

## STANDARD 5 ENGLISH

### TENSES

Put the correct form of tenses from the verb given in bracket.

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ in Chicago for 20 years (*be*).
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ a wonderful film in the cinema last night. (*see*)
3. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ at 6:38 yesterday morning (*rise*)
4. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ when the climber reached Mount Everest. (*shine*)
5. I promise that I \_\_\_\_\_ this secret to anyone (*not tell*)
6. Unfortunately, just as we got to the airport their plane \_\_\_\_\_ off (*take*).
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ to the movies only once in a while (*go*)
8. I was tired yesterday because I \_\_\_\_\_ well the night before (*not sleep*).
9. Sh! Someone \_\_\_\_\_ to our conversation (*listen*)!
10. When I left the house this morning, it \_\_\_\_\_ (*already rain*)
11. I think Bob \_\_\_\_\_ for London this very moment. (*leave*)
12. The plane \_\_\_\_\_ off in a few minutes. (*take*)
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ up at 7 every morning but this morning I \_\_\_\_\_ long and I \_\_\_\_\_ up until 8. (*get, sleep, not get*)
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ my watch because it is being fixed (*not wear*).
15. This \_\_\_\_\_ an easy quiz so far (*be*).
16. They \_\_\_\_\_ in an apartment right now because they can't find a cheap house. (*live*)
17. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ when the earthquake hit the small town. (*sleep*)
18. He \_\_\_\_\_ by herself since her divorce (*live*)
19. I was angry that I \_\_\_\_\_ such a stupid mistake (*make*).
20. I predict that by 2020, man \_\_\_\_\_ on Mars (*land*)
21. He \_\_\_\_\_ his job a couple of years ago. (*quit*)
22. Our daughter \_\_\_\_\_ from the university yet (*graduate*).
23. They \_\_\_\_\_ any Christmas cards last year (*not send*)
24. She \_\_\_\_\_ to a doctor once a year for an examination (*go*)
25. They \_\_\_\_\_ about me when I interrupted their conversation. (*talk*)

26. Nothing much \_\_\_\_\_ when I got to the meeting (*happen*).
27. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ in New York two weeks from today (*be*).
28. I \_\_\_\_\_ two mistakes in the last quiz. (*make*)
29. Unfortunately, our team \_\_\_\_\_ any games last year. (*not win*)

**I. Countable or uncountable?**  
Write whether Countable or Uncountable

- |              |                             |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Water     | 26. Light                   |
| 2. Flowers   | 27. Book                    |
| 3. Flour     | 28. Room                    |
| 4. Day       | 29. Picture                 |
| 5. Snow      | 30. Meat                    |
| 6. Milk      | 31. Year                    |
| 7. Newspaper | 32. Tea                     |
| 8. Hen       | 33. Coffee                  |
| 9. Work      | 34. A cup of tea            |
| 10. Lemon    | 35. A lump of sugar         |
| 11. Melon    | 36. A glass of milk         |
| 12. Air      | 37. A piece of paper        |
| 13. Girl     | 38. A glass/bottle of water |
| 14. People   | 39. A jar of jam            |
| 15. Bird     | 40. A rasher of bacon       |
| 16. Car      | 41. A packet of milk        |
| 17. Paper    | 42. Bread                   |
| 18. Teacher  | 43. Yoghurt                 |
| 19. Student  | 44. A kilo of meat          |
| 20. Oil      | 45. A tube of toothpaste    |
| 21. Sugar    | 46. A bar of chocolate      |
| 22. Salt     | 47. Chalk                   |
| 23. Tomato   | 48. An ice cube             |
| 24. Dog      | 49. A bag of flour          |
| 25. Worm     | 50. Lioness                 |

## ADVERBS

Rewrite the sentences. Use the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

1. I'm late for school in the morning. (rarely)

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2. Sam goes out with his friends. (occasionally)

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3. Ann surfs the Net in the evening. (usually)

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4. My best friend takes photos at school. (never)

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2. Rewrite the sentences in the correct order

usually - in the morning - reads the newspaper - Tom

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He - frequently - is - for class - late

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always - they - happy - are

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help - she - often - does - her mother?

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by 11:30 - is - Ann - generally - in bed.

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occasionally - Molly - the museum - visits.

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study - you - rarely - for the exam.

