



KCPE SECOND TRIAL

STANDARD EIGHT - 2020

Time: 1hr. 40 Mins.

ENGLISH

SECTION A:

LANGUAGE

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Read these instructions carefully)

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions.
2. When you have chosen your answer mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in the question paper.
3. Use an ordinary pencil only.
4. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-
YOUR INDEX NUMBER
YOUR NAME
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
5. 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.
6. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
7. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and **DO NOT FOLD IT**.
8. 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.
9. 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

Select the word that least fits in group for question 22 - 23.

22. A. cutlery
B. crockery
C. shirts
D. bedding

The correct answer is C

On the answer sheet:

22. [A] [B] [C] [D] 23. [A] [B] [C] [D] 24. [A] [B] [C] [D] 25. [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes number 22, the box with letter C printed in it is marked.

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



5012002

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages.

© compasspress, 2020

TURN OVER

Read the following passage. It contains blank spaces numbered 1 - 15. For each blank space, choose the best alternative from the choices given.

I will always remember the trip I made to the zoo last year. It was then _____1_____ I caught measles from one of my friends, Peter, who had gone _____2_____ too. Before he met us at the zoo, he had gone to _____3_____ his cousin who was _____4_____ from measles. The next day, Peter was _____5_____ of a sore throat, a bad cold and high fever. When he was _____6_____ by a doctor as having measles, his parents rang _____7_____ to warn me that I had been _____8_____ measles too. The following day, I was also _____9_____ the same symptoms. My doctor advised me to _____10_____ at home for the next two weeks. I was _____11_____ pleased with the doctor's instruction. I spent the time reading storybooks, listening to music and watching television. When I got bored I would call up Peter, who _____12_____ had to spend two weeks at home, _____13_____ a chat. Unfortunately, the two weeks passed by quickly. When we _____14_____ to school, we had to work twice as hard to _____15_____ our classmates. It was definitely not worth the holiday.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A. why | B. while | C. that | D. which |
| 2. | A. along | B. a long | C. also | D. where |
| 3. | A. travel | B. saw | C. provide | D. visit |
| 4. | A. asleep | B. resting | C. recovering | D. prone |
| 5. | A. complaining | B. suffering | C. sick | D. tested |
| 6. | A. diagnosed | B. diagnosed | C. diagnosed | D. dagnosed |
| 7. | A. I up | B. me on | C. we up | D. me up |
| 8. | A. exposed on | B. seen in | C. exposed to | D. exposed with |
| 9. | A. producing | B. showing | C. making | D. watching |
| 10. | A. stay | B. live | C. settle | D. sojourn |
| 11. | A. quite | B. quiet | C. quit | D. quiette |
| 12. | A. again | B. also | C. likely | D. so |
| 13. | A. to | B. for | C. on | D. with |
| 14. | A. gone | B. arrived | C. reached | D. returned |
| 15. | A. take up with | B. look up to | C. catch up with | D. make up with |

For questions 16 and 17, choose the best words to replace the underlined ones.

16. The boys made up their minds to work harder.
A. cancelled
B. composed
C. deferred
D. decided
17. There was nobody to put out the inferno.
A. put off
B. extinguish
C. calm
D. fan

For questions 18 and 19, complete the statements correctly.

18. Had the three goats been bought _____
A. I would pay my fee.
B. I would have paid my fee.
C. I will hate to pay my fee.
D. I can pay my fee.
19. I will accompany the business people _____
A. if I will be invited.
B. if we did the needful.
C. if there was time.
D. should I be given the time.

For questions 20 and 21, choose the BEST preposition.

20. Our area chief was congratulated _____ his successful completion of studies.
A. for
B. at
C. on
D. around

21. I sat _____ the road and waited for the trainer.
A. over
B. with
C. below
D. beside

Use the right question tag to complete the sentences in questions 22-23.

22. You hid behind the wall, _____?
A. will you
B. didn't you
C. was you
D. aren't you
23. The master is taking over the plots, _____?
A. is he
B. weren't we
C. did he
D. isn't he

Complete the proverbs in questions 24-25.

24. _____ flock together.
A. Birds of a feather
B. Birds of many feathers
C. Where birds are sent
D. Birds in hand
25. An apple a day _____
A. keeps doctors in a way.
B. keeps the doctor at bay.
C. keeps the doctor away.
D. keeps the doctor on the way.

