

K.C.P.E EIGHTH TRIAL STANDARD EIGHT 2018

ENGLISH SECTION A: LANGUAGE

Time: 1 hour 40 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions.
2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in the question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use an ordinary pencil.
5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:
YOUR INDEX NUMBER
YOUR NAME
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
6. By drawing a **dark line** inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.
9. For each of the questions 1 – 50, four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the **correct answer**.
10. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example

In the Question Booklet:

For questions 16 choose the alternative that means the **OPPOSITE** of the underlined word.

16. It is safe to learn riding a bicycle in an open field.

- A. harmful
- B. difficult
- C. risky
- D. reckless

The correct answer is (C) at

On the answer sheet:

6 | A | B | C | D | 16 | A | B | C | D | 26 | A | B | C | D | 36 | A | B | C | D | 46 | A | B | C | D |

In the set of boxes numbered 16, the box with the letter C printed in it is marked.

11. Your **dark line** **MUST** be within the box.
12. For each question **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

Read the passage below. It contains blank spaces numbered 1 to 15. For each blank space, choose the **BEST** alternative from the choices given.

Forgetfulness is not a new thing to 1 of us as it happens from time to time. You must have forgotten a number of things or issues not 2 today but if we look 3 in time and try to count them, we 4 not reach an agreement. This is because we have also forgotten 5 number of times we have forgotten to count things that we allow to pass 6 our minds without 7 there. As a result, we end up benefiting or 8 because we either did something or forgot to do what was expected 9 us. There is 10 a consequence for what you forget and it could be negative or positive.

We should, 11, remember that forgetting cannot be 12 as an excuse. When you are given a duty to 13, you should accomplish it and avoid 14 excuse that you forgot. One can 15 fail to do what is expected then use this usual lame excuse.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. | A. some | B. any | C. none | D. most |
| 2. | A. also | B. just | C. like | D. though |
| 3. | A. back | B. in front | C. behind | D. over |
| 4. | A. would | B. shall | C. could | D. may |
| 5. | A. a | B. this | C. the | D. their |
| 6. | A. through | B. around | C. into | D. within |
| 7. | A. remaining | B. sticking | C. staying | D. living |
| 8. | A. loosing | B. letting | C. gaining | D. losing |
| 9. | A. for | B. to | C. of | D. at |
| 10. | A. rarely | B. always | C. hardly | D. never |
| 11. | A. however | B. moreover | C. although | D. infact |
| 12. | A. put | B. brought | C. used | D. let |
| 13. | A. attempt | B. check | C. test | D. perform |
| 14. | A. giving | B. leaving | C. saying | D. taking |
| 15. | A. slowly | B. easily | C. carefully | D. properly |

For questions 16 and 17, choose the option which **BEST** fills the blank space in the sentences below

16. He _____ have come early if he knew there was no place for him to shelter from the rain.
A. could B. hould
C. would D. may

17. In many schools, pupils write their work _____ ink.
A. in B. by
C. with D. of

In questions 18 and 19, choose the sentence that means the **SAME** as the underline done.

18. You can go home on your own.
A. You ought to go home on your own.
B. You must go home on your own.
C. You will go home on your own.
D. You are able to go home on your own.

19. As soon as he arrived, we stood up.
A. We stood up after he arrived.
B. No sooner had he arrived than we stood up.
C. We stood up when he arrived.
D. He arrived and then we stood up.

In questions 20 and 21, choose the **BEST** alternative that means the opposite of the underlined word.

20. Taro has a mean neighbour.
A. Greedy
B. Unkind
C. Generous
D. Thrifty

21. A blunt pencil cannot be used to write clearly.
A. dull
B. clear
C. thin
D. sharp

In questions 22 and 23, choose the **BEST** arrangement of the given sentences to form a sensible paragraph.

22. i) The loud tyre burst made the bus come to an abrupt halt.
ii) The bus conductor rang the bell for departure.
iii) We all sat by the roadside waiting for it to be repaired.
iv) The driver started driving at a moderate speed.
A. (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
B. (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
D. (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

23. i) We all rushed home, hoping to reach before the rains.
ii) The nearer we became to home, the clearer the sky became.
iii) We were pleasantly surprised that the rain actually never fell.
iv) It was cloudy and we could see it would soon rain.
A. (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
B. (iv), (i), (iii), (i)
C. (iv), (ii), (iii), (ii)
D. (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)

For questions 24 and 25, choose the sentence which is **CORRECTLY** punctuated.

24. A. "All boys" said Jane "like climbing trees."
B. "All boys," said Jane, "Like climbing trees."
C. "All boys," said Jane, "like climbing trees."
D. "All boys, said Jane, "like climbing trees."