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## PUNCTUATION

Correct the following sentences. Each sentence has at least ONE mistake.

1. jane is always late for work
2. Why didnt you come to the party last night.
3. Shes my English teacher.
4. I like gardening cooking shopping and swimming.
5. My friend is from kisumu.



**Read the story below and find 17 mistakes.**

### **PETER AND MARY**

My name is peter and my sister's name is mary. My sister works in a shop and Im a mechanic Every afternoon we walk in the park with our dog. We always go for english class on monday night

We often meet with John,julia and tom on friday nights. What do we do. Usually we eat dinner together and sometimes we watch a movie.

On saturday we usually clean the house garden and my father's car. On sunday we go for a picnic by the river or we go to the Beach. We go to church on sunday?

**Re-write the story correctly.**

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# PLURALS



Write the plural form for each of these singular nouns.

- 1 one woman                      two\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 one goose                        three\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 one child                         two \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 one mouse                        many\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 one swine                         five \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 one tooth                         seven\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 one sportsman                  two\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 one sheep                         many \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 one policeman                  three\_\_\_\_\_
- 10 one foot                         two\_\_\_\_\_
- 11 shorts                            a pair of\_\_\_\_\_
- 12 trousers                         a pair of\_\_\_\_\_

Choose the correct answer.



- 1 All my friends are good\_\_\_\_\_
  - a) childs    b) children    c) childes
- 2 This old dog is without \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) tooths    b) toothes    c) teeth
- 3 There are a lot of\_\_\_\_\_in the house.
  - a) mice    b) mouses    c) mouse
- 4 Tom can't go for a walk because his\_\_\_\_\_ are hurting.
  - a) foots    b) feet    c) feets
- 5 The beautiful \_\_\_\_\_live in our Zoo.
  - a) deer    b) deers    c) deeres
- 6 There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_in the yard.
  - a) goose    b) geoses    c) geese

Match the two parts of the sentences.

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Ann's child       | A are at school.    |
| The children        | B is at school.     |
| 2 Your glasses      | A are on the table. |
| Your glass of water | B is on the table.  |
| 3 That sheep        | A is big.           |
| Those sheep         | B are big.          |
| 4 My tooth          | A are white         |
| My teeth            | B is white          |
| 5 This woman        | A are my cousins.   |
| These women         | B is my cousin.     |



Write the following sentences in the plural.

- 1 The deer is not in the cage.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The child is Sam's brother.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 There is a man and a woman in the street.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The grey mouse is under the floor.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 His hair is brown.  
\_\_\_\_\_



# PRONOUNS

## A. Insert the missing pronoun.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ washed myself.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ looked at himself in the mirror.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ didn't hurt herself.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ burnt yourselves with the candles.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ enjoyed themselves at the party.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ fell off the ladder and hurt himself.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ only think about yourself.
8. Sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ talk to myself.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ cut herself with a knife.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ behaved ourselves at school.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ live by yourself.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ went to Paris by themselves.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ paid for myself.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ travelled by ourselves.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ did the homework by herself.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ have to behave yourselves.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ did it by myself.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ shaved himself.

## B. Fill in the blanks with the right reflexive pronoun.

1. I am angry with \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Peter lost \_\_\_\_\_ in the jungle.
3. Mary looked at \_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror.
4. Help \_\_\_\_\_!
5. We burnt \_\_\_\_\_ when we were cooking.
6. My father shaves \_\_\_\_\_ every morning.
7. You only think about \_\_\_\_\_.
8. They enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ last summer.
9. I don't recognize \_\_\_\_\_.
10. We must do things by \_\_\_\_\_.
11. I would like to live by \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Mary behaved \_\_\_\_\_ this time.
13. We fell off the tree and we hurt \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Many people enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ playing video games.
15. Goodbye! Be careful! Don't hurt \_\_\_\_\_.
16. We had a great time! We enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ very much.

### Personal Pronouns

I	We
You	You
He	They
She	

### Reflexive Pronouns

Myself	Ourselves
Yourself	Yourselves
Himself	Themselves
Herself	

## PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

1) Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the present perfect.

1. My friend Ted \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) a lot of money on gadgets.
2. My father \_\_\_\_\_ (not/buy) a new car.
3. The students \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a lot of tests this term.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) a lot.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not/have) lunch this morning.