Read the following passage and use it to answer questions 26-38

A long time ago, people began to keep some kind of animals as pets and others for food and clothing. One of these animals was the sheep. People first began to keep sheep between 6000 and 7000 years ago for their meat, milk and skins. Later, they also learnt how to make cloth from their wool.

The sheep we keep today were bred from these kinds of wild sheep found in Asia and Europe. Now there are about two hundred different kinds. Some of these can be found in Kenya. For example, there is the Merino, which gives us very good wool. We also have the Black-headed sheep, which gives us wool and meat and the Maasai sheep, which is generally kept for meat.

The Merino sheep was first bred in Spain over 3000 years ago. The Merino sheep we have in Kenya were brought here from Australia and South Africa about seventy years ago.

The Merino is quite small. It has a white face and white legs. Its body and most of its head and legs are covered with thick soft wool. The rams have large horns, but the ewes have no horns.

Merino sheep are strong and can live in areas where the grass is not very long. The ewes give a lot of wool, even when they are quite old. People like this kind of sheep as the wool doesn't shrink when it is washed. However, the Merino does not give very good meat.

The Black-headed sheep is kept for both meat and wool. It first came from Somalia and Arabia. This breed of sheep can live in dry areas and in Kenya many of them are found in the North Eastern regions. As its name tells us, its head and neck are black. The rest of its body is white. It is small, but has a fat tail and long legs. It has no horns.

The Maasai sheep is usually brown and is a little larger than the Black-headed and Merino sheep. It is light and can move around easily to find its own food. It does not get foot diseases when the ground is wet, so it can live in areas with a lot of rain. Maasai sheep used to be kept for meat. The wool on their bodies is very short, but currently they are crossbred with Merinos so that they give wool as well.

Although sheep are different in size, colour and the length of their wool, they all behave almost the same way. It is important for a sheep farmer to understand this. One example is that sheep of all kinds like to remain in groups, so they are always found grazing or moving together. Each sheep will wait for the others to move before moving itself. If taken away from the group, whether a lamb or an adult, it will try to get back to the group. That is what they are: social creatures with great relevance.

26. Which of these statements is true according to the first sentence?
- People kept few animals and still do so.
 - It was of economic importance to have an animal.
 - Animals were mainly kept for sale.
 - Hardly was there food apart from animals.
27. Why were sheep given an upper choice when it came to animal rearing?
- Sheep provided so little an amount in helping families
 - Sheep took less space in the compound
 - Sheep did not need much attention
 - Sheep had great importance to families
28. Why has the writer mentioned meat, wool and skins?
- They are some of the benefits animals give
 - They are benefits of sheep to humans
 - They are the main edible things for people
 - They are the things that were sold to various families
29. How many kinds of sheep has the writer mentioned in the passage?
- Six
 - Four
 - Five
 - Three
30. How can one easily differentiate the stated kinds of sheep?
- By looking at the meat produced
 - By looking at the physical appearance
 - By weighing them
 - By asking for the cost of each.
31. Which of the mentioned sheep can survive in areas where grass is not plenty?
- Maasai
 - Black-headed
 - Merino
 - Maasai and Merino
32. In case one wishes to live in a rainy region, which sheep will they prefer?
- Maasai
 - Merino
 - Black-headed
33. Why is the wool from Merino sheep given preference over the other sheep's wool?
- The wool cuts with ease
 - The wool rarely shrinks under wet conditions
 - The wool is very short and fragile
 - The wool cannot be burned easily
34. How can Maasai sheep be made to be productive in production of wool?
- Through putting them in same house with Merino
 - Through giving them excess feeds
 - By giving them special fodder
 - Through cross-breeding.
35. The word 'light' has been underlined. It means same as
- bright environment
 - extremely clever
 - very dull and calm
 - quite less weighty
36. Which common behaviour is least used to describe sheep?
- Colour of the sheep
 - What the sheep provides to families
 - The lifespan of each sheep
 - The social grouping of the sheep
37. The following are characteristics of the merino sheep except
- ewes have strong horns
 - the legs are white
 - it is covered with thick soft wool
 - it is small
38. What would be the MOST appropriate title for the passage?
- Uses of wool
 - Merino and Maasai sheep
 - Benefits of sheep
 - The sheep

Read the passage below and answer questions 39-50

Mother Bunny and her young ones lived with a family in a big town adjacent to a huge forest. One day the Bunnies came home and found that the doors and windows were locked. The family had gone away and the house was empty! The Bunnies were hungry, so mother Bunny moved from house to house looking for food and shelter. She was not given anything by the occupants. Sometimes she was beaten and chased away.

