

STEM EXAMINATIONS BOARD
TERM ONE ASSESSMENT SET I, 2024
PRIMARY SEVEN
ENGLISH

Time Allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes

Index No.

Random No.	Personal No.

Candidate's Name

Candidate's Signature

District ID No:

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Read the following instructions carefully:

1. This paper has two sections: A and B. Section A has 50 questions and Section B has 5 questions. The paper has 8 printed pages altogether.
2. Answer all questions. All answers to both Sections A and B must be written in the spaces provided.
3. All answers must be written using a **blue or black** ball point pen or ink. Any work written in pencil other than graphs and pictures will **not** be marked.
4. Unnecessary changes in your work may lead to loss of marks.
5. Any handwriting that cannot easily be read may lead to loss of marks.
6. Do not fill anything in the table indicated: "**For Examiners' Use Only**" and boxes inside the question paper.

**FOR EXAMINERS'
USE ONLY**

Qn. No.	Marks	EXR'S NO.
1 - 10		
11 - 20		
21 - 30		
31 - 40		
41 - 43		
44 - 46		
47 - 49		
50 - 52		
53 - 55		
TOTAL		

SECTION A : 50 MARKS
Sub-Section I

Questions 1 to 5 carry one mark each.
 In each of the questions 1 to 5, fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. We have just returned to school studies.
 2. Hot Loaf Bakery makes big of bread.
 3. Every bank has an Automated Teller (ATM).
 4. you write to me a letter, I will reply.
 5. Please, look the word 'rhythm' in the dictionary.
- In each of the questions 6 to 15, use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the sentences.
6. Kato's father is a bus (conduct)
 7. The teacher always gives us exercises. (spell)
 8. All the letters have posted. (be)
 9. Motorists ought to drive with (careful)
 10. A of ours visited us yesterday. (relate)
 11. Of the two boys, Ouma is the (bright)
 12. Janat has money from her account. (withdraw)
 13. The pupil's list had many items. (shop)
 14. The chairperson made a good during the debate. (judge)
 15. Mr. Luganda is a national. (Uganda)
- In questions 16 and 17, arrange the words in alphabetical order.
16. simple, example, temple, ample.
 17. Juma, Juba, June, July.

In each of the questions 18 to 20, rewrite the sentences giving one word for the underlined group of words.

18. Our school hosted the Head of State yesterday.

19. Samah cannot marry because she is not old enough.

20. You and I are close relatives.

In questions 21 and 22, give the plural form of the given words.

21. tablecloth

22. goose

In each of the questions 23 and 24, use the given words in a sentence to show that you know the difference in their meaning.

23. peace

24. piece

In questions 25 and 26, rewrite the sentences giving the opposite of the underlined words.

25. The Prince got married last week.

26. Old people enjoy eating hard food.

In questions 27 and 28, write the abbreviations in full.

27. Rd

28. Feb.

In questions 29 and 30, rearrange the given words to form a correct sentence.

29. makes by a One bundle one.

30. guests served Were the lunch all with?

Sub-Section II

In each of the questions 31 to 50, re-write the sentences as instructed in the brackets.

31. The seamstress sewed my uniform as soon as I paid her the money.

(Rewrite the sentence using:immediately.....)

32. Did Karoli do all the work? (Rewrite the sentence beginning: Has

?)

33. Newspapers and magazines are educative.

(Rewrite the sentence using:asas

34. A woman drives that trailer. (Rewrite the sentence ending:by a woman.)

35. Ben said, "My speech was full of jokes."

(Rewrite the sentence using:said that.....)

36. A lantern gives bright light. A candle gives dim light.

(Rewrite as one sentence using:but.....)

37. Anita likes chocolate more than coffee. (Rewrite the sentence using:prefers.....)

38. We should refer to a dictionary every time.

(Rewrite the sentence using:always.....)

39. The motion was well stated but we failed to understand it.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning: Although

40. Moonlight is dim. Sunlight isn't dim. (Rewrite as one sentence using:than.....)

41. Lindah is the only girl. She stood for the post of head prefect.

(Rewrite as one sentence using:who.....)

42. Uganda and Rwanda are countries that are landlocked.

(Rewrite the sentence ending:countries.)

