

K.C.P.E EIGHTH TRIAL STANDARD EIGHT 2022

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:

In question 16, choose the word that means the same as the underlined word.

16. People are advised to escape danger whenever possible.

- A. follow
- B. fear
- C. escape
- D. punished

The correct answer is C (escape)

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.

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages.

Candidates should check the question paper to ensure that all the pages are printed as indicated and no questions are missing.

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TURN OVER

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

Many people like living in a big city. 1, visitors. This is not the same case 2 the locals who might be rushing to get to work 3 time. It is therefore necessary to treat sidewalks with 4. When you walk 5 them and come across someone whom you have not seen for sometime, you will 6 to stop suddenly to greet the person. As both of you engage in a short 7, you may not realise you have 8 some other people from proceeding to wherever they were going. Some people are 9 so, they either step aside or request you to create 10 so that they can pass.

We inconvenience many people without 11 to do so. When you go to a hospital, for example, you find other 12 sitting on the benches patiently. It is not 13 to see one who is in a hurry and will 14 all the others and stand at the doctor's door, waiting to go in 15. Do such people know others could be equally sick or even in worse state of health? Let us all learn to be patient.



- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. like | B. even | C. more so | D. near |
| 2. A. to | B. with | C. for | D. by |
| 3. A. in | B. within | C. on | D. round |
| 4. A. care | B. speed | C. respect | D. suspicion |
| 5. A. within | B. across | C. inside | D. along |
| 6. A. directed | B. tempted | C. commanded | D. requested |
| 7. A. chat | B. exchange | C. greeting | D. introduction |
| 8. A. stopped | B. pushed | C. blocked | D. stood |
| 9. A. fast | B. funny | C. rude | D. polite |
| 10. A. way | B. room | C. path | D. route |
| 11. A. planning | B. deciding | C. meaning | D. starting |
| 12. A. patients | B. people | C. victims | D. groups |
| 13. A. unusual | B. bad | C. unkind | D. strange |
| 14. A. move | B. pass | C. push | D. order |
| 15. A. first | B. later | C. now | D. next |

For questions 16 and 17, select the alternative that **best** fills the blank space in the sentence below.

16. The rain has just stopped falling. _____?
A. has it
B. isn't it
C. hasn't it
D. hadn't it
17. We rarely see the rainbow. _____?
A. do we
B. can't we
C. don't we
D. isn't it

For questions 18 to 20, choose the alternative that can **best** replace the underlined phrases.

18. We could not put up with the noise from the nearby market.
A. accept
B. receive
C. allow
D. tolerate
19. It's not good to look down upon your neighbours.
A. hate
B. despise
C. abuse
D. reject
20. The chief promised to look into the matters raised.
A. conclude
B. publicise
C. investigate
D. stop

For questions 21 and 22, choose the alternative that is **correctly** punctuated.

21. A. "Making noise in class, said the teacher, is unacceptable".
B. "Making noise in class" said the teacher, "Is unacceptable."
C. "Making noise in class," Said the teacher, "is unacceptable."
D. "Making noise in class," said the teacher, "is unacceptable."
22. A. The head teacher directed, "Call Calisto's parents to school tomorrow."
B. The headteacher directed, "Call Calistos parents to school tomorrow."
C. The head teacher directed, "Call Calisto's parents' to school tomorrow."
D. The head teacher directed, "Call Calistos' parent's to school tomorrow."



For questions 23 to 25, choose the alternative that means the **opposite** of the underlined word.

23. The only safe place to cross a road is at the zebra crossing.
A. serious
B. bad
C. risky
D. fatal
24. The boarders are forbidden to bring junk food to school.
A. allowed
B. encouraged
C. advised
D. instructed
25. The old man blessed his grandson for his continued support.
A. ignored
B. cursed
C. blamed
D. rejected

Read the passage below and then answer questions 26 to 38.

A long time ago, there was a small boy called Chami who lived with his mother and his sister Lali in a small village on top of a hill. Lali used to help her mother with household chores the most difficult was to fetch water from the river in the valley below.

