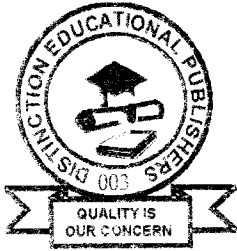


# DISTINCTION KCPE CONQUEROR



003

STANDARD EIGHT -2023

KCPE PREDICTION CONQUEROR



TIME: 1HR 40MINS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question paper 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 an ordinary pencil only.
5. Make sure 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 brackets [ ].
8. Keep the 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 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 paper.

16. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- A. woollen
- B. recieve
- C. acqintance
- D. lighteng

The correct answer is **A. (woollen)**.

On the answer sheet

**8.** [A] [B] [C] [D]    **16.** [A] [B] [C] [D]    **18.** [A] [B] [C] [D]    **24.** [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the second set, the box with the letter **A** printed in it is marked.

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

This question paper consist of 8 printed pages.



TURN OVER

**Read the passage below. It contains blank spaces numbered 1 – 15. For each blank space, choose the best alternative from the given four.**

One of the lines from my favourite songs \_\_\_1\_\_\_ like this: "Love is something you do, not what you say..."

Indeed, we \_\_\_2\_\_\_ say that we love our families but when was the last time you took the effort to bake a cake for them or sit down to talk to them \_\_\_3\_\_\_ Do you \_\_\_4\_\_\_ time to find out what has been happening in their lives?

Most of the time, we \_\_\_5\_\_\_ rather watch a movie or simply hang out at shopping centres with our friends \_\_\_6\_\_\_ spend time with our family. People \_\_\_7\_\_\_ to take their families for granted because they have lived with them their whole lives. They do not feel the \_\_\_8\_\_\_ to be considerate to their families, unlike being so to their friends. This is because \_\_\_9\_\_\_ families would always accept and love them just as they are. It is \_\_\_10\_\_\_ when a person leaves his family that he realizes how important his family is to him as the saying goes \_\_\_11\_\_\_. He will then appreciate the warmth and love that family gives.

Try loving your family \_\_\_12\_\_\_ not with words, but by your actions. Cultivate a \_\_\_13\_\_\_ relationship with your family members and learn to appreciate \_\_\_14\_\_\_ of them as the unique \_\_\_15\_\_\_ they are.

- |  |               |             |            |
|--|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. said   | B. goes       | C. went     | D. says    |
| 2. A. often  | B. never      | C. frequent | D. hardly  |
| 3. A. .  | B. ,          | C. !        | D. ?       |
| 4. A. spend  | B. use        | C. take     | D. keep    |
| 5. A. could  | B. would      | C. should   | D. might   |
| 6. A. that   | B. even       | C. then     | D. than    |
| 7. A. tend   | B. love       | C. opt      | D. fail    |
| 8. A. need   | B. cause      | C. pinch    | D. purpose |
| 9. A. there  | B. their      | C. they're  | D. they'll |
| 10. A. usually   | B. often      | C. only     | D. just    |
| 11. A. We usually miss the water when the well dries.<br>B. We never miss the water until the well dries.<br>C. We ever miss water even when the well dries.<br>D. We hardly get water even before the well dries. |               |             |            |
| 12. A. just  | B. still      | C. even     | D. now     |
| 13. A. better  | B. good       | C. right    | D. nice    |
| 14. A. each  | B. every      | C. one      | D. all     |
| 15. A. peoples   | B. individual | C. person   | D. persons |

**For question 16 -18, choose the best**

**alternative to complete the sentence given.**

16. The children tried hard enough and \_\_\_\_\_ the fire in the kitchen.

- A. put away
- B. put down
- C. put off
- D. put out

17. The rude boy was \_\_\_\_\_ from school for his bad behaviour.

- A. expelled
- B. subjected
- C. rewarded
- D. reprimanded

18. They sat \_\_\_\_\_ the table and enjoyed a delicious meal.

- A. on
- B. at
- C. by
- D. across

**For question 19 -22, choose the alternative that means the same as the underlined word(s)**

19. Running out of the house, Mike shouted at the boys. "Stop! Stop!"

- A. Mike stopped the boys running out of the house.
- B. Mike ordered the boys running out of the house to stop.
- C. Mike commanded the boys to stop as he ran out of the house.
- D. The boys stopped running out of the house with Mike.