Then there are t
What is require
etc. So people s

Questions:

- (a) How do p.....
- (b) In how m.....
- (c) What are.....
- (d) Who are.....
- (e) Which i.....
- (f) What ki.....
- (g) Why ar.....
- (h) Give a
the pa.....
- (i) earn a
- (ii) prom
- (i) Sugg

43. Chen is not a manager. He is not a cashier.
Rewrite as one sentence usingneither.....nor.....)

44. If you don't service your car, it won't run smoothly.
Rewrite the sentence beginning: Unless.....)

45. The carpenter smoothed the tables. He also varnished them.
Rewrite as one sentence beginning: Not only.....)

46. I have visited the dentist. He had an aching tooth.
Rewrite as one sentence usingbecause.....)

47. The internet cafe is very congested. It can't accommodate more people.
Rewrite as one sentence usingtoo.....to.....)

48. Guests left the venue at 2.00 O'clock.
Rewrite the sentence usingdeparted.....)

49. I am village. My parents live here.
Rewrite as one sentence usingwhere

50. This is not good. (Rewrite the sentence beginning: It is

SECTION B : 50 MARKS

Questions 51 to 55 carry ten marks each.

Read the passage below and then answer, in full sentences, the questions that follow.

People do different jobs. They depend on their jobs to survive or earn a living. Jobs can be grouped in four ways that is; occupations, professions, vacation and casual labour.

Occupations are the jobs that people do with hands on skill. You may go or not go to school to learn them. Examples of occupations are such as farmers with farming, carpenters with carpentry, tailors with tailoring. Others are porters, barbers, cobblers, among others.

A profession is a job that requires one to go to school or college for special-training. An occupation does not require special training. A profession is a job that requires one to go to school or college for special-training is a profession. All professions include teaching for teachers, engineering for engineers, law for lawyers, medicine for doctors, nurses and midwives. Many of these professions are employed by government whereas others are in private practice. However, one's profession will be an occupation.

Vocation is a calling. While many may wish to join different vocations, just a few succeed. Some vocations like the services of God and His word join a vocation. For example, Priests, Reverends, Ministers, Missionaries, Imams etc are in a vocation. When you join a vocation, you will be paid salary. This is because you are serving God and man.

52. Hajji Mbai sells goods to his customers. He sells each item at a certain price. Answer the following questions

Questions:

- (a) V.....

Then there are those jobs that require casual labour. There is no special training or skill in this. What is required is ones energy. Examples are porters, wheelbarrow pushers, luggage carriers etc. So people survive because of what they do regardless of whether one is trained or not.

Questions:

- (a) How do people earn a living?
 - (b) In how many ways can jobs be described?
 - (c) What are occupations?
 - (d) Who are engaged in carpentry?
 - (e) Which profession is for doctors, nurses and midwives?
 - (f) What kind of people join a vocation?
 - (g) Why are people in a vocation not paid salary?
 - (h) Give another word or a group of words with the same meaning as the underlined words in the passage;
 - (i) earn a living.
 - (ii) prominent.
 - (i) Suggest a suitable title for the passage.
52. Hajji Mbago, a business man dealing in produce (food stuffs) simplified work for his customers. In his shop located in Katwe, he put price tags on every sac to show the prices for each item. Study the information below carefully and then answer, in full sentences, the questions that follow.

PRICE TAGS IN HAJJI MBAGO'S SHOP

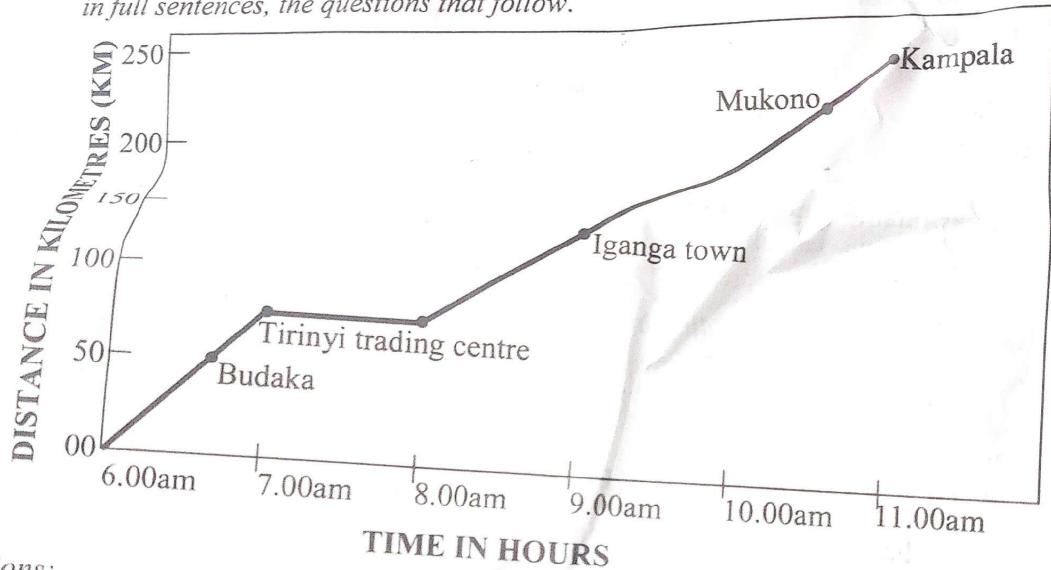
• Rice (kaiso)	3,600/= @ kg
• Rice (supa)	5,000/= @ kg
• Posho (No 1)	2,200/= @ kg
• Posho (No 2)	1,800/= @ kg
• Beans (kanyewa)	4,000/= @ kg
• Beans (Nambale)	3,400/= @ kg
• Wheat flour	5000/= @ pkt
• Cassava flour	800/= @ kg
• Potatoes	10,000/= @ tin

