

TARGETER WINGS STANDARD SEVEN - YEAR 2021



CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST

ENGLISH



TIME: 2 hours

Read the following passage. It contains blank spaces numbered 1 to 15. For each blank space, select the best alternative.

One day, to 1 his wife's nagging, Van Winkle took a 2 in the woods. In 3 mysterious woods, he 4 a group of old men with long beards. 5 they saw Van Winkle, they 6 him a drink from a flask. Van Winkle took a 7 and found the drink delicious. As he was very thirsty, he drank to his heart's 8. Immediately after the drink, he felt his eyelids becoming 9. Before he knew it, he had 10 into a deep sleep. As Van Winkle made his way home, he discovered to his 11, that the landscape around him had changed. As he approached his village, he was 12 more dumbfounded. He found that he 13 not recognize anyone in the village! Not only did the people look different, they were also dressed in a different 14. Everyone was 15 at his chin. As Van Winkle looked down at his chin, he realized, to his surprise, that he had grown a very long beard.

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|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. leave | B. abandon | C. escape | D. stop |
| 2. A. route | B. stroll | C. journey | D. tour |
| 3. A. these | B. this | C. those | D. that |
| 4. A. discovered | B. experienced | C. established | D. encountered |
| 5. A. When | B. As | C. While | D. Then |
| 6. A. asked | B. borrowed | C. offered | D. lent |
| 7. A. sip | B. mouth | C. gulp | D. taste |
| 8. A. contentment | B. context | C. content | D. contest |
| 9. A. more heavier | B. heavy | C. heaviest | D. heavier |
| 10. A. felled | B. fell | C. fall | D. Fallen |
| 11. A. astonishment | B. sorrow | C. realization | D. joy |
| 12. A. also | B. even | C. then | D. so |
| 13. A. will | B. could | C. would | D. can |
| 14. A. attire | B. regalia | C. theme | D. fashion |
| 15. A. peering | B. glaring | C. staring | D. glancing |

For questions 16-18, choose the best alternative to replace the underlined words.

16. The flood victims got over their losses quickly.
A. forget B. overcome
C. mourn D. let go
17. The teacher put across the concept clearly.
A. wrote B. announced
C. understood D. explained
18. On reporting the theft, the police promised to investigate the matter.
A. look up B. look on
C. look into D. look in

Choose the word that means the opposite of the underlined words.

19. She was discharged for disclosing the truth.
A. Withholding B. reveal
C. distort D. spread
20. They rarely go on vacations.
A. seldom B. often
C. never D. always
21. The courageous boy defended his friends.
A. nervous B. panicky
C. bold D. coward

Add the correct question tags to the statements below.

22. Bring a mug of porridge,
A. shall you?
B. would you?
C. will you?
D. wouldn't you?
23. They hardly miss the auditions,
A. do they?
B. will they?
C. doesn't they?
D. don't they?

For questions 24 and 25, choose the correct order of the adjectives to fill the gaps.

24. Mother bought for my brother a _____ pen for his birthday.
A. shiny, round, grey
B. grey, round, shiny
C. round, grey, shiny
D. shiny, grey, round
25. The man bought an expensive _____ ring
A. silver, wedding, new
B. new, silver, wedding
C. wedding, new, silver
D. wedding, silver, new

Read the passage below and answer the questions 26 to 38.

Substance Abuse has emerged in recent decades as a major concern both on and off the job. Although reasons vary, substance abuse can be a way that some people try to manage or reduce distress.

But it is important to be clear on what is generally meant by a drinking problem. In all cases related to alcohol abuse, a common factor is the unfavorable effect alcohol has on the health or wellbeing of the drinker and his or her associates. Common signs and symptoms that frequently indicate a drinking problem include being constantly absent from work, causing on-the-job accidents and expressing grievances most of the time.

Alcoholic employees can sometimes go undetected for years. Coworkers cover up for those unable to perform their jobs because of drunkenness. Even managers maybe adept at concealing their alcohol abuse problems. Their secretaries or loyal associates may cover up for them. Alcoholics can be clever at inventing "credible" excuses when detected: "I must have a drink or two when I'm tasked."

Drug abuse, or drug addiction, exists when the taking of drugs, whether prescribed or non-prescribed, legal or illegal, causes difficulties in any area of an individual's life. Years ago, the stereo type of the drug user was either of a glazed eye musician frantically beating his stick on a tight skin or a person who dwelt in a slum? Mass publicity on drug abuse has long since caused that stereo type to fade from view.

