

MUMIAS BUNGOMA JOINT SCHOOLS

STD 8 TERM 1 - 2020

**ENGLISH:
LANGUAGE**

TIME : 1hr 40min

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The questions 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 drawing a dark line inside the correct numbered box 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 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 ABCD. 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 drawing a dark line inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example:

For question 22, select the best alternative to complete the sentence.

22. The leopard took the shortest time to _____ the goats.

A. get away with B. get to C. get over D. get at

The correct answer is D

On the Answer Sheet:

22. (A) (B) (C) (D) 23. (A) (B) (C) (D) 24. (A) (B) (C) (D)

In the set of boxes numbered 24 the box with A 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 5 printed pages

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

People -1- have plenty of good food -2- they are to be strong -3- healthy. In areas where there -4- no fish -5- are many people -6- eat animal protein, meat, eggs and fowl, -7- when there is a -8-, or an honoured guest. This way of living does not enable a man or a woman to do a -9- work all through the year. In the old days there were -10- times in the year when people worked hard, always followed by weeks of rest. The frequent periods of rest -11- necessary because of the low food value of the -12-. Under modern conditions these long rests are no-13- possible and so the food must be -14-. If everyone is to be well -15-, eggs, fowl, cattle and goats must be used more often as a source of food.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. should | B. shall | C. could | D. must |
| 2. A. so | B. if | C. when | D. then |
| 3. A. however | B. yet | C. and | D. moreover |
| 4. A. is | B. in | C. were | D. Are |
| 5. A. these | B. these | C. this | D. their |
| 6. A. that | B. those | C. which | D. who |
| 7. A. only | B. such | C. so | D. after |
| 8. A. squashing | B. feast | C. munch | D. eating |
| 9. A. hard days' | B. heard days' | C. heard day's | D. hard day's |
| 10. A. certain | B. rarely | C. hardly | D. normal |
| 11. A. was | B. very | C. were | D. is |
| 12. A. aroma | B. diet | C. meal | D. taste |
| 13. A. sumptuous | B. more | C. longer | D. delicious |
| 14. A. exciting | B. nourishing | C. friendly | D. odour |
| 15. A. nourished | B. eaten | C. dieted | D. fed |

For questions 16 and 17, select the alternative that means the same as the underlined sentence:

16. We surely cannot do without money
 A. We scarcely cannot do without money
 B. We suddenly cannot do without money
 C. We barely cannot do without money
 D. We certainly cannot do without money
17. Mr. Nabutola, our deputy head teacher, hardly ever comes late
 A. Mr. Nabutola, our deputy head teacher rarely comes late
 B. Mr. Nabutola, our deputy head teacher, always come late
 C. Mr. Nabutola, our deputy head teacher, never comes late

D. Mr. Nabutola, our deputy head teacher, usually comes late

For questions 18 -19, choose the alternative that can best complete the given sentences:

18. During the riot, the ___ got out of control and the policemen were forced to open fire
 A. crew B. crowd
 C. mob D. gang
19. After mother had _____ the table, she made the tea.
 A. lain B. laid
 C. layed D. lied

For questions 20-21, choose the odd word out :

20. Date _____

- A. to determine the age
- B. a long time ago
- C. a kind of fruit
- D. to "go out"

21. Look _____

- A. watch B. see
- C. observe D. munch

For questions 22- 23, choose the alternative that is correctly punctuated:

22. A. " I must leave now, he said, " or else I will be late",
B. I must leave now, he said, or else he will be late
C. " I must leave now, he said, or else I will be late?
D. " I must leave now! he said, or " else I will be late"
23. A. Apiyo said, " The earth revolves round the sun in 365 days"

- B. Apiyo said that, The earth revolves round the sun in 365 days
C. Apiyo said " the earth revolves round the sun in 365 days!
D. Apiyo, said the earth revolves round the sun in 365 days"

For questions 24 and 25, choose the alternative which best completes the statement given :

24. Only after Raph works hard _____
A. then he could pass examination
B. shall he pass examination
C. will he pass examination
D. would he pass examination
25. No sooner had the teacher entered the classroom _____
A. when pupils began to sing
B. as pupils began to sing
C. than the pupils began to sing
D. for pupils began to sing

