Myfuture CBC Revision

indigenous languages - Grade 7

Question Paper

1. In many indigenous languages, which grammatical form indicates a formal closing phrase (like 'yours sincerely')?

A. A fixed polite formula or nominal phrase used as a closing

B. A long descriptive paragraph

C. A question mark

D. An informal slang expression

2. Which grammatical construction is best to end a request letter politely and formally?

A. A sentence fragment with no verb

B. A joke unrelated to the request

C. An abrupt command demanding a reply

D. A closing sentence with a conditional or appreciative phrase (e.g., 'Thank you in

3. In a factual sentence, how does the passive voice usually affect the focus of information?

A. It always indicates past tense

B. It removes all verbs

C. It makes the subject always plural

D. It shifts focus from the doer of the action to the action or its receiver

4. What does "Sijawahi" mean in "Sijawahi kuona simba."?

A. I will

B. I used to

C. I never have / I have never

D. I did

5. Which word is best used to show cause in an expository sentence in an indigenous language?

A. Maybe

B. And then

C. Because

D. Finally

6. If you want to be polite by lessening certainty in your request, which grammatical element should you use?

A. Multiple exclamation marks

B. Definite time adverbs indicating certainty

C. Modal verbs or particles expressing possibility (may, could, might)

D. Strong affirmative verbs only

7. A speaker uses a different verb form to say 'I used to feed the chickens' (habitual) versus 'I fed them yesterday' (past). Which grammatical contrast is being used?

A. Number agreement

B. Aspect (habitual vs. past)

C. Negation

D. Possession

8. Which grammatical feature should you check to ensure clarity when you refer to different people in a request letter?

A. That pronouns clearly agree in number and gender with their antecedents

B. That you write all names in lowercase

C. That you avoid verbs altogether

D. That you use as many pronouns as possible without checking

9. What is the correct plural of the Swahili noun 'kitabu' (book)?

A. vitabu

B. makitabu

C. kitabu

D. kitabuni

10. How should a proverb or direct speech be marked grammatically in an indigenous-language essay?

A. Change every pronoun to first person

B. Use quotation marks and attribute the source

C. Blend it into the sentence without any punctuation

D. Always translate it into another language

11. When checking comprehension of a factual paragraph in an indigenous language, which grammatical clue helps you link ideas across sentences?

A. The size of the letters used

B. The number of adjectives only

C. The paragraph indent width

D. Agreement markers (on nouns or verbs) that maintain reference to the same people or things

12. Which Swahili question word asks 'Where?'

A. nani

B. ngapi

C. wapi

D. lini

13. Which noun classes are especially useful to recognise when reading because they often include people or humans?

A. Classes that typically mark human/people nouns (so the reader knows the word refers to a
B. Classes that only appear in songs

C. Classes that never carry prefixes

D. Classes used only for tools

14. In many indigenous languages, how are relative clauses (like 'who came') usually linked to the noun they describe?

A. By capitalising the first letter of the clause

B. By a relative marker that agrees with the noun's class

C. By changing the noun's last consonant only

D. By always placing the clause in parentheses

15. A sentence on the farm begins with the name of the animal and then the verb and object follow (Animal - Verb - Object). What basic word order is this?

A. OSV (Object-Subject-Verb)

B. SOV (Subject-Object-Verb)

C. SVO (Subject-Verb-Object)

D. VSO (Verb-Subject-Object)

16. While reading a news-style informational text in an indigenous language, how does the language often mark emphasis that would be important to understand?

A. By using special verb forms or particles to stress the action or subject
B. By adding extra nouns at the end

C. By moving the sentence to a new page

D. By changing the colour of the text only

17. In the question "Je, ulifanya kazi?", which word marks it as a question?

A. Ulifanya

B. Kazi

C. Je

D. ?

18. Which word shows future tense in "Yeye ataenda kesho."?

A. Ataenda

B. Yeye ataenda (both)

C. Kesho

D. Yeye

19. Which part of a word usually carries the core meaning that helps build vocabulary when reading indigenous languages?

A. The final consonant only

B. The first vowel only

C. The punctuation after the word

D. The root (stem) of the word

20. When reading for information, how does a verb tense marker in an indigenous language help you?

A. It shows where the sentence begins

B. It replaces the subject

C. It makes the sentence longer

D. It indicates time of the action (past, present, future)

21. Where is the negative particle usually placed to make a clear negative sentence in many Kenyan indigenous languages?

A. Only in the title

B. Next to the verb or before the verb phrase

C. At the very end of the paragraph

D. In another unrelated sentence

22. How is plurality commonly marked on nouns in many Kenyan indigenous languages when writing an essay?

A. By moving the noun to the end of the sentence

B. By repeating the noun three times

C. By adding a plural marker or changing the noun prefix

D. By putting the noun in quotation marks

23. In many indigenous languages, where is a polite particle equivalent to 'please' best placed grammatically in a request sentence?

