\_\_\_ rights that are given by the country's government. For example, citizens have the right to be protected \_\_\_\_\_ a country's laws. In return, citizens have duties that they owe to the country. One of the most important duties is being loyal to the country.

Citizenship is different than nationality. A person's nationality tells which country that person (called a national) is from. \_\_\_\_\_ nationals from a certain country are not always citizens of that country. They may have gained citizenship in \_\_\_\_\_ country. Or they may have lost their citizenship. People who live in a country but are not citizens or nationals of that country are called aliens.

Every country has its own rules about \_\_\_\_\_ is a citizen and how to become one. Many countries have set up four basic ways to become a citizen. \_\_\_\_\_, anyone who is born in the country is a citizen of that country. Second, anyone whose mother or father is a citizen of the country is also a citizen. Third, anyone who is married to a citizen becomes a citizen. Fourth, a person who goes through a \_\_\_\_\_ called naturalization becomes a citizen.

Naturalization is \_\_\_\_\_ way for people who are born in one country to become citizens of another country. Laws on naturalization are different from country to country. Usually, aliens who want to be naturalized must have lived in the new country for \_\_\_\_\_ years. They usually must speak the country's language. They may have to pass a \_\_\_\_\_ about the country's laws and history. They often must take an oath, or swear to be loyal to the country. However, not every country allows aliens to become naturalized citizens.

**ORAL SKILLS (20marks)**

A) Group these words into two according to the pronunciation of the vowel sound. Wear, fear, fare, there, where, mere, near, share, bare, cheer (10 marks)

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B) Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.

**My Cry**

They say the end of the world is nigh  
And I want to go to heaven when I die  
I lift my eyes to look up on high  
And bid the world a quick bye  
I search to behold His compassionate eye  
But His face turns away with a sigh  
Because the life I lived was a lie

1. Is the rhyme scheme of this poem regular or irregular? Write it down. (3marks)

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2. If you were reciting this poem in front of your classmates, how would ensure they enjoy the poem maximally. Explain any three ways you would do so. (3marks)

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C) Complete the following telephone conversation. (4marks)

CALLER : Hello, may I talk to the principal

RECEIVER : Hello, this is the secretary. May I know whom am speaking to.

CALLER : -----

RECEIVER : I am sorry Irene, the principal is not in at the moment, may I take a message.

CALLER : -----

RECEIVER : She will be in at 2 pm.

CALLER : -----

RECEIVER : That is fine, I will look forward to your call then.

CALLER : -----

**COMPREHENSION (20marks)**

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

AIDS, or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, is a serious disease. Millions of people have died from AIDS since the 1980s. Scientists have not yet found a cure, but they can treat the disease effectively.

Tiny particles called viruses cause many diseases. The particular virus that causes AIDS is called human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV enters the body through contact with infected blood or other body fluids. Coughing, sneezing, and handshaking do not spread the virus. HIV kills helper T cells in the body. Helper T cells are a type of white blood cell. They are part of the body's immune system, which

fighters off disease. The body loses its ability to fight off disease when its helper T cells die.

A new HIV infection often causes symptoms, or signs, that are similar to those of influenza (flu). They usually last only a week or two. After they clear up, an infected person may show no signs of illness for years. However, such a person can still pass the virus to other people. Because of their weak immune systems, most HIV-infected people eventually come down with other infections. A person who has these infections is said to have AIDS.

The most common infections include tuberculosis and a certain type of pneumonia. People with AIDS also frequently develop a cancer called Kaposi sarcoma. The AIDS virus may also attack the nervous system and cause brain and eye damage. Death often follows. Despite much research, no cure or effective vaccine for HIV infection has yet been found. However, people can prevent HIV infection. The main way to do this is to keep out of contact with possibly infected blood or body fluids.

Researchers have developed a number of drugs that can stop HIV from doing damage. Drug treatment has added years to the lives of many people with HIV infections.

AIDS probably started in Africa, where it existed for many years without being recognized. The disease was first identified in the United States in 1981. Most of the early AIDS cases in the United States affected homosexual men. Other early AIDS patients were drug users who got the disease from needles. HIV was identified as the cause of the disease in 1983. By 1985 tests to detect the virus had been developed.

Within a decade of the first AIDS case, the disease spread all over the world. It became clear that all kinds of people could get the disease. People with AIDS included patients infected during blood transfusions, women infected by their male sexual partners, and children infected by their mothers before birth. Public awareness of AIDS spread as famous people became victims of the disease, including the movie star Rock Hudson and the tennis champion Arthur Ashe.

By the early years of the 21st century well over 20 million people had died of AIDS worldwide, and nearly 40 million were living with HIV or AIDS. Nearly 3 million people died from AIDS in 2003 alone. African countries south of the Sahara accounted for about two thirds percent of all infections. The region of Asia and the Pacific accounted for another 20 percent. Experts estimated that about 14,000 people were becoming infected every day.