20. The thieves made away with a lot of money.

- A. escaped
- B. carried
- C. took
- D. stole

21. Omwaka emulated the father's good behaviour.

- A. copied
- B. mimicked
- C. followed
- D. repeated

22. My father told the carpenter to make me a toy car.

- A. My father told the carpenter, make me a toy car.
- B. My father told the carpenter to make for me a toy car.
- C. My father told the carpenter to make a toy car for me.
- D. My father told the carpenter to make for him a toy car.

**For question 23 and 24, choose the alternative that means the opposite of the underlined word(s).**

23. We ate fresh food in the countryside.

- A. rotten
- B. decayed
- C. sampled
- D. stale

24. The young man smiled at his friend at the station.

- A. frowned
- B. guffawed
- C. whimpered
- D. cried

25. When rearranged, the words below make a sentence. Which word comes fifth in the sentence?

YOU HER TO DRESS BUY A PROMISED

- A. TO
- B. BUY
- C. PEN
- D. HER

**Read the passage below and then answer questions 26 – 38.**

At last, the eagerly awaited day arrived. The Girl Guides and Boy Scouts of Kotot School were going to climb Mt. Mlima. They had countless imaginations of the wonderful stories they would have for their families at the end of the day.

The Scouts and Guides looked spotlessly clean. The girls were in their usual blue uniforms and the boys in their khaki shorts and shirts. They felt privileged to be members of these honourable societies. For their school you could not just decide to become a Girl Guide or Boy Scout. You had to earn membership through good character.

Baraka and her sister Halima, were both very active members of the Scout and Guide Societies. The two were natural leaders. They were respected by their friends and the teachers found them dependable.

On this particular day, a hired bus took them to a shopping centre near the edge of the forest. The driver was to wait there till evening when the group came back.

The boys and girls together with their teachers now trooped along a narrow path that penetrated the bush. One moment they were singing, in another, they were pointing out or describing familiar or strange birds and plants. The trees echoed their laughter, singing in joyful voices. Occasionally they played hide and seek. Oh, there was so much fun!

Soon they reached a clearing with lovely green grass. Immediately the stomachs seemed to announce that they were now empty and needed filling. As the group sat down to eat the lunch they had carried, the teacher realized that there were two lunch parcels that remained after everybody had been served.

"How come there are two extra parcels?" one teacher asked. "I thought we packed thirty, one for each of us?"

The teachers were about to add what they were now sure must have happened when Halima quickly said, "I think two of us are missing." As though a curtain had been lifted, it dawned on them; Daudi and Jakait were missing!

The teachers quickly decided that one of them would be left with the group having lunch while the other teacher would go back to look for the missing boys. Baraka and Halima immediately volunteered to accompany the teacher on the search.

The teacher led the way, and for a whole hour they searched in vain along the path and surrounding bushes. They were about to give up when from a distance they heard some movement. Then, there was silence. They listened again with expectation. A small animal sprang up from the bush and shot across the path like lightning.

"Oh," said the teacher in a disappointed voice. "So, it was only a squirrel."

As the teacher and his two pupils walked away not knowing where else to look, their attention was caught by some groans coming from the bush. They tiptoed to the direction the groans were coming from. After a short distance they could make out two human beings. In fact two boys. One was half carrying and half dragging the other.

"It's them! It's Daudi and Jakait!" they exclaimed. They pushed themselves against the forest creepers until they got to the pair. Daudi was overjoyed to see the teacher and his friends. Jakait said nothing. He was sweating and vomiting badly. He looked very sick. It was later learnt that in search of more adventure, Daudi and Jakait had mischievously separated themselves from the group. They had hoped to join them only after a short time. Jakait had forgotten the teachers' warning and had eaten some wild fruits that looked very tempting. It is these fruits that had made him sick.

With the help of a strong piece of cloth that Halima had carried, they made a stretcher on which they carried Jakait. They decided to go back to the bus.

They walked on and on through the forest and bush. However, the way looked longer than expected. The ground now sloped and they found themselves approaching an unfamiliar stream. The place looked strange. The teacher informed the pupils that he was convinced they had taken the wrong path. He asked Baraka to consult his compass.

