



Myfuture CBC Revision

indigenous languages - Grade 7

Question Paper

1. Why is it important to recognize question intonation or question markers when reading spoken informational material in an indigenous language?

- A. Because they always change nouns to verbs
- B. Because they lengthen the sentence
- C. Because they show the sentence is asking for information rather than giving it
- D. Because they remove adjectives

2. If you see a negative particle in a sentence, what does it tell you about the action?

- A. The action did not or will not happen
- B. The action is repeated
- C. The action is completed perfectly
- D. The speaker is asking permission

3. Which words join ideas or sentences and help readers follow the flow of information in an indigenous-language text?

- A. Conjunctions
- B. Interjections
- C. Particles
- D. Pronouns

4. When reading an informational paragraph in an indigenous language, which word most often tells you what is happening?

- A. Verb
- B. Adjective
- C. Noun
- D. Preposition

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

- A. Question words
- B. Interjections
- C. Relative pronouns
- D. Possessive markers

6. In many indigenous languages, a short word attached to a verb that shows who is doing the action is called a:

- A. Interjection
- B. Subject marker
- C. Conjunction
- D. Adverbial phrase

7. In reading for information, why is it important to recognize the difference between a main clause and a subordinate clause?

- A. Because main clauses never contain nouns
- B. Because only subordinate clauses carry main ideas
- C. Because subordinate clauses always contain verbs only
- D. Because the main clause gives the central fact while the subordinate clause adds details

8. 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 ask a question
- D. To express emotion

9. Which short words or affixes often indicate location, direction or time when reading an indigenous-language passage?

- A. Adjectival prefixes only
- B. Prepositions or locative markers
- C. Possessive pronouns only
- D. Question particles only

10. Which form of a verb is used to give instructions or commands in informational texts like guides or manuals?

- A. Interrogative form
- B. Passive participle
- C. Imperative form
- D. Subjunctive form

11. When reading a factual report in an indigenous language, which structure usually puts the most important information first?

- A. Alphabetical order
- B. Random ordering
- C. Inverted pyramid with main idea first
- D. Long descriptive sentences only

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

- A. Word order only
- B. Demonstratives
- C. Tense markers
- D. Noun class

13. When you find a shortened word attached to a noun showing who owns it, that attachment is commonly called a:

- A. Conjunction
- B. Possessive suffix
- C. Tense marker
- D. Relative pronoun

14. What does subject-verb agreement ensure in a sentence written in an indigenous language?

- A. That the sentence is a question
- B. That nouns are always plural
- C. That verbs always come at the end of a sentence
- D. That the verb matches the subject in person and number

15. If a sentence in an indigenous language shows agreement between a noun and an adjective, this agreement usually helps the reader identify:

- A. Which adjective belongs to which noun
- B. Where the sentence came from
- C. The relationship between subject and verb only
- D. The length of the sentence

16. When an informational sentence contains a word that describes a noun (for example, 'big' or 'small'), that word is called a:

- A. Adjective
- B. Adverb
- C. Conjunction
- D. Verb

17. Which grammatical process turns verbs or clauses into nouns so they can be used as subjects in informational sentences?

- A. Conjunction
- B. Nominalization
- C. Negation
- D. Interrogation

18. When an informational sentence uses passive voice, what happens to the usual subject and object?

- A. There is no verb in the sentence
- B. All adjectives are removed
- C. The object becomes the focus and the subject may be omitted
- D. Tense cannot be shown

19. When an informational sentence asks about time, place, manner or reason, the words used to begin such questions are called:

- A. Possessives
- B. Question words
- C. Negatives
- D. Demonstratives

20. In many Kenyan indigenous languages, nouns may belong to classes. Why does recognizing noun classes help when reading information?

- A. They tell you the exact age of the noun
- B. They change the tense of the verb
- C. They determine which verbs or adjectives agree with the noun
- D. They are only used in songs, not in texts

21. Which element often indicates a change of topic or contrast in an informational indigenous-language text?

- A. Possessive adjectives
- B. Contrasting conjunctions or transition words
- C. Numeral markers
- D. Demonstrative pronouns

22. Which grammatical item helps a reader identify which noun is being pointed out (this, that, these, those)?

- A. Question particles
- B. Demonstratives
- C. Conjunctions
- D. Negation markers

23. Which grammatical element replaces a noun to avoid repetition and make informational text clearer?

- A. Tense marker
- B. Pronoun
- C. Adverb
- D. Conjunction

24. Which grammatical signal often introduces examples or explanations in informational writing?

- A. Negation particles
- B. Illustrative markers or phrases like 'for example' or equivalents
- C. Imperative verbs
- D. Interrogative particles

25. In many indigenous languages, which element signals who or what performs the action in a sentence?

- A. Conjunction
- B. Interjection
- C. Adverb
- D. Subject

26. When a verb appears in its basic, nonmarked form in an indigenous language, it is often called the:

- A. Negative form
- B. Past tense
- C. Imperative only
- D. Infinitive or root form