#### QUESTIONS

1. Why is AIDS a serious disease. (2marks)

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2. According to the passage, what causes HIV? (2marks)

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3. How does the body loses its ability to fight off disease upon acquiring HIV? (3marks)

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4. What infections can indicate that someone is HIV infected? (4marks)

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5. Although HIV cannot be cured, how can it be prevented and treated? (3marks)

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6. What history of HIV is given in the passage. (3marks)

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7. What was the HIV situation in the world by the early years of the 21st century? (3marks)

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**GRAMMAR (20marks)** (5marks)  
A) Rewrite the following sentences in plural.  
1. He left the key at the hotel reception desk.

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2. The school team is wearing a blue jersey.

3. The lady was commenting on the problem of conflict with mother-in-law.

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4. The man driver was careless and ended up killing a passer-by.

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5. The officer-in-charge was treated by woman doctor.

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B) Rewrite the following sentences appropriately to show possession. (5marks)

1. The teachers salaries have been greatly improved.

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2. Ellen bought a ten thousand shillings worth of goods.

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3. He read the sensational story in yesterdays newspaper.

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4. Gerald was driving his brother-in-laws cars.

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5. The candidates were allowed to have a weeks holiday.

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C) Fill in the blank spaces with the most appropriate indefinite pronoun from the choices given: **somebody, everyone, nobody, nothing, anybody.** (5marks)

1. Joan looked at what was going on but said \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Richard was unable to reach \_\_\_\_\_.

3. He felt like talking to \_\_\_\_\_.

4. If \_\_\_\_\_ found this task difficult, then there would be \_\_\_\_\_ to do it.

D) Complete the following sentences with the most appropriate modal auxiliary to bring out the meaning in brackets. (5marks)

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ speak English fluently. (ability)

2. You \_\_\_\_\_ go. (permission)

3. Elijah \_\_\_\_\_ work hard if he wants to do well in the exams.  
(important)
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ hurry to the bus station if you want to catch the bus.  
(obligation)
5. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain today. (possibility)

### **ORAL LITERATURE**

Read the following oral narrative and answer the questions that follow. (10marks)

#### **THE LEPER AND THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE GIRL.**

There was a certain leper who lived by the palace gates of the Kabaka (King). And in another village some distance away lived another man and his wife with their unspeakably beautiful daughter. Many men wanted to marry her and the Kabaka soon heard of her beauty and like wise determined to get the young woman. On hearing this, the other suitors left the suit. After all, when the Kabaka enters a matter, who is there to gainsay any action taken? But things were to prove a little difficult for the Kabaka to get his beautiful bride-to-be.

He wooed by proxy as became men of his position, so he sent a trusted chief to go and get him this prize, this long sought-after and cherished jewel. Naturally enough the chief was welcomed very warmly and they cooked all kinds of food for him. But you see the trouble with eating when you are sent on such a mission is that you become foolish- eating too much was and is always a sign of foolishness. Logically enough the chief forgot what had brought him and so he set off for the palace unaccompanied. The Kabaka saw him far off and looked on with itching fingers and a watering mouth, but no girl was in sight.

When asked, the chief had nothing to say in his defence and the Kabaka sent him packing bag and baggage from his sight. In the chief's stead he appointed another one and sent him the same task. This one also met with the same fate and was similarly dealt with. And surprisingly enough about ten chiefs underwent similar experiences. Finally the Kabaka decided abandon the whole idea. After all, beautiful things are dangerous, it was said.

However, the leper we mentioned in the beginning of the story heard this and was indignant, for he dearly loved his lord. He said to himself 'How can the Kabaka be refused by a mere woman, beauty or no beauty?' So he volunteered to undertake the same experience as his predecessors, but he did not eat a lot of food. Instead he took to his pipe, his chief comforter and thought giver, and started to smoke. After some time he put his goatskin and the pipe underneath the mat on which he was sitting and left. Soon afterwards this was discovered and the young reigning beauty was told to go and give the leper his things.

She ran quickly down the path and called to the leper 'Leper' here is your pipe and lyre!

He replied, "Bring it to me, my dear. He who goes with a beautiful one does not tell anybody when he is leaving. I am going with a beautiful one and I have told nobody."

Whenever she came near he moved on singing thus till he reached the palace and handed the young girl to the Kabaka. The Kabaka was exceedingly pleased and proceeded to give out land, maids and all manner of riches to the leper. The story ended happily.



**QUESTIONS**

1. Classify the above narrative (2marks)  
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\_\_\_\_\_
2. Give two features of style that are evident in this is an oral narrative. (4marks)  
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3. Contrast the character of the leper with that of the chiefs (2marks)  
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4. What moral lesson do you learn from the above narrative (2marks)  
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