Complicating the ongoing war on drugs are changes in public attitudes and drug use patterns. It sometimes seems that no sooner is progress made in combating one illegal drug than a different kind of substance abuse comes into vogue. Ethyl alcohol was the social drug during prohibition (1920-1933), marijuana became the social drug of the 1960s and 1970s, and some observers believe that crack cocaine and possibly ecstasy – another so called upper-became the social drugs of the 1980s and 1990s. The drugs of choice and people's attitude towards them may change, but the problem of drug abuse appears to be continuing unabated.

Pin pointing the specific symptoms of alcohol and drug abuse problems is not a simple task. A supervisor's main responsibility therefore should not necessarily be uncovering evidence of dependency on alcohol and drugs but instead being observant for declining job performance. Yet there are certain behavioral patterns that some excessive users of alcohol and drugs display. These patterns can sometimes be spotted through simple observation. Increasingly though, employers are taking more aggressive steps to ferret out substance abuse among their workforce. A growing number of companies, especially large ones with many employees and those in business with potential to effect public health or safety, are adopting drug testing programmes. The signs of alcohol dependency, unfortunately, do not always manifest until the middle of the latest ages of the problem. No wonder some managers have mistaken an employee's euphoric appearance for the "look of love". The earlier treatment begins, naturally, the easier it will be. A person could experience some isolated incidents of such drinking problems without necessarily being an alcoholic. However, alcohol abuse usually results in declining job performance.

Because there are many symptoms of drug abuse, no one person would exhibit all of them and a supervisor should guard against assuming that the presence of one or more symptoms is conclusive of alcohol or drug abuse.

26. According to the first paragraph, why do people engage in substance abuse?
- It is a way that people manage stress.
 - There are different reasons for engaging in substance abuse.
 - It is a way that people get energy to work harder.
 - It is a way in which people pass time.
27. From the passage, we can say that a drinking problem is the
- unfavorable effects alcohol has on the drinker's health.
 - unfavorable effects of alcohol on the wellbeing of the drinker's associates.
 - unfavorable effects of alcohol on the well being of the drinker.
 - unfavorable effects of alcohol on the health of the drinker, his well being and that of the associates.
28. Below are effects of drinking according to the passage, except?
- Incompetence
 - grievances
 - Absenteeism
 - accidents
29. Why do some alcoholics go unnoticed?
- They are so good at what they do.
 - They become very keen when under the influence.
 - Their workmates cover up for them.
 - The managers are their accomplices.
30.! I must have a drink or two when 'I'm entertaining customers'has been given as?
- One of the statements that shows that one is an alcoholic.
 - One of the reasons why people go to work drunk.
 - One of the problems faced by alcoholics.
 - One of the excuses given by drinkers when discovered at work.
31. It is true to say that one is addicted when?
- they go to work when drunk.
 - taking of drugs affects their life negatively.
 - they use different types of social drugs.
 - taking of drugs makes one more productive.
32. According to the passage, what has led to the fading of stereo type view of an abuser?
- Increased number of slums.
 - Increased number of musicians.
 - Improved technology.
 - Mass publicity on drug abuse.
33. From the passage, we learn that, the ongoing war on drugs faces challenges like?
- Changes in the abuser's behavior.
 - Changes in work places.
 - Changes in the drug use pattern.
 - Changes in the social drugs.
34. Below are some of the social drugs mentioned in the passage except?
- cocaine
 - alcohol
 - Khat
 - marijuana
35. Which of the following should be the supervisor's main duty?
- Providing evidence of addicts.
 - Checking on declining performance of the employees.
 - Checking on the employee's attendance.
 - Advising the employees on the effects of drug abuse.
36. How do big companies deal with substance abuse?
- By uncovering evidence.
 - Through guidance and counselling.
 - By implementing drug-testing programmes.
 - By firing those who abuse drugs.
37. At the end of the passage, we learn that?
- One person can exhibit all the symptoms of drug abuse.
 - One or two symptoms are not enough to conclude that one abuses drugs.
 - Supervisors assume that employees abuse drugs.
 - One should be accused of being a drunkard when they portray several symptoms.
38. The best title for this passage would be?
- Alcoholics.
 - Drug and substance abuse.
 - War on drug abuse.
 - Effects of substance abuse.

Read the passage below and answer questions 39 to 50.