“What have we done to these people?” she asked herself. “Why are they unkind to us?”

For several days Mother Bunny looked for a new home for her family of four. Then one day she found a big lorry parked in the street. She jumped into the back with her Bunnies. It was warm and comfortable among the things inside, so they all curled up and went to the deepest rare slumberland.

Suddenly the engine started and the lorry moved off. Mother Bunny looked at the four little Bunnies. They were still asleep. Very soon the lorry was going too fast for them to jump off. “Where was it going?” she wondered. What would happen to them now?

Soon the Bunnies woke up. They were frightened and crept into a dark corner of the lorry. Mother Bunny went and lay beside them. After a long time the lorry stopped. Then some men began removing the things from the back. “We must get out now,” Mother Bunny whispered. “Come on, follow me.”

She jumped over the side of the lorry and the Bunnies followed her. “Hey!” shouted the driver as he saw them, but in a moment they had disappeared into the bush.

When the lorry had gone, Mother Bunny and her Bunnies went and sat on an old piece of wood. Everything was very quiet. The Bunnies were surprised. It had never been like this in the town, which was always noisy. “This is a nice cool place,” said the elder Bunny.

“Yes, it is,” said the other one. “But I am very frightened and hungry. Mother, we haven’t had anything to eat since yesterday.” “I know,” said Mother Bunny. “We will try to find some food while we are looking for a place to live. Come with me.”

Mother Bunny led the Bunnies through the bush. They found it difficult to move because of the thorns and thick grass. They walked slowly behind their mother with their eyes almost closed. She stopped and looked at them. “You will soon learn how to walk through the bush,” she said. “It’s better than walking on cold cement floors and hot roads.”

It was a long search but after a fortnight, a new home was found. Mother Bunny and her Bunnies finally had a reason to smile.

39. The following words can be used to describe the people Mother Bunny met as she was looking for food and shelter except
- A. hostile
 - B. selfish
 - C. generous
 - D. brutal
40. The word '**adjacent**' has been used in the passage. It means same as
- A. beside
 - B. round
 - C. besides
 - D. in the middle
41. How can Mother Bunny be described according to the first paragraph?
- A. Careless
 - B. Concerned
 - C. Selfish
 - D. Industrious
42. Change the first sentence of the second paragraph to an indirect or reported speech.
- A. She asked why people were unkind to her
 - B. She was asking what wrong they had done
 - C. She was asking what wrong they had done to the people
 - D. She asked what wrong they had done to the people
43. The word '**unkind**' can be replaced with all the following except
- A. cruel
 - B. unpleasant
 - C. compassionate
 - D. nasty
44. Why does the writer refer to the sleep as a rare slumberland?
- A. The family of Bunnies had taken long without a comfortable sleep
 - B. The Bunnies did not like sleeping in lorries at all
 - C. The Bunnies preferred walking while sleeping
45. How many members apart from Mother Bunny were in the Bunny's family?
- A. Three
 - B. Four
 - C. Six
 - D. Eight
46. What worried Mother Bunny the most during their travel when the lorry increased its speed?
- A. Food for her children during the long journey.
 - B. The fact that they could not jump off the lorry.
 - C. The fact that they were unsure of their safety.
 - D. The fact that they did not care where they were going.
47. Once their mode of travel reached its destination
- A. the driver shouted at them
 - B. Mother Bunny guided her children to safety
 - C. Mother Bunny jumped off the lorry followed by her children
 - D. the Bunny family found a safe place to stay
48. According to the little Bunnies
- A. town area was very quiet and peaceful
 - B. walking in the bushy area was easy
 - C. they would rather live in town
 - D. the forest was unusually quiet unlike in town
49. What hindered efficient movement through the forest?
- A. Mushy ground.
 - B. Thorns and thick grass.
 - C. Huge trees and rain.
 - D. Hunger and thorns.
50. The BEST summary for the passage would be
- A. Where there is a will there is no way.
 - B. Every dog has its day.
 - C. Still waters run deep.
 - D. Faith is the first step.