



Myfuture CBC Revision

indigenous languages - Grade 7

Question Paper

1. Why is agreement across sentence parts (like noun, verb, adjective) useful when reading to learn vocabulary?

- A. Because agreement hides the root of the word
- B. Because agreement shows which words belong together and clarifies meaning
- C. Because it makes sentences longer only
- D. Because agreement only applies to numbers

2. Which pronoun choice makes a request more inclusive and sometimes more polite in written requests?

- A. Second person singular informal pronoun
- B. First person plural ('we') when representing a group
- C. First person singular only (I) with no group reference
- D. Third person plural only

3. 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 changing the noun's last consonant only
- C. By always placing the clause in parentheses
- D. By a relative marker that agrees with the noun's class

4. When an adjective describes a noun in many Bantu languages, what grammar rule often applies?

- A. The adjective comes before the verb only
- B. The adjective agrees with the noun's class or prefix
- C. The adjective must be repeated twice
- D. The adjective always stays in English form

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

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

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

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

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

- A. Using unrelated metaphors
- B. Using many short emphatic commands
- C. Using second-person accusatory clauses
- D. Using nominalization or passive constructions to focus on the issue, not the

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

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

9. In an indigenous-language letter of request, which grammatical mood is most appropriate to make a polite, less direct request?

- A. Future perfect tense
- B. Simple past tense
- C. Subjunctive or conditional mood (softened request)
- D. Imperative mood (direct command)

10. Which grammatical form helps to politely request action while giving the reader an option to refuse?

- A. A definitive future tense with no alternatives
- B. A conditional phrase like 'if possible' or 'if convenient'
- C. A forceful imperative that assumes compliance
- D. A present-tense exclamation

11. A speaker emphasizes an item on the farm by changing sentence intonation rather than adding a word. Grammatically, what function can intonation serve in such languages?

- A. Indicating possession
- B. Marking focus or emphasis
- C. Forming passive voice
- D. Marking plural

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

- A. Multiple exclamation marks
- B. Strong affirmative verbs only
- C. Modal verbs or particles expressing possibility (may, could, might)
- D. Definite time adverbs indicating certainty

13. When trying to find the base meaning of a complex word in an indigenous language, what is a good first step grammatically?

- A. Flip the word backwards
- B. Always translate it using English grammar rules
- C. Ignore all vowels and read only consonants
- D. Remove known prefixes and suffixes to reveal the root

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

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

15. How is verb negation commonly shown in many Kenyan indigenous languages?

- A. By adding or changing a negative particle or altering the verb form
- B. By doubling the subject twice
- C. By adding the English word 'not' after every noun
- D. By placing the verb in italics only

16. Which words best show sequence when organizing points in an expository paragraph in an indigenous language?

- A. First, next, finally
- B. Hello, goodbye, welcome
- C. Because, therefore, since
- D. Maybe, perhaps, possibly

17. Which relative clause usage is correct to add a polite reference to the recipient's convenience?

- A. Using no conjunctions at all
- B. Using a clause that orders them when to act
- C. Adding a clause about unrelated personal details
- D. Using a clause like 'at your convenience' or 'when it suits you' after the request

18. 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. SVO (Subject-Verb-Object)
- C. VSO (Verb-Subject-Object)
- D. SOV (Subject-Object-Verb)

19. While listening to a child name several chickens, you notice the noun changes form (a suffix or prefix is added). What grammatical process is this?

- A. Question formation
- B. Negation
- C. Plural formation
- D. Imperative mood

20. Which sentence structure is generally best to soften a request in a formal indigenous-language letter?

- A. A sentence in the simple past tense
- B. A single-word command with no subject
- C. A long run-on sentence with many clauses
- D. An indirect question using a modal or conditional verb

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

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

22. When replacing a noun with a pronoun in an indigenous-language essay, what must you ensure grammatically?

- A. The pronoun is repeated immediately after the noun
- B. The pronoun matches the noun in number and person
- C. Pronouns should be avoided entirely
- D. The pronoun is always 'he' regardless of noun

23. In a formal request, which grammatical number is preferred when referring to the person addressed if the language uses honorific plural?