There it was again. In the deep morning hush was a sound of pain, and repeated over and over. It was a kind of shortened scream as if someone, something had no breath to scream. He came to himself, looked about him and called for the dogs. They did not appear, they had gone off on their own business, and he was alone. Now he was clean sober, all the madness gone. His heart beating fast, business of that frightened screaming, he stepped carefully off the rock and went towards a belt of trees. He was moving cautiously, not so long ago, he had seen a leopard in just the same spot.

At the edge of the trees he stopped and peered, holding his weapon ready. He advanced, looking steadily about him, his eyes narrowed. Then all at once, in the middle of a step, he faltered and his face was puzzled. He shook his head impatiently, as if he doubted his own sight.

There between two trees, against a background of desolate black rock, was a figure from a dream, a strange beast that was horned and drunken-legged but like something he had never imagined. It seemed to be ragged. It

looked like a small buck and had black ragged tufts of fur standing up irregularly all over it, with patches of raw flesh beneath....but the patches of raw rawness were disappearing under moving back and came again elsewhere and at the time creature screamed in small gasping screams and leapt drunkenly from side to side as if it were blind.

Then the boy understood. It was a buck. He ran closer and again stood still, stopped by a new fear. Around him the grass was whispering and alive. He looked widely about and then down. The ground was black with ants, great energetic ants that took no notice of him, but hurried and scurried towards the fighting shape, like glistening black water flowing through the grass.

As he drew in his breath-and pity terror seized him, the breath fell and the screaming stopped. Now he could hear nothing but one bird singing, and the sound of the rustling, whispering ants. He peered over at the writhing blackness that jerked convulsively with the jerking nerves. It grew quieter. There were small twitches from the mass that still looked vaguely like the shape of a small animal.

It came to his mind that he should shoot it and end its pain and he raised the weapon. Then he lowered it again. The buck could no longer feel; its fighting was a mechanical protest of the nerves. It was not that they made him put down the weapon. It was a feeling of rage and misery and protest that expressed itself in the thought, if I had not come, it would have died like this, so why should I interfere? All over the bush, things like this happen. They happen all the time. This is how life goes on by living things dying in anguish. He gripped the weapon between his knees and felt in his own limbs the myriad, swarming pain of the twitching animal that could no longer feel and set his teeth, and said over and over again under his breath. I can't stop it. I can't stop it. There is nothing I can do.

He was glad that the buck was unconscious and had gone past suffering so that he did not have to make a decision to kill it even when he was feeling with his whole body. This is what happens, this is how things work.

39. From the first paragraph, it is true to say that?
A. The dogs had strayed deep into the forest.
B. The creature was in distress.
C. Whatever the writer saw he had seen it before.
D. The hunter was sun basking on the rock when the incident occurred.
40. Why did the creature have a shortened scream?
A. It did not want to be heard.
B. It did not want to be discovered.
C. It was likely short of breath.
D. It succumbed immediately it started to scream.
41. Why was it necessary for the hunter to move with caution?
A. He was alone in a strange territory.
B. He had earlier spotted a leopard at the same place.
C. He did not want the dogs to attack him.
D. He was in the forest, and so it was only prudent to do so.
42. The word puzzled has been used in the passage to mean all these except?
A. Surprised B. Bemused
C. Bewildered D. Perplexed
43. Which of the following characteristics describes the creature?
A. Ragged fur B. dark underneath
C. Noisy D. energetic
44. The creature's movement can best be described as?
A. Trudging B. plodding
C. Swaggering D. staggering
45. On realizing it was a buck, what made the hunter stop?
A. There was a snake slithering by.
B. A leopard was about to pounce on him.
C. A group of ants was rushing towards the buck.
D. There was a dark stream of water flowing towards him.
46. When it grew quieter, the animal was likely
A. unconscious B. dead
C. asleep D. numb
47. From the passage, we learn that, the moving black things were?
A. leopards B. dirty water
C. bucks D. ants
48. The creature leapt drunkenly because of
A. the pain from the ants' biting.
B. the pain from the leopard's bite.
C. the pain from the dog's bite.
D. the pain from the hunter's shot.
49. Why did the hunter change his mind about shooting the animal?
A. the animal's flesh had been contaminated.
B. the animal was as good as dead.
C. he sympathized with the animal.
D. the ants had completely covered the animal.
50. At the end, we can conclude that?
A. the leopard was responsible for all that had transpired.
B. the hunter's dogs disappeared forever.
C. the boy had gone hunting when he encountered the animal.
D. the buck died from the hunter's shot.