A. Never used in formal letters

B. Inserted randomly between syllables in words

C. Only at the very end of the letter, separate from the sentence

D. Before or after the verb within the sentence to modify the request

24. Which Swahili question word means 'Who?'

A. nini

B. wapi

C. vipi

D. nani

25. Which grammatical device shows possession (for example, 'the farmer's field') in many indigenous languages?

A. Interjections

B. Question words

C. Relative pronouns

D. Possessive markers

26. If you need to find the meaning of a compound word while reading an indigenous language text, which step helps most?

A. Break the word into its smaller parts (prefixes, stems, suffixes) and use context to

B. Ignore the word because compound words are rare

C. Always translate the whole word into English letter by letter

D. Count the syllables and divide by two

27. If you want to find the subject in a sentence of a Kenyan indigenous language, which reading strategy is most reliable?

A. Choose the longest word in the sentence

B. Look for the noun or pronoun that matches the verb's subject agreement marker

C. Find the word with the most vowels

D. Select the last word in the sentence always

28. If you want to emphasize the object in a sentence grammatically, which option shows correct fronting without making the sentence incorrect?

A. Cassava farmers harvest it in June the.

B. The cassava, farmers harvest it in June.

C. In June cassava farmers they harvest.

D. Harvested farmers cassava in June.

29. Which grammatical feature helps you know whether an event happened in the past, is happening now, or will happen later?

A. Tense markers

B. Noun class

C. Demonstratives

D. Word order only

30. What is the main purpose of a relative clause in an informational sentence?

A. To give extra information about a noun

B. To change tense

C. To express emotion

D. To ask a question

31. Where do adjectives often appear relative to nouns in many Kenyan Bantu-language texts, helping readers spot them?

A. Only at the start of a paragraph

B. After the noun and agreeing with it

C. Always before the verb only

D. In the middle of the verb

32. A speaker uses a particle that shows the action is still happening right now (e.g., 'is milking'). Grammatically this particle marks which aspect?

A. Perfect aspect

B. Negation

C. Question

D. Progressive/continuous aspect

33. Which punctuation mark correctly ends a declarative sentence in an indigenous-language essay?

A. Comma

B. Hyphen

C. Full stop (period)

D. Ellipsis

34. A farmer uses a short name followed by a special particle to call an animal directly (like saying 'Cow!' to call it). What grammatical element is this?

A. Question particle

B. Negation particle

C. Plural marker

D. Vocative particle

35. Which grammatical method helps you make a formal request less imposing by offering a polite alternative?

A. Repeating the same command twice

B. Presenting a conditional alternative clause (e.g., 'If that is not possible, we could...')
C. Using slang alternatives only

D. Using a single uncompromising command

36. Which voice usually produces clearer, more direct sentences for explanations in an indigenous-language essay?

A. Exclamatory voice

B. Passive voice always

C. Active voice

D. Interrogative voice

37. If a verb or noun is repeated in a text (reduplication), what grammatical meaning can this often show?

A. That the writer made a mistake

B. A change to future tense only

C. Intensity, repetition or continuous action

D. A sign that the word is a loanword

38. A farmer says a noun together with a small word that points to something near (like 'this cow'). Grammatically, that small word is called what?

A. Demonstrative

B. Negation particle

C. Tense marker

D. Conjunction

39. In "Kuku hao ni wakulima.", what does the demonstrative "hao" mean?

A. This (singular near speaker)

B. That (singular far)

C. Those (plural, near listener or general)

D. These (plural near speaker only)

40. Which grammatical clue in a sentence best helps you find the main action when scanning an indigenous-language informational paragraph?

A. The first adjective

B. The main verb or predicate

C. The punctuation mark

D. The longest word

41. In informational passages, which word type often links two ideas and shows cause, time, or place?

A. Conjunction

B. Demonstrative

C. Interjection

D. Possessive pronoun

42. In the safety sentence "We must secure loose carpets," which word is a modal expressing obligation?

A. secure

B. loose

C. carpets

D. must

43. Which grammatical technique avoids direct blame and sounds more polite when explaining a problem in a request letter?

A. Using unrelated metaphors

B. Using second-person accusatory clauses

C. Using nominalization or passive constructions to focus on the issue, not the person

D. Using many short emphatic commands

44. When listening to an instruction on the farm, the speaker uses a verb form with no subject prefix but a distinct ending. Which mood is the speaker most likely using?

A. Past indicative

B. Relative clause

C. Imperative (command)

D. Passive voice

45. Which grammatical placement is correct for a formal salutation in a written request in many languages?

A. Not used in formal letters

B. Inserted mid-paragraph randomly

C. At the start of the letter before the opening sentence

D. At the end of the letter only

46. In many indigenous languages, particles or suffixes indicate habitual aspect (regular actions). When reading for information, what does habitual aspect tell you?

A. That the action is completed only once

B. That the action happens regularly or normally

C. That the noun is plural

D. That the sentence is passive

47. Which Swahili word asks 'How?' as in 'How are you?'

A. kwa nini

B. vipi

C. ngapi

D. nani

48. Why can subject pronouns often be left out in written sentences of many Kenyan indigenous languages?

A. Because subjects are always clear from punctuation

B. Because there are no pronouns in those languages

C. Because writers prefer very short sentences

D. Because the verb already shows the subject through its prefix

49. In "That container contains chemicals," which word is a plural noun naming substances present?

A. contains

B. container

C. chemicals

D. That

50. When combining two simple sentences into one complex sentence, what grammatical element is usually added?

A. A conjunction or relative pronoun

B. Two punctuation marks only

C. An extra subject with no verb

D. A number at the start