2) Make questions using these words.

1. you / visited / Have / ever / Mombasa ?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. your dad / ever / Has / anything / invented ?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. watched / the best / What's / you / have / film / ever ?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. lived / Jeremy / in / How long / has / Kenya ?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. you / the most / book / interesting / have / ever / What's / read ?

\_\_\_\_\_

Choose the appropriate answer from the words given in the box.

Clean, plastic, behind, rode, ground, broken, robbery, anxiously, finished, any

It began like \_\_\_1\_\_\_ other evening. Mrs Wekesa took her poodle, Lex to do his daily duty and exercise in the park. A responsible and considerate citizen, Mrs Wekesa always brought with her a plastic bag and a newspaper to \_\_\_2\_\_\_ up after Lex. "You have to think of your neighbors," she explained.

On that evening, Lex had \_\_\_3\_\_\_ his business and Mrs Wekesa was walking home with the \_\_\_4\_\_\_ bag in her left hand when a mugger attacked her from \_\_\_5\_\_\_. He shoved her to the ground, grabbed her plastic bag, jumped onto his motor-cycle and \_\_\_6\_\_\_ off with the spoils of his crime. Mrs Wekesa was too shocked to call for help. She stood rooted to the \_\_\_7\_\_\_.

"Mrs! Are you all right?" She recovered from her shock and saw her neighbor, Susan, looking \_\_\_8\_\_\_ at her. "Somebody snatched my bag," she said. Then, she chuckled.

Mrs Wekesa suffered a \_\_\_9\_\_\_ arm but she remained good-humored about the \_\_\_10\_\_\_. "I only wish that there were a little more in the bag," she said.

Choose the word(s) closest in meaning to the underlined word(s).

Jack and Jane are twins but they do not look (1) alike. Aren't twins supposed to look the same? Well, not really. Jack and Jane are fraternal twins. Not many know that they are twins as they are (2) as different as night and day, even (3) in terms of their characters.

However, do you know that they (4) favor the same dressing style? Both of them like to be in (5) jeans and T-shirts. Jane is really not like a girl at all! She is rough and boisterous just like her brother. In fact, she has just signed up for a *taekwondo* class just so that she could fight better than her brother.

- |    |  |    |  |
|----|--|----|--|
| 1. | (A) similar<br>(B) exact<br>(C) identical<br>(D) likely  | 4. | (A) prefer<br>(B) like<br>(C) condition<br>(D) choose                              |
| 2. | (A) somewhat different<br>(B) have no similarity<br>(C) in stark contrast<br>(D) complementary   | 5. | (A) formal attire<br>(B) informal attire<br>(C) casual attire<br>(D) classy attire |
| 3. | (A) according to<br>(B) with regards to<br>(C) in the conditions of<br>(D) with the exception of |    |  |



## Read the comprehension and answer the questions.

As we walked back to the longhouse, Chabok, who was in front of me, suddenly stopped on the track and raised his blowpipe, quickly inserting a dart into the mouthpiece and packing the end with a small twist of raw cotton. To one side and above him, about twelve meters away, a squirrel was scampering on a branch. I wanted to see Chabok bring it down with a dart but at the same time I had an almost uncontrollable urge to cry out and frighten the animal away. It seemed such a small squirrel. Chabok aimed his blowpipe, and I felt myself holding my breath until he shot. 'Thip!' went the dart as it left the end of the tube, and I didn't see it go. The squirrel stayed on the branch unmoved, and I was sure that he had missed and called to him, "You've missed it! You've missed!" and he began to run forward shouting, "I haven't, Master! I haven't! I haven't!" And as he ran, the squirrel toppled over like a rag doll and hit the ground with a soft thud. It was still alive when Chabok picked it up - he poisoned splinter sticking right through its neck - but it was quite paralyzed and unable to move. It died some minutes later. On the way back to the longhouse Chabok sang happily for the first time since leaving the River Yai and in the evening, everyone had a small piece of squirrel meat. My own piece, no more than a mouthful, tasted like stringy rabbit.

