



KENYA PRIVATE SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION

STD 8 - END -TERM 2 - 2022

ENGLISH : Section A- Language

Time: 1 Hour 40 Min

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 this question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use only 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 lining the correct numbered ellipses (small oval shapes) mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and three-figure Index Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
7. Do not make any marks outside the ellipses.
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, D. In each case only ONE of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet, show the correct answer by lining the ellipse in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example

In the **Question Booklet: Example:** In questions 18-19, choose the alternative which is the opposite of the underlined words.

19. He is a very generous man.
- A. good
 - B. bad
 - C. selfish
 - D. cunning

The correct answer is C

On the **Answer Sheet:**

18. [A] [B] [C] [D] 19. [A] [B] [~~C~~] [D] 20. [A] [B] [C] [D] 21. [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of box numbered 19 the box with C printed in it is lined.

11. Your line **MUST** be within the box. Make your line as **DARK** as possible.
12. For each question, ONLY ONE box is to be lined in each set of four boxes.

This Question Booklet consists of 8 printed pages.

Read the following passage carefully and fill in the blanks with the BEST choices

The month of July year 20221.....remain memorable
2.....many Kenyans. This is.....3.....of what has happened. It
 4.....a time when the political temperatures were high. Candidates from different
 political.....5.....vied for different.....6.....across the country.
7.....candidate had his or her supporters who were happy to stand
 by.....8.....favourite politicians.9....., the climax of the
 campaigns was characterized by.....10.....shortage of food stuffs
 11.....maize flour and cooking oil. This made life.....12.....to most
 Kenyans13.....the standard of.....14..... rose unexpectedly.
 People had to change their life styles in order to15.....the prevailing
 circumstances.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. could | B. can | C. will | D. would |
| 2. | A. between | B. among | C. on | D. with |
| 3. | A. for | B. because | C. through | D. about |
| 4. | A. was | B. were | C. is | D. are |
| 5. | A. party | B. agreements | C. parties | D. partys |
| 6. | A. level | B. position | C. positions | D. categories |
| 7. | A. many | B. Each | C. All | D. Some |
| 8. | A. they | B. there | C. thier | D. their |
| 9. | A. However | B. Although | C. Moreover | D. and |
| 10. | A. acute | B. avoidable | C. fair | D. many |
| 11. | A. specially | B. except | C. especially | D. unlike |
| 12. | A. unbearable | B. bearable | C. easiest | D. simple |
| 13. | A. later | B. also | C. and | D. but |
| 14. | A. living | B. leaving | C. life | D. lived |
| 15. | cope | B cope with | C. cope up | D. cope on |

For questions 16-18, choose the alternatives that best completes the sentences

16. We have bought goods from that shopkeeperI was a small boy.
- A. but
 - B. then
 - C. for
 - D. since
17. That girl is good.....reading story books.
- A. on
 - B. with
 - C. at
 - D. by
18. The vehicle veered the road and landed into a ditch.
- A. of
 - B. off
 - C. on
 - D. with

For questions 19-21, give one word to replace the underlined

19. The teams which were competing against each other are now having a break.
- A. competitions
 - B. competitors
 - C. friends
 - D. the same
20. Kenya buys from other countries different products.
- A. imports
 - B. exports
 - C. gives
 - D. sells

21. The man who is believed to have committed the offence has been arrested.
- A. criminal
 - B. bad man
 - C. thief
 - D. suspect

For questions 22-23, give the plural of the words in bold

22. The chair person had a number of **agenda** for the meeting.
- A. agenda
 - B. agents
 - C. agendas
 - D. agenda's
23. The black **goose** that he bought looked good.
- A. geese
 - B. geese
 - C. geeses
 - D. goslings

For questions 24 -25, complete the sentences correctly

24. I found the pen I had lost.
- A. then
 - B. which
 - C. who
 - D. whose
25. This is the man tomy mother spoke.
- A. who
 - B. whose
 - C. whom
 - D. who's

Read the passage below and answer questions 26-38

A long time ago, all the animals could speak and one day a donkey, a cow and an elephant were grazing together near the forest. These animals were good neighbours and good friends and were talking about life and how hard it was.

A hare called Sungura was close to the other animals. He liked this place where the elephant, the cow and the donkey came to graze and talk. He also liked grass and leaves which were there because they were sweet and juicy. But he was not a friend of the other animals. If they noticed him at all, they just called him "rodent".

