ELIMU254 TOPICAL REVISION

Kenya CBC | Junior School | Grade 9

Name		**Class**	
School		**Year**	

TOPICAL REVISION QUESTIONS

GRADE 9: ENGLISH: ALL STRANDS

486 questions in 75 exercises, with all the answers at the back

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

1. Each subject follows the KICD curriculum design strand by strand. There is one exercise for every sub-strand, in the order it is taught.
2. Do an exercise after the sub-strand is taught, for revision before a test, or as homework and holiday work.
3. Answer in the spaces provided. For a multiple-choice question, circle the letter (A, B, C or D) of the correct answer.
4. The marks for each question are shown in brackets. Show your working where a question needs it.
5. The answers for every exercise are at the back of the book, subject by subject, for the teacher or parent to mark.

SUBJECTS IN THIS BOOK

Subject	Exercises	Questions
English	75	486

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ENGLISH

Revision questions

CITIZENSHIP

Exercise 1: Polite Language (15 marks)

1. Which is the most polite request? (1 mark)

A "Would you mind opening the window, please?" **B** "Open the window."

C "Window, now!" **D** "You, open that."

2. "He passed away last year" is an example of: (1 mark)

A a simile **B** a proverb

C a euphemism **D** an idiom only

3. In a debate, speakers should address: (1 mark)

A the audience by name **B** their opponents directly

C their friends **D** the chairperson

4. Rewrite each sentence politely: (a) "Give me your pen." (b) "You are wrong." (c) "Move!" (3 marks)

5. What is a euphemism? Give a euphemism for each: (a) died (b) old people (c) fat. (4 marks)

6. You disagree with a classmate during a class debate. Write two polite sentences to show your disagreement. (2 marks)

7. Give three reasons why polite language is important. (3 marks)

Exercise 2: Independent Reading - Grade Appropriate Text (13 marks)

1. A book about the life of a real person written by someone else is a: (1 mark)

A novel **B** biography

C play **D** poem

2. Reading many books for enjoyment is: (1 mark)

A intensive reading **B** scanning

C proofreading **D** extensive reading

3. Using the words around an unknown word to guess its meaning is using: (1 mark)

A context clues **B** an index

C a glossary **D** a title

4. Name two fiction and two non-fiction reading materials suitable for a Grade 9 learner. (4 marks)

5. Write a reading log entry for a text you read this week. Include the title, author, type of text and two things you learnt. (4 marks)

6. Give two ways a school can encourage independent reading. (2 marks)

Exercise 3: Gender Neutral Language (14 marks)

1. The gender-neutral form of "headmaster" is: (1 mark)

A headman **B** headwoman

C head teacher **D** master

2. Which sentence is gender-neutral? (1 mark)

A Every learner should bring their own book. **B** Every learner should bring his book.

C Every boy and girl should bring his book. **D** Every learner should bring her book.

3. "Girls are too weak to play football" is a: (1 mark)

A proverb **B** fact

C compliment **D** stereotype

4. Rewrite in gender-neutral language: (a) "Every doctor must sign his report." (b) "The firemen arrived quickly." (c) "Mankind has explored space." (3 marks)

5. Give a gender-neutral word for each: (a) policeman (b) chairman (c) salesman (d) air hostess (4 marks)

6. What is a stereotype? Give an example of a gender stereotype. (2 marks)

7. Give two reasons why gender-neutral language is important. (2 marks)

Exercise 4: Play: Structure and Setting (11 marks)

1. Words in brackets that tell actors how to move or speak are: (1 mark)

A dialogue **B** stage directions
C the cast **D** the plot

2. A play is divided into: (1 mark)

A chapters and verses **B** stanzas
C paragraphs only **D** acts and scenes

3. The list of characters at the start of a play is the: (1 mark)

A cast **B** blurb
C index **D** glossary

4. Name four structural parts of a play. (4 marks)

5. Give two differences between a play and a story. (2 marks)

6. What is setting? Explain how the setting of a play can help the audience understand it. (2 marks)

Exercise 5: Legibility and Neatness (14 marks)

1. When a word is broken at the end of a line, we use a: (1 mark)

A comma **B** full stop

C hyphen **D** colon

2. Starting the first line of a paragraph a little to the right is called: (1 mark)

A indenting **B** underlining

C hyphenating **D** margining

3. Legible handwriting is handwriting that is: (1 mark)

A very large **B** joined only

C coloured **D** easy to read

4. Give four ways of making your handwriting legible and neat. (4 marks)

5. Show how each word may be broken at the end of a line: (a) environment (b) beautiful (c) important (3 marks)

6. Copy this sentence neatly in your best handwriting, starting the paragraph with an indent: "Clean handwriting shows respect for the reader and earns full credit in examinations." (3 marks)

7. Why should a one-syllable word such as "through" never be broken across two lines? (1 mark)

SCIENCE FICTION

Exercise 6: Oral Literature: Short Forms (11 marks)

1. "Many hands make light work" teaches the value of: (1 mark)

A laziness **B** cooperation

C pride **D** speed

2. A short saying that gives advice is a: (1 mark)

A riddle **B** tongue twister

C tale **D** proverb

3. "She sells sea shells on the sea shore" is a: (1 mark)

A tongue twister **B** riddle

C proverb **D** song

4. Explain the meaning of each proverb: (a) A stitch in time saves nine. (b) Don't count your chickens before they hatch. (c) Where there is a will, there is a way. (3 marks)

5. Give three functions of proverbs in society. (3 marks)

6. Give the answers to these riddles: (a) I have a mouth but never eat; I have a bed but never sleep. (b) I have keys but open no doors. (2 marks)

Exercise 7: Intensive Reading: Simple Poems (11 marks)

1. A group of lines in a poem is a: (1 mark)

A paragraph **B** verse

C stanza **D** chapter

2. The words "moon" and "soon" are an example of: (1 mark)

A rhyme **B** refrain

C simile **D** personification

3. A line repeated in a poem is a: (1 mark)

A title **B** stanza

C simile **D** refrain

4. Define each term: (a) stanza (b) refrain (c) rhyme (3 marks)