Questions:

- (a) What does Hajji Mbago sell?
- (b) Where is Hajji Mbago's shop located?

- (c) What name is given to the above information?
- (d) What is the use of the above information to customers?
- (e) What is the cheapest item in the shop?
- (f) Which items are not sold in Kilograms?
- (g) How much is a kilo of supa rice?
- (h) Which items cost the same price?
- (i) What is the most expensive item?
- (j) What is total the cost of 1 kg of posho No 1 and 1 kg of posho No 2?

53. Below is Ochaya's travel graph from Mbale to Kampala. Study it carefully and then answer, in full sentences, the questions that follow.



Questions:

- (a) What was Ochaya's destination?
- (b) For how long did Ochaya rest at Tirinyi trading centre?
- (c) At what time did Ochaya reach Iganga town?
- (d) What is the nearest town to Kampala?
- (e) How many kilometres did Ochaya travel on his journey?
- (f) From where did Ochaya start his journey?

Turn Over

- (g) At what time did Ochaya arrive at his destination?
.....
- (h) What is the distance from Mbale to Budaka?
.....
- (i) How many hours altogether did Ochaya spend on the way?
.....
- (j) At what time did Ochaya depart from Tirinyi?
.....

54. Read the poem below and then answer, in full sentences, the questions that follow.

A dictionary, that mighty book,
A voluminous book, packed with all words of English language
The mother book, of English language
A resourceful reference book.

A dictionary, provides lots of information
To its readers
Words arranged in alphabetical order,
Cover spelling of words
And we write words in correct spelling
Gives pronunciation of words,
And we pronounce words in the correct sounds
Gives parts of speech for each words
And we are able to know which is,
A verb, a noun, an adjective, an adverb,
A conjunction, a preposition, a pronoun,
An interjection

Gives the meaning of words
And we are able to know the idea,
Which that word represents
Guides on the usage of each word
In sentence construction, in homophones,
In idioms, in synonyms and antonyms

A dictionary ! The book of books.

(The Silent Reader)

Questions:

- (a) What is a dictionary packed with?
.....
- (b) What kind of reference book is a dictionary?
.....
- (c) How are the words in a dictionary arranged?
.....
- (d) Which skill helps us to write words correctly?
.....
- (e) How many parts of speech are mentioned in the poem?
.....

What does it mean to say words in different ways?

Why is it important for us to know the meaning of words?

According to the poem, in which language is a dictionary written?

Who wrote the poem?

What word in the poem is got from the word volume?

Shalom knew about the activities she does everyday.

Such sentence begin with a capital letter. She can combine the sentences in such a way that each sentence begins with a capital letter and arrange them in step, correct order in her own words.

SHALOM'S DAILY ACTIVITIES.

- 1. Brushing teeth, washing face, bathing.
- 2. Leaving home, going to school.
- 3. Waking up as early as 5.00 O'clock in the morning.
- 4. Attending morning parade at school.
- 5. Kneeling down beside my bed and saying morning prayer.
- 6. Doing class exercises in all subjects.
- 7. Putting on school uniform.
- 8. Planning class for the day's lessons.
- 9. Going back home after tedious academic work.
- 10. Coming out of class for evening games.