The Temiar blowpipe is normally some two meters long and made from one single length of bamboo. It has a slender inner tube inside the outer covering so that one length warps against the other and it always remains true. From it they shoot a small dart, a splinter of wood some twenty or twenty-five centimeters in length; a pith cone at one end, the other sharpened end tipped with poison. Most aborigines are extremely accurate with a blowpipe up to a range of nine to ten meters, though for some reason they are more accurate if the target is moving vertically than if it moves horizontally. Several times I have put a cigarette on end in a tree and watched it be pinned to the bark by a blowpipe dart but a cigarette placed parallel to the ground is missed seven times out of ten.

The poison with which the darts are smeared is a mixture of poisonous saps from jungle trees and creepers. The sap is tapped from the trees and creepers with knives and is collected in small bamboo cups. This is then stirred together and boiled. The darts are dipped in the boiled mixture and allowed to dry in the sun. Any surplus is left to cool and solidify and it can then be stored away for a considerable period - allegedly as long as two years. When next needed, it is soaked in fresh water and reboiled; but for some reason the water must be fresh and water which has been standing for several days in a bamboo container cannot be used. The strength of the poison can be varied according to the strength of the mixture. Usually the tips of the darts are one of three colors. The red - procured from a fully-grown poisonous tree in its prime - is the strongest and once in the bloodstream, is fatal after about six or seven minutes. The black - which is from an old poisonous tree - is effective after half an hour, and the white - from a young sapling tree - does not take effect until after a lapse of an hour or more.

*Answer the following questions in complete sentences.*

1. Who do you think Chabok probably was? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Why was the writer torn between wanting to see Chabok shoot the squirrel with his blowpipe and wanting to frighten it away? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Why was Chabok singing happily all the way back to the longhouse?

4. What does a Temiar blowpipe look like? \_\_\_\_\_

5. What conclusion did the writer draw from his observation that a cigarette placed parallel to the ground is missed seven times out of ten?

6. What was the tip of colour of the dart used by Chabok to kill the squirrel?

7. According to the passage, how do the aborigines make poisonous darts?

*Fill in the blanks with one correct word from the passage.*

8. The doctors removed a \_\_\_\_\_ of glass from the eye of the accident victim.

9. The hunter aimed accurately at the \_\_\_\_\_ before firing his shotgun.

10. "The accused was \_\_\_\_\_ seen behaving suspiciously near the vicinity of the deceased house," the prosecutor argued.

Fill in each blank with the correct word from the box. Use each word once only

(A) to	(D) does	(G) soon	(K) near	(N) despite
(B) for	(E) did	(H) around	(L) until	(P) among
(C) founded	(F) such	(J) up	(M) found	(Q) even

Have you ever seen a praying mantis ? It \_\_\_1\_\_\_ look as if it is prying. The praying mantis is called as \_\_\_2\_\_\_ as it is the only insect that stands on its back legs and its front legs are held upright like it is praying.

Do you know that unlike other insects that can be destructive \_\_\_3\_\_\_ crops, farmers welcome this particular insect as it plays an important role in our natural environment. It lives \_\_\_4\_\_\_ the leaves and twigs and waits for its prey. The praying mantis reacts quickly when an insect comes \_\_\_5\_\_\_. It grabs its prey with its two front legs and eats it live. The praying mantis eats flies, grasshoppers, and moths -- natural crop destroyers. Farmers love the praying mantis as it helps control the insect population \_\_\_6\_\_\_ their crops.

The mantis is found in tropical climates of Northern Africa, Europe, and some parts of Asia. Some are also \_\_\_7\_\_\_ in the United States and in fact the praying mantis is the state insect of Connecticut. It can be found there in May and June and they stay alive \_\_\_8\_\_\_ the weather gets too cold.

Females lay \_\_\_9\_\_\_ to 300 eggs. The eggs are laid in a liquid that hardens to protect the eggs. In the spring, the eggs hatch. the young mantis is called a nymph and when hungry, they scatter looking for small insects to eat. It is already very helpful \_\_\_10\_\_\_ at a tender age !

Choose the best answer from the options A, B, C and D.

Martin's father is taking him \_\_\_1\_\_\_ his grandmother during the weekend. He promised not \_\_\_2\_\_\_ his cousin about the visit. The cousin is too weak \_\_\_3\_\_\_ the journey to the village as he has just recovered from a bout of measles. Martin told himself that he must remember \_\_\_4\_\_\_ his grandmother the night before. The thing he most enjoys \_\_\_5\_\_\_ in the village was catching fish in the stream with his cousins. The call was so that his grandmother would remember \_\_\_6\_\_\_ his cousins there, so that they could all go to the stream. Martin is thrilled \_\_\_7\_\_\_ a weekend in the village.