Read the following passage then answer questions 26 to 38

The people were noisy when the elders closed the case and came back to the totem tree to give her final report on their investigation. Some of the villagers were more or less sure that the elders would condemn Batuta. Others were worried for themselves how many times the unexpected happened in such investigation! " Silence!" shouted Dibia Sit down everyone. The report is to be given". The elders also sat down, except the one with grey beard who went to the governor to whisper something to his ear. Then standing in the middle of the crowd he started to give the report orally, in the following words:- may the tongue tell the truth. May God give issue to those who have none. May the young ones grow up to be adults. May adults live longer to be elders and wise. May the bright give place to a peaceful night"

Fellow villagers, the elder went on, " it is already a few months since we started this investigation. Our villages have become hiding places for thieves, and for other criminals, more huts will be burnt, more animals and many more will be stolen in future, if we don't cooperate in pointing out criminals with our fingers, without fear. In this particular case, that is the case of Marwa's hut, we regret to inform you that we have totally failed, " is he going to suggest another Afersata for this same matter? Or else what he is going to do?" Whispered the villagers one another ears. But the elder with the longest beard went on, " fellow villagers, you are all condemned collectively to compensate him for his loss because we have failed to identify the criminal. There could of course be another Afersata, and another, and still another on the same affair. But of what use will that be?

If anyone had the knowledge of the criminal and the courage to expose him he would have done so by now. But as yet nobody has given us evidence to that effect. In the circumstances we

have only one course of action to make. And that is to condemn ourselves to pay the expenses of Marwa. I give you this report on behalf of the seven elders you have elected to investigate the crime."

26. The investigation had been held to:-

- A. inquire into the burning of Marwa's hut
- B. inquire into the theft of cows and other animals
- C. inquire into the failure of Afersata
- D. wanted to know the dens of thieves

27. The old man who gave the findings of the investigation was _____

- A. the oldest of the other elders
- B. known for his justice
- C. the most respected because of his grey hair
- D. respected because of wisdom and oratory skills

28. Where had the investigation been carried out?

- A. Before the crowd
- B. Under the Totem tree
- C. In the village
- D. At Marwa's house

29. When the old villagers entered,

- A. all villagers were sure they would condemn
- B. villagers thought Batuta would be accused
- C. villagers were not sure if Butula would be condemned
- D. the villagers knew nothing about what had been investigated

30. Which one of the words below from the passage would mean the same as "by word of mouth"

- A. in writing
- B. verbal
- C. suggested
- D. inform

31. The judgment of Aferata _____

- A. Batuta had burnt Marwa's hut.
- B. the villagers should pay for Marwa's losses
- C. another Afersata was needed
- D. all people in the village had burnt Marwa's hut

32. The word "condemned" as used in the

passage means _____

- A. accused
- B. praised
- C. guilty
- D. peruse

33. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Villagers condemned Batuta
- B. Elders respected Batuta
- C. Elders stopped Batuta from defending his family
- D. All villagers sat down except one

34. How many elders were elected to investigate the crime?

- A. Four
- B. Eight
- C. Fifteen
- D. Seven

35. Why did the villagers wonder if there was going to be another Afersata?

- A. Because the first one had failed
- B. Because there was nothing else to do
- C. Because there were other crimes to be committed
- D. Because they badly need cooperation

36. All the villagers had to pay for the hut because

- A. they had been unable to find the criminal
- B. they were all responsible
- C. they were all cooperative
- D. they were all already and willing to be condemned

37. How did the crowd conduct itself as the elder was speaking?

- A. The crowd was completely quiet
- B. The crowd was noisy and uncontrollable
- C. The crowd whispered to one another at some point
- D. The crowd was filled with jubilation

38. Which one of the statements is true of the passage?

- A. The elders totally failed to find the criminal
- B. The governor gave the final report of the investigation

- C. The villagers cooperated in indicating the criminal
- D. The elders sat at the Totem tree while they discussed and gave the final report

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

Through all the ages no one knew how to prevent the fever, nor how to help those who suffered from it- not, at least, until the Peruvian Indians in South America started to brew a medicine from what they called the fever-bark tree". Even then the Europeans knew nothing of their remedy.

The fever-bark tree, or red-bark cinchona has been said by naturalists to be the most beautiful tree in the world. It covers the slopes of Mt. Chimborazo, that dormant volcano that towers so grandly above the green valleys of the Andes. The leaves of the fever-bark tree shine in the sun: they are bright green on the young trees and fiery red on the older ones. The whole mountainside where they grow looks like a bright woven blanket.

Other cinchona trees besides the red bark are scattered through the Andean forest. Some of them have large leaves, small ones; some have smooth leaves, some corrugated; and some have slender, lance- shaped leaves. Their leaves are of red, brown and green; the flowers are pink, lavender and red.