Sungura wanted to make friends with these other animals. He said to himself, "They are big and strong, I am small and weak. If they became my friends, they can protect me from my enemies."

Sungura plucked up his courage and introduced himself to the other animals. The donkey and other animals accepted him and promised not to hurt him.

A large fierce dog came by. On spotting Sungura, he began to bark and howl. One of his favourite meals was a nice fat hare. However, he was afraid to attack immediately because of the presence of other animals. Sungura ran to the elephant and hid behind one of his back legs.

"Please help me my friend," he said "You are strong and brave. If you tell that dog that you're my friend, he'll never attack me again!"

"I understand your problem." The elephant replied. "The trouble is that I have to go home and look after my children. My wife's going out to a lady elephant's party." With that the elephant hurried off into the bush. Now Sungura ran to the cow and again asked for help. The cow told Sungura, "You are very nice but its six o'clock and I have to go home to be milked." He walked away. Only the donkey was left. Sungura went up to him and said, "Please you can easily help me. All you have to do is kick that dog and he will never bother me again."

"I'd like to help you," the donkey said, "but its time I was back at the farm. There's work to be done and my master would be angry if I was late." And the donkey trotted off.

Sungura was now alone with the dog, who was grinning in a very pleasant way. Letting out a vicious snarl, he moved towards the hare, but Sungura was too fast for him. He ran off and hid in some thick bush where the dog would not get him. The dog waited for some time for Sungura to show up but eventually hunger forced him to go and seek his dinner elsewhere. Sungura peeked out of his hiding place. He looked in every direction but there was no sign of the dog. He let out a deep sigh of relief.

Coming out of hiding he thought to himself, "It is very nice to have friends. They make life more pleasant. But when you get problems they're nowhere to be found. In the end, the only person you can really rely on is yourself."

26. According to the passage, what were the cow, donkey and elephant doing at the edge of the forest?
- They were asking themselves whether they should help hare.
 - They were discussing their work.
 - They were eating.
 - They were working.
27. How did these three animals look upon life?
- They thought it was easy.
 - They claimed they enjoyed it very much.
 - They said it was worth living.
 - They complained about it in a general way.
28. Why did Sungura like the place where the story happened?
- He got friendship and protection from other animals.
 - There was plenty of grass and leaves there.
 - It was an excellent place for rodents.
 - He enjoyed listening to the song of elephant, donkey and cow.
29. Why did Sungura want to make friends with the elephant, cow and donkey?
- He felt sorry for them because they had a hard life.
 - He needed protection from his enemies.
 - He enjoyed their interesting conversation.
 - He wanted them to kill dogs for him.
30. According to the passage, “the hare plucked up his courage” means he.....
- suddenly became very strong and brave.
 - took something to give him courage.
 - made an effort and overcame his fear.
 - bravely continued eating grass.
31. What is the opposite of ‘grinning’ as used in the passage?
- smiling
 - shouting
 - laughing
 - frowning
32. Which one of the following is **true** according to the story?
- Sungura knew that the other animals were trying to trick him.
 - Sungura believed that he had made some new good friends.
 - Sungura was trying to trick the other animals.
 - The other animals wanted to punish Sungura.
33. What stopped the dog from attacking the hare as soon as he set eyes on him?
- He didn’t really like the taste of the hare.
 - Like all the other animals in those days, he was peaceful.
 - He was afraid of the other animals.
 - What he really wanted to eat was a donkey.

34. When the hare asked the other animals for help, what was their response?
- A. They immediately agreed to help him.
 B. Only one of them agreed to help him.
 C. Two of them agreed to help him.
 D. They all made excuses and left.
35. The word ‘eventually’ can be best replaced by.....
- A. suddenly B. later
 C. last D. finally
36. Which animal said that he had to get back home to work?
- A. The hare. B. The donkey.
 C. The elephant. D. The cow.
37. Sungura peeked out of his hiding place..... The underlined phrase means the hare looked.....
- A. with eyes half-closed
 B. with eyes wide open
 C. carelessly
 D. while laughing
38. What is the best title for this passage?
- A. Animals in the forest.
 B. The hare learns his lesson
 C. The rodents.
 D. Dog and hare.

Read the passage below and answer questions 39-50

The first real men lived on earth about 2 million years ago. For a time, these early men had no weapons at all. They just used their hands as weapons to defend themselves. Then they discovered how to use stones as weapons. They began hunting animals by throwing stones at them. They would hit them on their legs and make them fall down.

