

21. If the driver drives carefully, _____
- A. he would reach safely
 - B. would have reached safely
 - C. he could reach safely
 - D. he will reach safely

For questions 22 to 23, choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

22. A. This shop deals with mens clothes.
 B. Lets all avoid unnecessary noise
 C. He is quite strong, isn't he ?
 D. What a day was that !

Read the paragraph below and answer questions 23 to 25.

John, Ahmed, Isaac and Joel went to a restaurant and ordered for different foods. John ate eggs and sausage. Ahmed and Joel ate rice and bananas with a glass of milk. Isaac ate ugali with

chicken and passion juice. John had a soda and an apple and so did Joel. Ahmed had an avocado and soda.

23. Who among the boys had a variety of foods ?
- A. John
 - B. Ahmed
 - C. Isaac
 - D. Joel
24. Which food was take by a good number of boys ?
- A. Soda
 - B. Rice
 - C. Chicken
 - D. Bananas
25. Which of the following combinations of foods were taken by Joel ?
- A. Rice, bananas, apple
 - B. Eggs, sausage, soda
 - C. Ugali, chicken, passion
 - D. Rice, bananas, milk

Read the following passage then answer questions 26 to 38

Once upon a time, there lived a man who had a long beard that he was very proud of. Every day he would clean his bushy beard and comb it neatly. Then he would stroke his beard, stretching his neck with pride. "My long beard makes me look scholarly and dignified" he would thank and smile to himself.

One night he was sitting in his house reading a book by candle light. He then came across a sentence that read; A man with a long beard is a fool.

At first he could not believe he was reading it correctly. He blinked repeatedly, rubbed his eyes again and again. He opened his eyes wide and read the sentence again. It clearly read. "A man with a long beard is a fool."

At this point the man was very disappointed. He walked up to the window holding his beard in his hands. How can I believe such Armani !" he wondered. "If it is true, then I am a fool. Oh ! What a stupid thought !" he murmured brushing the suggestion away from his mind.

The bearded man tried to forget what he had just read in the book but it kept haunting him. "I always thought long beard is a sign of intelligence. Was I under a delusion ?" The more the man pondered, the more depressed he became. "No ! No ! I can't take any chances. Maybe what is written in the book is true."

Finally he decided to get rid of the long beard. "What is the use of nurturing something that makes me look like a fool ?" So he grabbed the beard in one hand and walked to where the candle was burning closing his mouth tightly, he held the tip of the beard to the flame of the candle. It instantly caught fire and started to burn. The man screamed in panic, he had not expected that the fire would spread that fast. Before he realized his beard and moustache were burnt to ashes.

A spark then leapt up and landed on his head. The hair on his head also burnt to ashes. At this time he was screaming with pain. Hearing his cries the neighbours came running. They splashed buckets of water on the man's head and put out the fire.

"How did it happen ?" they asked. The man took a deep breath and said, "I read a book that sand a man with a long beard is a fool and I have proved it !"

26. When man with a long beard said, it makes me look scholarly and dignified, what does he mean ?
- A. He is generous

- B. He is school going
- C. He is knowledgeable
- D. He is learned

27. According to the passage, after how long were the beards combed ?
 A. Regularly B. Fortnightly
~~C. Daily~~ D. Weekly
28. Why do you think the man blinked repeatedly ?
 A. He was running blind
~~B. He thought his eyes were playing a trick on him~~
 C. He wanted to see properly
 D. He had read a wrong statement
29. What made the man disappointed according to the passage ?
 A. The confirmation of the statement he had read
 B. The rubbing of his eyes again and again
 C. The failure for him to read correctly
 D. The book he was reading
30. What happened to the man after reading the sentence for the second time ?
 A. He passed out
 B. He ignored
~~C. He tried to forget~~
 D. He fell in deep meditation
31. The word murmured is underlined in the passage. Which word can be used to show the opposite of the word murmur ?
~~A. Groaned~~ B. Whispered
 C. Yelled D. Talked
32. According to the passage, what made the man to set his beards ablaze ?
 A. The disappointment he had
 B. His intelligence
~~C. The sentence he had read~~
 D. The depression he had
33. Which of the following statements is false ?
 A. The man rubbed his eyes repeatedly
 B. The man read the sentence not more than twice
 C. The man did not expect the beard to catch fire that fast
~~D. The man had not gone to school~~
34. It is true to say that ____
 A. the man was fond of his beard
~~B. the man's beard was ever unkempt~~
 C. the man barely touched his beard
 D. the man was not worried about what he had read.
35. The phrase get rid of has been used in the passage. Which of these words cannot be used to replace the phrase ?
~~A. Do away with~~
 B. Destroy
 C. Maintain
 D. Stop from existing
36. According to the passage, it is true to say that ____
 A. the man held the tip of the beard before closing his mouth
 B. the man grabbed his beard before walking towards the candle
 C. the man became depressed even before pondering
~~D. the man screamed for help~~
37. Which word could best replace the phrase 'put out' as used in the passage ?
 A. Postpone ~~B. Cancel~~
 C. Extinguish D. Ignite
38. The best title for the passage could be ____
 A. Beards on fire
~~B. The foolish man~~
 C. Book reading
 D. The long bearded man

Read the following passage and then answer questions 39 to 50.