25. A. The cow's hides take a long time to dry.
B. You really amused me?
C. Its still a long way to go.
D. What a big house!

Read the following passage and answer questions 26 to 38.

It was during the dry season and as always known, drought comes with its fair share of challenges. The obvious one is the heat of the day that discourages even the hard-working people from engaging in any productive duty. Then the scarcity of water, pasture food and so many others. Even funerals were affected in more than one way. So when my grandmother passed on at that time, I expected many, if not all, of those challenges.

So much was expected to happen on the burial day. In our custom, crying is a genuine way of sending off the spirit of the departed and whoever failed to shed tears was perceived to be the killer or had something to do with the death. We did not need to find a reason for shedding tears as genuinely, our grandmother loved us and in return, we loved her too. I knew we would miss her nicely-cooked traditional vegetables, dried meat, boiled maize and even fish. She was strict and her stinging pinches, whenever we were wrong, would also be missed. Our tears flowed freely as we cried loudly; it was as if we were competing in crying. Men, especially the elderly, were not allowed to cry publicly. Their tears were not to be seen by the younger generation.

Mourners announced their arrival by wailing from a distance away. Some of them were identified by their voices while others had self-created chants. Their tears, which was a clear sign of their love for the departed, were never wiped from the face. Each was expected to cry, in the open so that they would be entered in the 'roll' of the mourners.

One lady approached the home wailing. She had a croaky voice and it looked as if she had come from far. She cried and wailed from one corner of the home to another. She and the others ran into the deceased's house and bolted out crying even louder. However, one strange thing about this particular lady is that she shed no tears. She cried louder than many others but no tears came. Then she realised others would soon noticed her dry cheeks and raise eyebrows, thus associating her with the death she knew nothing about in panic, she ran into the nearest hut.

The hut was dark but pots were usually located just behind the door in all houses. This was for ease of getting drinking water. She went there, dipped her index finger into the liquid which was in the pot and transferred it to where tears were expected to flow. With this accomplished, she bolted from the house at terrific speed, eager to attract the attention of the others.

The attention she was looking for was got from two reasons. Mourners wondered what she had got inside the hut she had just been to and secondly, her bitterness had gone a notch higher all of a sudden yet she had been crying with others. She headed towards the others mourners who were not sure whether she was wailing or crying due to other reasons and as such, they toned down. Then they noticed something strange about her. Trickleing down her cheeks was blood and not tears and they knew what had happened. She had dipped her fingers into fresh blood of the cow that had been slaughtered to feed the mourners!

26. The scarcity of food, water and pasture are mentioned in the passage as
- some of the effects of drought on people.
 - what could have caused the grandmother's death.
 - the obvious reasons for the cause of the challenges.
 - why people did not engage in productive activity.
27. The **MAIN** reason why the writer expected problems when grandmother passed on is
- due to the number of mourners expected.
 - the period they would take without working.
 - the wrong timing of the death.
 - the number of funerals there were at that time.
28. According to the writer, tears
- signified that the deceased was well known.
 - was a sign of grief and good faith with the deceased.
 - one had just arrived to attend the funeral.
 - could be used to identify the number of mourners present.
29. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the reasons why the writer would miss his grandmother?
- Punishing them whenever they were wrong.
 - Deliciously cooked traditional vegetables.
 - Boiled maize and dried meat.
 - Ensuring they were clean all the time.
30. Why do you think were the elderly men not expected to cry publicly?
- They were expected to be more emotionally stable.
 - They had cried for a longtime in their lives.
 - Death no longer had any meaning to them.
 - They had to keep watch over the mourners.
31. Mourners were entered in the 'roll' of mourners when they
- failed to wipe off their tears.
 - cried very loudly in order to be identified.
 - were heard and seen crying in the home.
 - left their tears to flow freely.
32. Why was the lady with a croaky voice wailing from one corner of the home to another?
- She wanted everyone to notice she had arrived.
 - She was genuinely doing what was expected of her.
 - No one seemed to be giving her the attention she needed.
 - She had a problem with her throat while wailing.
33. When the tears of the croaky-voiced lady refused to come,
- she cried louder than others to be noticed.
 - she lamented that she knew nothing about the death.
 - she became nervous due to their traditional belief.
 - she bolted away from the home at terrific speed.