- A. Avoid pronouns entirely by using only verbs
- B. Use first-person plural to refer to the addressee
- C. Use the honorific plural form to show respect
- D. Always use singular informal regardless of status

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

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

25. How can knowledge of verb aspect markers help a learner when reading stories in indigenous languages?

- A. It removes the need to know any vocabulary
- B. It shows whether an action is completed, habitual or ongoing, aiding comprehension
- C. It tells the reader the exact date the story was written
- D. It changes nouns into adjectives

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

- A. At the end of the letter only
- B. Inserted mid-paragraph randomly
- C. Not used in formal letters
- D. At the start of the letter before the opening sentence

27. Which connective is grammatically correct to show contrast between two ideas in an expository sentence?

- A. Similarly
- B. Additionally
- C. However
- D. First

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

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

29. When listening to a farmer speaking in an indigenous Kenyan language, you notice a prefix on the verb that changes when the speaker talks about several animals instead of one. Grammatically, what does that prefix most likely indicate?

- A. That the sentence is a question
- B. Number and person agreement with the subject
- C. That the verb is passive
- D. The location of the action

30. 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. Vocative particle
- B. Negation particle
- C. Plural marker
- D. Question particle

31. 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 remove adjectives
- C. Because they lengthen the sentence
- D. Because they show the sentence is asking for information rather than giving it

32. 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 speaker is asking permission
- C. The action is repeated
- D. The action is completed perfectly

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

- A. Maybe
- B. Because
- C. Finally
- D. And then

34. How do many Kenyan indigenous languages mark who is doing an action in a sentence?

- A. By changing the noun's last vowel
- B. By adding a subject marker on the verb
- C. By using a special plural word
- D. By putting the subject after the verb only

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

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

36. Which conjunction is grammatically appropriate to show purpose when you write 'I request this so that the students can learn'?

- A. Omitting any conjunction and leaving a fragment
- B. Using a conjunction meaning 'but'
- C. Using a conjunction meaning 'and then' only
- D. Using a conjunction meaning 'so that' or 'in order that'

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

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

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

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

39. What does it mean to use parallel structure in a list of points in an indigenous-language essay?

- A. Each item in the list uses the same grammatical form
- B. List items must all be questions
- C. Only the first item needs a verb
- D. Each item is written in a different language

40. 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 writers prefer very short sentences
- C. Because the verb already shows the subject through its prefix
- D. Because there are no pronouns in those languages

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

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

42. 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. Progressive/continuous aspect
- C. Negation
- D. Question

43. When the speaker introduces a new farm tool and immediately repeats the noun with a clarifying phrase, creating a short explanatory clause, what grammatical structure is this?

- A. Question formation
- B. Passive voice
- C. Negation
- D. Apposition (noun followed by a clarifying noun phrase)

44. How can reader identify subject vs object pronouns in many indigenous languages while building vocabulary?

- A. By the font used to write the pronoun
- B. By counting the letters in the pronoun
- C. By the form and position or by whether they attach to the verb as subject or object markers
- D. By the color of the paper

45. Which grammatical form is best when giving a definition in an expository essay in an indigenous language?

- A. Imperative commands
- B. Future perfect with 'will have been'
- C. Present simple with 'is' or equivalent verb
- D. Past continuous with 'was being'

46. How is tense (like past or present) commonly shown on verbs in many indigenous languages of Kenya?

- A. By moving the verb to the start of the sentence
- B. By placing the word 'time' before the sentence
- C. By changes inside or attached to the verb (prefixes/infixes/suffixes)
- D. By using only capital letters

47. 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. Tense marker
- B. Demonstrative
- C. Negation particle
- D. Conjunction

48. How is the passive voice commonly formed in many Bantu languages when reading texts?

- A. By using the word 'is' only
- B. By repeating the verb twice without change
- C. By adding a verb suffix or extension to change the verb form
- D. By placing the subject at the end of the sentence

49. When the farmer speaks to a child and uses a different pronoun form to include both the speaker and the listener ('we including you'), what grammatical distinction is being shown?

- A. Singular versus plural nouns
- B. Past versus present tense
- C. Adjective agreement
- D. Inclusive versus exclusive first-person plural

50. A farmer reports what another person said about the harvest and changes verb forms and pronouns accordingly. What grammatical process is the speaker using?

- A. Reported speech (indirect speech)
- B. Imperative formation
- C. Pluralization
- D. Negation