The Indian knew that they could make medicine from the bark of all these trees. Indeed, there was no other way of combating malaria anywhere in the world- or not until 1930.

Before that time in Europe many ways of fighting malaria had been tried. *When purging and bleeding failed, people tried witch-hunting and astrology. But one of these measures was as useless as other. They had decided that nothing could be done, when cargoes of the Indians fever bark began arriving in Spanish ports.*

According to an old legend, the first European to discover the Indian's drug was a nameless soldier. Shaken by chills and burning with fever, he had been left in the forest to die, when he succeeded in dragging himself to a pool of water, and drank. The water was bitter, but it quenched his thirst and he slept. The next morning when he awakened he was well again, and ran through the wood when after his companions and told them of the bitter tasting water he had drunk. They returned to examine the pool and saw a log of the red-bark cinchona lying in water

Perhaps because this tale of a common soldier appeared to have little glamour, another story of the cinchona bark was told and widely believed in the city of Lima, Peru, the wife of a count cinchona the viceroy, fell desperately sick. The count could find no way to help her and was in utter despair when he received a letter from one of his governors telling him of an Indian medicine, the fever-bark. The countess agreed to try the Indian remedy, and recovered sooner than you can say it.

An old record state that 'when this was learnt in the city, the people approached the vicereine by intermediaries not so much joyfully and congratulatory but supplicating begging her to deign to help them, and say if she would by what remedy she had at last so marvelously, so quickly recovered, so that they, who often suffered from precisely this fever could also provide for themselves.

The countess at once agreed. She not only told them what the remedy was but ordered a large quantity of it to be sent to her to relieve the suffering of the citizens- not only did she order for this great remedy. The bark, to be brought, but she wished to disperse it to the many sick with her own hands. And the things turned out as well that just as she herself had experienced the generous hands of God in that miraculous remedy, so all the needy who took it marvelously

recovered their health. And this bark was afterwards called the countess powder, which is Spanish is ' Los polvos de la condesa. ?

A fine story this is and it was believed for more than three hundred years. Then historians discovered that the wife of count of Peru, so he could not possibly have been cured by the Indian remedy, nevertheless, the Spaniards named the fever- bark

'Cinchona after the countess, and a considerable amount of bark was brought to Spain.

39. Which of the following is not true according to the first paragraph?
- A. No one knew how to prevent the fever
 - B. No one knew how to help those who suffered from it
 - C. The Peruvian Indians in South America started to brew a medicine
 - D. Everybody knew how to prevent the fever
40. What do we learn about Cinchona from the second paragraph?
- A. Its leaves shines in the sun
 - B. It is not the most beautiful tree in the world
 - C. The fever-bark tree is also known as Chimborazo
 - D. It is the most beautiful feature in the world
41. Which of the following Cinchona trees is not found in the Andean forest?
- A. Large leaved in Cinchona trees
 - B. Small leaved Cinchona trees
 - C. Rough leaved cinchona trees
 - D. Red bark Cinchona trees
42. What makes the whole mountain side look like a bright woven blanket?
- A. The grass on the mountain side
 - B. Cinchona barks
 - C. Cinchona flowers
 - D. Cinchona leaves
43. In which one of the following was the cure of malaria discovered?
- A. 19th century
 - B. 18th century
 - C. 20th century
 - D. 21st century
44. The expression "....." as useless as the other "....." Can be replaced by
- A. Worked
 - B. Never worked
 - C. The letter worked
 - D. The former worked
45. The word legend is underlined in the passage. Which word can best replace it?
- A. doubtful story
 - B. factual story
 - C. Opinion story
 - D. True story
46. Why do you think the soldiers left their colleagues in the forest?
- A. To discover the drug
 - B. They could not help him
 - C. To take care of the trees
 - D. To drag himself at the pool of water
47. Who put the log of the red bark Cinchona in the water?
- A. The nameless soldier
 - B. The soldiers who returned
 - C. We are not told
 - D. The first European
48. The nameless soldier could be described as
- A. Brave and courageous
 - B. Timid and lazy
 - C. Courageous and selfish
 - D. Careless and sickling
49. According to the passage it is true to say that
- A. Only one type of Cinchona trees could cure malaria
 - B. The soldier drank the water for cure
 - C. The word remedy is not used for cure in the passage
 - D. The countess ordered a large quantity of medicine to be sent to her
50. The best title of the passage could be
- A. Malaria and Cinchona
 - B. A cure for malaria
 - C. Soldiers in the forest
 - D. Logs in a pool of water