34. As the lady dipped her index finger into the liquid at the corner,
- A. her mind was at peace.
 - B. she cried louder than before.
 - C. the tears started rolling down her cheeks.
 - D. other mourners realised what she was doing.
35. Location of the pot in the hut was easily done due to
- A. tradition.
 - B. coincidence
 - C. memory
 - D. experience.
36. The **MAIN** reason why the lady bolted from the hut at terrific speed is
- A. that is what was expected of her.
 - B. she intended to display her face.
 - C. the tears had suddenly started coming.
 - D. she was being waited for by other mourners.
37. The mourners toned down their wailing when
- A. they saw blood trickling down the lady's face.
 - B. the lady took too long to return from the house.
 - C. the lady's behaviour drastically changed.
 - D. it was realised that fresh blood had been kept in the hut.
38. Which of the following four proverbs would **BEST** summarise this passage?
- A. Once bitten twice shy.
 - B. One man's meat is another man's poison.
 - C. All's well that ends well.
 - D. Look before you leap.

Read the passage below and then answer questions 39 to 50

Water plants are an important component of any water garden. Without them, a man-made water feature would look strange and out of place. They consist of plants that grow in wet or moist soil next to water, plants that float on the water, water lilies and plants that are fully submerged in the water.

To produce natural looking water feature, all the above categories are important. However, there are also some basic tips one needs to keep in mind on water plants to guide you next time you wish to plant around a natural water feature.

Plants that submerge in water grow entirely under water. They are also called oxygenators for their ability to add oxygen to the water during day light. Aquarium plants and water grasses fall in this category. They also include the many underwater plants that provide cover and breeding ground for fish if you wish to have these in your pond. Do not underrate the beauty of the submerged plants in the water gardens.

Besides supporting the aquatic life in ponds, many have colorful leaves and flowers that brighten the underwater. Several of them have flowers that float on the water surface, creating beauty and decoration. Floaters sit on water surface with no need for a pot or soil. All they need is a container that holds water and they will grow right in the container. Their roots dangle freely in the water, drawing nutrients that could otherwise cause an algae bloom. They also help shade the water, which is great if you wish to introduce fish in the pond. Water lilies, lotus and water hyacinth fall in this category. They produce generous size of flowers and are a great way to add colour into a water feature.

Marginal plants are grown on the edges of the water. They grow with their roots in the soil but with most of their leaves above the soil and out of the water. They are also referred to as 'emergent' because their leaves emerge above the soil and water. Some grow in soil that is only moisture wet, while others like to be in the soil that is a few inches under the water.

- 39.** What is the similarity between plants that grow next to water and those found floating on it?
- A. They make a man-made feature strange and out of place.
 - B. They are both important in man-made water features.
 - C. The plants in them both need moist or wet soil.
 - D. They get submerged in water.

- 40.** For a plant to grow in moist or wet soil, it
- A. must be located near a water source.
 - B. needs to be watered every day.
 - C. should not be left to float in water.
 - D. must be able to produce bright big flowers.

41. The **BEST** created natural looking water feature
- floats on water or gets submerged.
 - needs moist or wet soil to produce flowers.
 - cannot survive when fully submerged in water.
 - consists of a variety of water plants.
42. Oxygenators are important because
- they produce oxygen into the water throughout.
 - they have big leaves and bright flowers.
 - they help aquatic animals and plants to survive.
 - they cover the water surface fully from sunlight.
43. In order to identify an oxygenator, you should
- confirm if it produces oxygen at night.
 - look below the water surface.
 - check if it has any life.
 - be sure if it has created a fish breeding ground.
44. How do fish depend on water grasses?
- Grasses provide conducive environment for breeding.
 - They are the only source of oxygen to the fish.
 - They cover the fish from getting direct sunlight.
 - They have roots that fish depend on for food.
45. What do people fail to realise about oxygenators?
- The amount of oxygen they produce is very little.
 - Not all of them produce flowers or large leaves.
 - They too depend on some amount of soil to survive.
 - They improve the outlook of the place.
46. Although plants that grow in water are not easy to see,
- they cover the whole water surface
 - the drop leaves at a very high rate.
 - some have flowers which decorate the water surface.
 - they form the majority of water plants.
47. Why do you think do oxygenators add oxygen to the water at some times of the day only?
- They rely on some natural phenomenon.
 - The beauty of their flowers can only be seen during the day.
 - Fish breed mostly during the day.
 - They do not get submerged throughout the day.
48. What do you think is an algae bloom?
- An increase in the fish breeding areas.
 - Sudden growth in algae.
 - Increase in the number of leaves and flowers.
 - Reduction in the amount of nutrients in the water.
49. Marginal plants are different from oxygenators because
- they do not produce any oxygen.
 - they drop their flowers in water.
 - fish do not eat their roots.
 - they need soil to grow.
50. The **BEST** title for this passage would be
- Different types of plants.
 - Relationship between plants, fish and water.
 - A guide to water plants.
 - Plants that do not need soil to grow on.