"Yes. We are going in the wrong direction," said Baraka after looking at the compass.

The thick bushes and trees must have confused them. They retraced their steps. After an hour, they managed to get to the bus. The others, after waiting for a long time, they had decided to discontinue their trip and had gone back to the bus. They were happy to be reunited but were sad that their friend was so sick.

As the Scouts and Guides went back to their homes, each of them relived the events of the day. Tonight, they knew they would have more bitter than sweet stories to tell.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>26. From the first paragraph, we can tell that the Girl Guides and Boy Scouts were</p> <p>A. impatiently waiting for this day.</p> <p>B. full of many wild imaginations.</p> <p>C. going to tell wonderful stories to their families.</p> <p>D. expecting a very happy day.</p> <p>27. You could not just decide to become a Girl Guide or Boy Scout. This suggests that</p> <p>A. you were not allowed to decide on your own.</p> <p>B. you had to satisfy some conditions.</p> <p>C. you were required to pay some money.</p> <p>D. you could not make the decision hurriedly.</p> <p>28. From the third paragraph, we can conclude that Baraka and his sister Halima were</p> <p>A. active, respectful, reliable.</p> | <p>B. active, natural, reliable.</p> <p>C. active, reliable, respectable.</p> <p>D. active, respectable, natural.</p> <p>29. The trees echoed their laughter. This means that the trees</p> <p>A. made their laughter louder.</p> <p>B. seemed to repeat their laughter.</p> <p>C. exaggerated their laughter.</p> <p>D. imitated their laughter.</p> <p>30. Why did the group sit down to eat their lunch when they reached the clearing?</p> <p>A. There was lovely green grass in the clearing.</p> <p>B. The stomachs announced that they were hungry.</p> <p>C. Their stomachs were now completely empty.</p> <p>D. They realized that they were hungry.</p> |
|---|---|

31. It dawned on them means

- A. it was suddenly daybreak.
- B. they saw some light behind the curtain
- C. they were told the truth
- D. they realized what had happened.

32. Why was the teacher disappointed when he realized that it was only a squirrel?

- A. He had hoped that the movement had been made by the missing boys.
- B. Their silence had been disturbed by the squirrel.
- C. He had expected an animal bigger than the squirrel.
- D. Because the boys were still missing.

33. Jakait got into trouble because he

- A. ate some wild fruits.
- B. strayed from the group.
- C. played hide and seek with Daudi.
- D. was tempted to eat poisonous fruits.

34. Why did they take the wrong path?

- A. They had never been there before.
- B. They were anxious to join the others.
- C. The forest was very thick and confusing.
- D. They did not consult the compass in time.

35. They retraced their footsteps. This means that they

- A. used their footprints to discover the path they had followed.

B. turned and went back the way they had come

C. traced the foot prints on the path they had used.

D. discovered where they had missed their steps.

36. The Guides and Scouts relived the events of the day means they

- A. thought about their misfortunes on that day.
- B. reminded each other about the day's events.
- C. imagined that the day's events were starting again.
- D. thought about the events of the day.

37. As the Guides and Scouts went home, they felt

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| A. disappointed | B. very sad |
| C. discouraged  | D. happy    |

38. Three of the following are lessons we can learn from the story. Which one is NOT?

- A. It is important to obey teachers' instructions.
- B. You should never leave your group without permission.
- C. Being too adventurous can be dangerous.
- D. People who go to the forest without a compass get lost.

**Read the passage below and then answer questions 39 – 50.**

On Everest itself the winds blow so **fiercely** that it is often impossible for a man to stand up. At night it is intensely cold. Snowstorms and blizzards pile thick snow on the slopes. Often masses of snow sweep down the mountain-side in avalanches.

Even if the weather is kind, there are other dangers and obstacles. The air on Everest is itself a threat to man, for the higher he climbs the more difficult it is for him to breathe. That is because the higher he goes, the thinner, or less dense, is the air. Thus, the amount of oxygen in the air gets less, and without oxygen no man can live.