1. (A) visiting  
(B) visited  
(C) to visit  
(D) visits

5. (A) to doing  
(B) to do  
(C) done  
(D) did

2. (A) told  
(B) to tell  
(C) telling  
(D) tells

6. (A) to inform  
(B) informed  
(C) informing  
(D) informs

3. (A) makes

7. (A) to getting

- (B) to make
- (C) making
- (D) made

- (B) gets
- (C) to get
- (D) got

4. (A) called  
(B) calling  
(C) calls  
(D) to call

Choose the correct answer.

1. The gazelle was \_\_\_\_\_ by the lioness.

- (A) attacked
- (B) attacks
- (C) will attack
- (D) is attacking

- (A) are
- (B) is
- (C) was
- (D) were

2. My birthday party was awesome. I can't wait \_\_\_\_\_ my next birthday comes around.

- (A) since
- (B) until
- (C) because
- (D) despite

6. He just stared \_\_\_\_\_ at the beautiful woman.

- (A) stupidly
- (B) clumsily
- (C) cleverly
- (D) slowly

3. The thief jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the ledge to get away from the guards.

- (A) at
- (B) through
- (C) along
- (D) off

7. She did not sleep for 48 hours so that she could finish her work. Have you ever had an employee \_\_\_\_\_ her ?

- (A) committed
- (B) more committed
- (C) most committed
- (D) as committed as

4. The kingdom was \_\_\_\_\_ by a wise king and his kind wife.

- (A) ruling
- (B) ruled
- (C) rules
- (D) rule

8. I cannot believe I put a do-it-yourself desk together all by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) yourselves
- (B) himself
- (C) myself
- (D) ourselves

5. Tommy and Delores \_\_\_\_\_ going to have brunch at the school canteen later.

9. "I did not run a red light, \_\_\_\_\_ I ?" the driver asked the traffic policeman who had stopped him.

- (A) do
- (B) did

(C)does

(D)done

(A)goes

(B)go

10. Sara and her brother \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo tomorrow.

(C)are going

(D)had gone

**Summarize in not more than 120 words, how camouflaging and mimicry help insects**

Have you ever wondered why soldiers are always clad in green? This is to enable them to **camouflage** themselves during wartime. Hiding in the jungles, their green attire blend into the surrounding trees and shrubs, making it difficult for the enemies to spot them.

Long before man make use of camouflaging, insects have already adopted the tactic of disguise to escape from the clutches of their predators. By having body colors close to those of the rocks and dried leaves, they catch less attention from the predators and hence escape from being pursued. However, this kind of disguise works only if the insects remain still in the presence of their predators.

Butterflies and moths have developed a variety of camouflage strategies since they are quite defenceless and their predators - birds are abundant in supply. Many moth caterpillars resemble dead twigs while the young of certain species of butterflies appear like bird droppings. Adult butterflies and moths camouflage themselves too, in attempts to escape from their hunters -- birds who are superior gliders. Possessing wings which resemble dried leaves help certain butterflies and moths to hide among heaps of dried leaves when predators are around.

Fortunately, not all insects choose the art of disguise to escape from their predators; otherwise, the world would be so dull and colorless. There are insects which **assimilate** the bright body colors of bees and wasps to escape from being pursued by their predators. The concept of mimicry was derived, owing to the bees and wasps. Long ago, birds have already learnt to avoid brilliantly colored wasps and bees in fear of their painful stings. Hence, over millions of years, many harmless insects have assimilated the bees and wasps by imitating their bright body colors and shapes. In this way, they appear dangerous to their predators and hence **ward them off**.

Mimics of the wasps and bees are most commonly found in the gardens. The furry, plump bee-fly not only appears like the bumble bee in terms of body colors, even its hums sound similar too. The only difference is that the bee-fly does not have a sting and is hence harmless. The hoverfly is another insect which imitates the body colors of the wasps. Their bodies are striped yellow and black. The only deviations are that hoverflies do not have stings and they have only one pair of wings each while wasps have two pairs each. These variations are hardly noticed by the predators and hence help them to escape.