As Chami grew up, he began to drink large amounts of water and hardly ate anything. In fact, his mother and sister used to go to the river five times a day to satisfy his thirst. This went on until Chami grew so thin that his legs could barely support him. The mother became worried and decided to consult the medicine-man who gave her some medication to make Chami drink less water and eat more food. This, she thought, would solve her problems. And it did, at least as far as the endless journeys to the river was concerned.

As the medicine-man had said, Chami hardly drank any water after taking the medicine. Instead, he started eating. He never seemed to satisfy his appetite for food and he not only finished the food in the home but also ate whatever the villagers had in their stores. The more he ate, the bigger he grew. Soon, the villagers had to do something before they starved to death. They went to the chief to hear what solution he would offer.

The chief ordered everyone, including Chami's mother, to vacate the village at night while Chami was asleep. Though Chami's mother was unhappy about leaving her son, she had to do what the chief wanted.

After they had travelled for some distance, Lali realised that she had forgotten her necklace, a gift from her grandmother who had died a few months earlier. People discouraged her from going back because they did not want Chami to find out their secret plan but she went back all the same. Only her mother waited for her, hoping to hear news about Chami.

On reaching the village, Lali told her brother what had happened and promised him that she would not leave him. She took her necklace and as she was putting it on, she said, "I wish mother was here." Suddenly, their mother appeared. It was then that Lali remembered what her grandmother had told her. This was a magic necklace that would give her whatever she asked for. The first thing that Lali asked for was that Chami should eat less food. From then on, Chami stopped eating too much.

When the villagers who had run away heard what had happened, they came back to their homes but the chief refused to return because he did not believe that Chami had changed. The villagers chose Chami as their new chief and they were all happy with his leadership.

26. Which of the following word could be used to replace '**chores**' as used in the passage?
- Difficulties
 - Cleanliness
 - Responsibilities
 - Duties
27. Why were Chami's legs unable to support him?
- He had grown thin due to eating little food.
 - He was very heavy from drinking too much water.
 - He had been given bad medicine.
 - He had become too fat due to overeating.
28. By the phrase, '**endless journeys**', the writer means
- tiring journeys
 - slow journeys
 - many journeys
 - long journeys
29. What did Chami's mother expect by visiting the medicine-man?
- Chami would stop eating too much food.
 - Chami would stop drinking water.
 - Her journeys to the river would stop.
 - Chami would become a normal boy.
30. What had made Chami to grow so thin?
- Eating no food at all.
 - Drinking a lot of water and eating less.
 - Taking too much medicine.
 - Eating little food and drinking no water.
31. People left the village because they
- were tired of fetching water
 - were afraid of starving to death
 - wanted to be with the chief
 - did not want Chami to follow them.
32. The villagers discouraged Lali from going back because they
- did not want the problem to continue.
 - had gone too far.
 - did not want to hear news about Chami.
 - feared the magic necklace.
33. The **best** reason why the villagers returned to their homes is that
- they wanted to see the magic necklace.
 - Chami was then a strong man.
 - there was no danger of dying from hunger.
 - they wanted to make Chami their chief.
34. How did Lali realise the ability of the necklace?
- Her memory flashed back.
 - She was looking for her brother's cure.
 - The magic necklace started behaving strangely.
 - It was by accident.
35. Why did Lali insist on returning for the necklace?
- She just wanted to see her brother.
 - She valued the gift from her grandmother.
 - She realised it could solve the problem.
 - Her mother encouraged her to go for it.
36. As soon as they met, Lali must have first told Chami
- that she had only returned for the necklace.
 - that the mother had decided to abandon him.
 - why all other villagers were not there.
 - to stop eating too much.
37. Why do you think did the mother **not** return to the medicine-man?
- She had lost interest in his abilities.
 - He had come from a very far place.
 - The villagers persuaded her not to.
 - She knew the son would eventually recover.
38. The lesson we learn from this story is that
- It is possible to evade a problem.
 - Drastic changes can happen in life.
 - Never undermine any gifts given to you.
 - It is good to change leadership.



Read the passage below and then answer questions 39 to 50.