Penicillin is very important in the history of medicine and was a very significant discovery. It can be used to cure illnesses like pneumonia, listeria, meningitis, strep throat and other infections. Today, penicillin is one of the most commonly used antibiotics in the world. However, penicillin was not the result of a complex medical study; it was discovered completely by accident. A scientist named Alexander Fleming discovered this antibiotic, which would change medicine forever.

"When I woke up just after dawn on September 28, 1928, I certainly didn't plan to revolutionise all medicine," Fleming later said of his discovery, "but I suppose that was exactly what I did."

Fleming was a British scientist best known for his research on different types of bacteria. In the 1920. Fleming was trying to find a way to cure people with infectious diseases. Fleming worked in a very messy and disorganized laboratory. However, this messiness led to the discovery of penicillin. Fleming often grew bacteria in small dishes in his sink, where he planned to clean them. He opened each dish to examine it before cleaning it. When he opened one dish, he paused and did not immediately clean the bacteria out. Some mould had begun to grow on this particular dish. Mould was not very unusual, but this

mould interceded with Fleming's bacteria differently. It had killed all the bacteria in the dish. Fleming wanted to find out exactly what had killed the bacteria. He took a sample of the mould.

This mould was the beginning of what we now call 'Penicillin'. Fleming studied the mould and took specific notes on its properties. Fleming did not realize how important this discovery was. He published a report on the mould, but few people read it. He kept on in his study, however. Eventually, other scientists took up the project. It took many years for them to understand what the mould could really do.

In the 1940s, these scientists discovered that penicillin could fight dangerous infections. This realization changed medicine forever. Soon, manufacturers were making large amounts of penicillin and shipping it all over the world. Around 1939, World War II began and many soldiers were being injured in battle. These soldiers were taken to military hospitals near the battle fields or at army bases. Penicillin was used to help soldiers whose wounds were infected. Penicillin fought the infection which helped ease the soldiers' pain.

Alexander Fleming's discovery of penicillin was accidental. It took many years for scientists to understand everything penicillin can do, but today, it is one of the most important medicines in the world. Penicillin can help the infected cope with difficult or painful symptoms.

39. According to the passage, what is penicillin ?
A. An antibiotic B. An infection
C. A bacteria D. An illness
40. What was Fleming researching in the 1920s ?
A. A way to cure infectious diseases
B. How to grow different moulds
C. How to cure pneumonia
D. How to make penicillin
41. When did Fleming discover the effects of penicillin ?
A. The 1920s B. 1939
C. 1928 D. The 1940s
42. From paragraph three we can ascertain that the messiness of Fleming's lab was ____
A. always unlucky
B. not Fleming's fault
C. surprisingly helpful;
D. a problem for his research
43. Why didn't Fleming immediately clean away the mould he found in the dish ?
A. He was hoping that the penicillin would have grown in the dish
B. It was rare for him to find moulds in his laboratory
C. This particular mould was behaving differently.
D. He was afraid that the mould may be dangerous
44. According to the passage, what does penicillin do ?
A. It kills pain
B. It cures all infectious diseases
C. It kills bacteria
D. It causes infectious diseases
45. Why were manufacturers making large amounts of penicillin in the 1940s ?
A. Scientists wanted to study its properties
B. It was easy to grow and ship around the world
C. Scientists had finally discovered what it could be used for
D. There was high demand because of the World War II
46. After Fleming discovered penicillin, about how many years passed before it became widely used ?
A. About 2 years
B. About 10 years
C. About 15 years
D. About 20 years
47. The word 'revolutionise' as used in paragraph two most closely means ____
A. to study something
B. to make something slightly better
C. to change something greatly and forever
D. to teach others
48. It is true to say that Fleming's discovery of penicillin was ____
A. accidental B. prepared
C. willing D. studied
49. The word eventually has been used in paragraph four. It can best be replaced by ____
A. immediately B. surprisingly
C. willingly D. finally
50. The best title for this passage would be ____
A. The smart scientist
B. A great lucky accident
C. Hardwork pays
D. A difficult experiment