On Everest, therefore, breathing becomes very difficult so that the climber's task is much

harder than it is on smaller mountains. At a certain height, in fact, it is necessary for him to breathe oxygen from a cylinder through a mask on his face. But this equipment is too heavy for climbers to carry enough oxygen to be able to use it all the time.

The result is that they have to climb very slowly. This, in turn, means that they have to spend a longer time on the mountain, and the longer they take to climb, the more food and supplies they need. All these have to be carried with them.

On the other hand, they cannot spend too long on the mountain because of the weather. The intense cold and fierce winds **sap their strength**. There are times when the snow is so thick that it is impossible to climb at all.

All through the winter, from November until March, the wind blowing from the north-west is so fierce and cold that no human being can live in it. Snow falls deeply on the mountain-side, and avalanches occur frequently.

In the summer, after the cold north wind has died away, a warm damp wind (the monsoon) blows from the south-west, from the Bay of Bengal. This wind is known as the S.W. Monsoon and gets its name from an Arab word meaning "season". This monsoon wind also brings snow, which forms in deep layers on the upper slopes of the mountain; so that anyone who tries to climb would be faced with dangers and difficulties impossible to overcome.

There are, in fact, only two short periods in which climbers can stay on the mountain long enough to reach the top. These periods occur in the spring and autumn – just before the monsoon starts, and just after it dies away. Even at these times the weather is not always good enough for a successful **assault** to be made. In some years the monsoon winds reach Everest almost as soon as the winter winds have died away; in the other years the summer monsoon lasts until the first winds of winter. In such years there can be little climbing on Everest.

<p><b>39.</b> According to the climber in the first paragraph, weather conditions on Mount Everest are</p> <p>A. always favourable    B. never favourable C. often favourable      D. rarely favourable</p> <p><b>40.</b> Why does breathing become very difficult on Everest?</p> <p>A. Because there is no oxygen in the air. B. Because the amount of oxygen becomes less in the air as a climber goes higher. C. Because climbing is more difficult than running. D. Because the climber has to face many dangers and obstacles even if the weather is favourable.</p>	<p><b>41.</b> According to the third paragraph</p> <p>A. a climber has to breathe oxygen from a cylinder all the time on Everest. B. a climber's task on smaller mountains is much harder than it is on Everest. C. a climber must breathe oxygen from the equipment he carries on his back at a certain height on Everest. D. the oxygen equipment is light enough for all climbers to carry.</p> <p><b>42.</b> The climbers need more food and supplies if</p> <p>A. they do not carry the oxygen equipment. B. they climb very slowly. C. they are held up because of a snowstorm. D. they intend to climb the mountain well ahead of their schedule.</p>
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43. It is not possible for a climber to remain on a mountain for a long period of time
- A. because the oxygen equipment is too heavy to carry.
  - B. because he may not have a long way to go.
  - C. because there might be thick snow on it
  - D. because he cannot stand the intensity of cold and fierceness of winds.
44. Deep layers of snow are formed on the upper slopes of Everest
- A. before the north wind has died away.
  - B. when the S.W. Monsoon winds blow.
  - C. after the north wind has begun.
  - D. when no monsoon winds blow.
45. The expression sap their strength, printed in bold in the fifth paragraph, refers to the fact that
- A. the climbers become very vigorous.
  - B. they become very courageous because of their determination.
  - C. they have their energy weakened.
  - D. they gradually regain their strength.
46. It is clear from the passage that Mount Everest can be climbed
- A. in the winter.
  - B. in the summer.
  - C. all through the spring and the autumn.
  - D. during brief periods in the spring and autumn when no monsoon winds blow.
47. The word fiercely, printed in bold, can be best replaced by
- A. slowly.
  - B. continuously.
  - C. violently.
  - D. gently.
48. What is the effect of the slow climb of the mountain?
- A. The climber grows older with time.
  - B. The climber uses more resources and time.
  - C. The climber gets a chance to learn about the many features on the mountain.
  - D. The climber gives up and returns home.
49. The word assault, printed in bold in the last paragraph, means
- A. attack.
  - B. solution.
  - C. retreat.
  - D. charge.
50. The best title for the passage above would be
- A. Climbing Mount Everest.
  - B. What to expect on Mount Everest.
  - C. The dangers of the mountain.
  - D. The challenges of mountain climbing.