Most young people think that adults are ignorant and old-fashioned. They do not understand why the adults keep insisting on certain things. For instance, they get amused when the grown-ups tell them to concentrate on their studies, to play less or to heed to their advice. Somehow, they assume they know better than anyone else what is good for them and consider what the adults say irrelevant or uninformed. In fact, many young people think that going to school is something they do in order to please their parents. They do not appreciate the benefits they can derive from education until it is too late.

Occasionally, you may hear some young people complaining that their parents are too hard on them. Such youths will grumble that their age-mates, playmates or friends are not treated as 'badly' as they are. You may even hear them praying that God should shorten the days that they should stay at home with 'these harsh adults.' They look forward to a time when they will be 'free' to do whatever they please. To many young people, grown-ups are always looking for ways of reducing their fun and making life miserable.

However, what young people do not seem to realise is that even adults cannot do whatever they want to do. Nobody in the world has the freedom to do whatever he or she pleases. This could only happen if you were the only person occupying the earth. But with more than five billion of us on this planet, doing whatever we wish would bring so much chaos that we would soon begin making rules to control ourselves. Freedom must have limits if we want to live in harmony with one another.

Parents, for example, cannot decide not to feed or clothe the children if they can afford it. The society would force such parents to perform their duties. Some parents have been punished for failing to educate their children.

In the same way, young people should realise that they cannot be completely free. They must learn to be disciplined and to perform their duties as expected of them. As you enjoy freedom, you must remember that other people also have a right to enjoy theirs. You should not do anything that interferes with another person's freedom, otherwise.

Adults are sometimes very strict. Some may even be a little old-fashioned. But young people must remember that every adult has been a young person and because of the experiences adults have had, they know what is good for young people. Adults make mistakes, yes, but many of them genuinely care about the young people and desire to do what is best for them. The society also expects the older people to guide and mould the younger so that they can become responsible and useful members of their communities.

Adults and young people will always have differences and that is not necessarily a bad thing. What is important is that we should learn to respect and to listen to each other.

39. From the first paragraph, we learn that adults are
- considered ignorant and old-fashioned.
 - always saying certain things.
 - ignorant and old-fashioned.
 - always telling young people to study hard.
40. Adults are also referred to as
- old people
 - big people
 - grown-ups
 - elderly people.
41. Why **don't** the young people want to listen to adults?
- Young people know better than anyone else.
 - They don't believe that adults have anything useful to tell them.
 - Young people have discovered what is good for them.
 - They know adults do not understand them at all.
42. **'They do not appreciate education'** means that young people
- do not concentrate on their studies.
 - think education is a waste of time.
 - think doing what they want is fun.
 - do not realise the value of education.
43. What is some young people's **greatest** desire?
- To be treated like their age mates or friends.
 - To be allowed to do whatever they wish.
 - To stop their parents from being too harsh.
 - To reduce the time they spend at home.
44. The relationship between the young people and the adults can be described as
- unfortunate
 - suspicious
 - miserable
 - interesting
45. When would it be possible to have complete freedom?
- If there were so many of us on earth.
 - When we are allowed to do whatever we want.
 - If one were the only person in the world.
 - When we have learnt to live in harmony.
46. If everybody did whatever they wanted, there would chaos because
- some people would not know what to do.
 - some people need to be guided constantly.
 - people would disagree with one another you are told.
 - people would interfere with one another's freedom.
47. In which way are parents **not** free either? They
- must do what the society expects.
 - cannot forget about their children.
 - can be punished if they go wrong.
 - must feed, clothe and educate their children.
48. The experiences adults have had helps them to
- sympathise with young people.
 - perform the duties expected of them.
 - know the needs of the young people.
 - remember that they were young one.

49. Although adults make mistakes, they
- A. do not deliberately mistreat young people.
 - B. have good reasons for doing what they do.
 - C. really desire to do the best for young people.
 - D. have a responsibility to instruct the young.
50. What would be the **best** summary for this passage?
- A. Young people must learn to respect adults.
 - B. There cannot be true freedom without responsibility.
 - C. Although freedom is desirable, it is not always good.
 - D. Adults must stop being old-fashioned.

