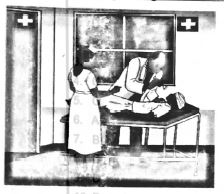
**COMPETENCY BASED CURRICULUM ENGLISH - GRADE 5 EXAMS TERM 1 2023**

**Read the following dialogue and answer questions 1-5.**  
Nurse:Good morning Victor.  
Victor;Good morning madam.  
Nurse:You look better this morning  
Victor:Thank you. I feel better now. The pain on my leg isn't as much as it was when I came yesterday.  
Nurse:Good to hear that. You will be well soon.  
Victor:When will I be discharged? I am miceing home already.  
Nurse :The doctor will examine you and recommend when you should be discharged.  
Victor: I hope it will be today.  
Nurse: Let us hope so. Get well soon.  
Victor:Thank you madam.

1. At what time of the day were Victor and the nurse talking?
   1. Noon
   2. Evening
   3. Morning
   4. Afternoon
2. Where did Victor spend the night!
   1. At home
   2. At school
   3. At a hotel
   4. In a hospital
3. What tells you that Victor did not want to stay any longer in the hospital?
   1. He was missing home.
   2. He was missing school.
   3. The pain had reduced..
   4. The doctor was to examine him.
4. How long had Victor been in the hospital?
   1. One month
   2. One week
   3. A fortnight
   4. One night.
5. Which of the following shows that Victor is a polite boy?
   1. I feel better now.
   2. When will I be discharged
   3. Thank you mudum
   4. I am missing home

**Read the passage below and use it to answer questions 6 to 8.**

Child responsibility involves him or her making decisions, being trusted and learning to take credit or blame for action done. Taking responsibility is not just about how the choices the child makes affect her, but also how her choices and actions affect other people. Being responsible can help your child feel important. It makes her feel that she is contributing to both the family and the community. One of the best ways to teach your child about responsibility is to be a role model for her own benefits and others. Look out for friends and neighbours, volunteer in your community and being dependable. Arrive to gatherings on time, admit when you are wrong. and apologize for mistakes. If your child sees adults doing these things, she is much more likely to do the same.

1. The best way to teach a child responsibility is,
   1. being a role model..
   2. taking them to school
   3. admitting when they are wrong
   4. being dependable.
2. A responsible child will do all the following except
   1. volunteer in community work
   2. admit when they are wrong.
   3. arrive in gathering on time.
   4. deny when caught in the wrong.
3. Which of the following people is not a good role model?
   1. A liar
   2. A priest
   3. A teacher
   4. Volunteer.

**Read the passage below and answer questions 9 to 11.**

Not all work done by our children can be considered as child labour. Some activities may help children to acquire important livelihood skills and contribute to their day to day life. However, much of the work children carry out in agriculture is not child friendly. Such work is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with children's education. For instance, a child working in fields where pesticides have been applied, staying up all night on a fishing boot, or carrying loads so heavy that they harm the development of the child's body. Some of the key factors that contribute to child labour in rural areas are low family incomes, few livelihood alternatives, poor access to education and limited labour law enforcement

1. Not all work done by our children can considered as child labour because,
   1. they pose risk to the child.
   2. they are hazardous
   3. they help the child acquire some life skills
   4. they are easy
2. The following are the three factors that contribute to child labour except,
   1. limited labour laws
   2. low family income
   3. poor access to education
   4. too young children
3. The best title for this passage is.
   1. Child rights
   2. Working on the form
   3. Child labour
   4. Fishing

**Read the poem below and use it to answer questions 12 to 13.**

To us these children are born.  
And the task to care must be borne.  
Their right with all might to protect.  
Even if it cost us every single cent.

Children rights are human rights.   
And always we choose to do right.   
In our factories they shouldn't labour.   
Or ask for food as Luugh it's a favour.

Education for them never bargain.   
And health care should always gain.   
Never to suffer in pain.  
Or sleep in open plains.

1. The poem is talking about,
   1. adults
   2. child labour
   3. children's rights
   4. health care.
2. The phrase "or sleep in open plaina" means the children have a right to
   1. shelter
   2. education
   3. clothes
   4. life

**Read the passage below and use it to answer questions 14 to 15**

One morning, a trader loaded his donkey with bags of salt to go to market to sell it. They had not walked far when they reached the river. As the river bank was very slippery the donkey slipped and fell into the river. The salt from the bags dissolved in the water. When the donkey got up, it noticed that the bags loaded on its back had become light. There was nothing the trader could do, except to return home. The next day, the trader again loaded his donkey with bags of salt. As they reached the slippery river bank, the donkey thought, "If I fall down in the water, my load will become light. "So it deliberately fell into the river

1. The word in the passage that is used to mean the sides of a river is\_
   1. river side
   2. river bank
   3. slippery
   4. load
2. The donkey fell into the river because
   1. the load was heavy.
   2. the load was light
   3. it was morning
   4. the river bank was slippery

**Fill the blank spaces numbered 16 to 20 with the best answer from the choices.**

The man realised the       16           trick. He then returned home and re-loaded his donkey.this time with bags of sponge .The       17            again set off on their journey. On reaching the river          18              the donkey again fell into the water. But instead of the load becoming lighter, it  became          19           .The man laughed and said, "You foolish donkey! Did you think you were smart and cleaver        20               I am cleverer than you."

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | B | C | D |
| 16. | donkey's | donkey | donkeys | donkeys" |
| 17. | one | once | ones | one's |
| 18. | road | water | side | bank |
| 19. | lighter | smaller | bigger | heavier |
| 20. | . | ! | ? | , |

**Use the correct word to fill in the gaps for number 21 to 24.**

1. A                       of zebra was grazing by the roadside.
   1. herd
   2. heard
   3. flock
   4. swam
2. The girls saw the                of boys and ran away.
   1. bevy
   2. gang
   3. mob
   4. congregation
3. By the time the game started the stadium was full of
   1. spectators
   2. mob
   3. throng
   4. swam
4. We can't go out now, there is a                   of lions outside.
   1. group
   2. pack
   3. pride
   4. herd

**In questions 25 and 26, select the pronoun from the words used in the sentence.**

1. The teacher marked my exercise book
   1. book
   2. my
   3. exercise
   4. teacher
2. I will have to go there myself.
   1. will
   2. go
   3. have
   4. myself

**What is the plural of the underlined word in questions 27 to 29?**

1. He wrote the composition himself.
   1. herself
   2. myself
   3. themselves
   4. ourselves
2. I hurt myself while repairing the gate.
   1. ourselves
   2. himself
   3. themselves
   4. yourselves
3. The cat hid itself among the trash cans.
   1. herself
   2. myself
   3. themselves
   4. ourselves

**Write the sentence below in singular.**

1. We should have returned their books by noon.
   1. I should have retuned my book by noon.
   2. He should have returned his book by noon.
   3. I should have returned his book by noon..
   4. We should have returned her book by noon.

**COMPOSITION**

**WRITING**

Write an interesting story about:

**MY SCHOOL**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. **C**
2. **D**
3. **A**
4. **D**
5. **C**
6. **A**
7. **D**
8. **A**
9. **C**
10. **D**
11. **C**
12. **C**
13. **A**
14. **B**
15. **D**
16. **A**
17. **B**
18. **D**
19. **D**
20. **C**
21. **A**
22. **B**
23. **A**
24. **C**
25. **B**
26. **D**
27. **C**
28. **A**
29. **C**
30. **C**