One of the chief ways in which man may differ from animals is in their ability to make and use tools. In the Stone age, men discovered that a sharp flint could be used to skin a wild animal or carve a wooden spear, but further progress was very slow. Even at present, there are some primitive societies all of whose tools and weapons are made from stone, wood, horn or bone.

Stone tools of this period are found at several sites in Kenya and other parts of East Africa, indicating that there were people living in this part of the world at that time. The first great civilizations grew up in the Middle East in the fertile valleys of the Nile, Euphrates, Tigris and Indus about 5000 years ago. This period, known as the Neolithic or the New Stone Age saw the introduction of food production, domestication of animals and the wide use of pottery and weaving.

Farming changed people’s life. Instead of being nomadic, they now had a settled life. Fruits and crops of corn were grown and people no longer needed to move about in search of food. Availability of food and settled life led to increase in population leading the people to spread in areas that were not originally settled. The Neolithic culture was probably the ancestors of Cushitic-speaking people of northern Kenya.

After the Neolithic Period came the Bronze Age lasting for about 3000 years. During this period, people made implements and weapons of copper, tin or bronze (an

alloy of tin and copper) in areas bordering the Mediterranean Sea. Archaeologists have found absolutely no evidence that these metals were worked in East Africa.

The first iron workers were the Hitites who, by about 2000 B.C., were using iron for tools and weapons such as swords, spears, bows and arrows. Chariot wheels and ploughs too were made of iron. Iron tools are likely to rust and become extinct particularly in humid atmosphere. Therefore, at the Iron age sites, iron tools have been rarely found but there has been enough evidence to show that these people carried on iron smelting.

After the Iron Age, progress became more rapid. This was due to discoveries of new raw materials, the invention of new machines and the use of new forms of energy to work the machines. Whereas our ancestors used only stone and timber as raw materials, we use metals and plastics as well. They relied on their own physical strength and the strength of their animals. We have steam power, electricity gas, petrol and nuclear power. Tools, however, were used even in the very early days. These tools were in fact simple machines such as levers and wheels. If you examine our modern machines, you will discover that all of them are combinations of simple machines.

39. What did the early real men use in place of weapons?
- A. their feet
 - B. big sticks
 - C. their hands
 - D. stones
40. According to the passage, which one of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Men make and use tools while animals do not.
 - B. Today nobody uses tools or weapons made of stone or wood.
 - C. The first man used his hands as weapons.
 - D. It is likely that the Early Men did live in some parts of East Africa.
41. The word 'primitive' has been used in the passage to mean.....
- A. old-fashioned
 - B. fashionable
 - C. stylish
 - D. modern
42. What is the opposite of 'probably' as used in the passage?
- A. unprobably
 - B. improbably
 - C. surely
 - D. certainly
43. Which stage saw the introduction of food production, domestication of animals and the wide use of pottery and weaving?
- A. the New Stone Age
 - B. iron age
 - C. old stone age
 - D. bronze age
44. In which period did people use tools and weapons made of stone, wood and metals?
- A. New bronze stone age
 - B. Iron Age.
 - C. Stone Age
 - D. Bronze Age.

45. According to the passage, in which Age did the Hitites live?
- A. Stone Age.
 - B. Neolithic Age.
 - C. Iron Age.
 - D. Bronze Age.
46. Progress in the use of tools was very fast after the Iron Age. Which one of the following is not the reason for this?
- A. Development of new sources of energy e.g., steam power.
 - B. Continued use of stone and timber as raw materials.
 - C. Invention of new machines.
 - D. Use of metals and plastics as raw materials.
47. One of the statements is not correct. Which one is it?
- A. Physical strength was one of the sources of energy for our ancestors.
 - B. Our ancestors relied on the strength of animals.
 - C. Our ancestors used simple machines such as levers and wheels.
 - D. Our ancestors had no source of energy to run their simple machines.
48. What were the **main** types of energy that our ancestors used?
- A. Physical strength of their own and that of their animals.
 - B. Strength of their animals and their stone and iron tools.
 - C. Water, Wind and Steam power.
 - D. Strength of their animals, wind and oil power.
49. Which of the following is the oldest?
- A. The use of raw materials.
 - B. The use of tools.
 - C. Making of earthen pots.
 - D. Domestication of animals.
50. Why are there no iron tools and weapons found at the Iron Age Sites?
- A. They have been stolen by the local people.
 - B. They have been smelted in order to make new tools.
 - C. They became extinct as iron rusts in moist air.
 - D. They were carried away by the people when they migrated.