

# K.C.P.E SECOND TRIAL STANDARD EIGHT 2020

**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, select the **BEST** alternative to complete the blanks.*

**16.** The coach with the players \_\_\_\_\_ in the field.

- A. are
- B. have been
- C. is
- D. were

The correct answer is (C)

**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.**

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

We may not tell 1 how man will look like in fifty or 2 years to come but we can certainly guess. This is possible when we look at 3 people of the past looked like and we compare this 4 the current 5 of people. The people of the past had strong muscles and in size, they were generally 6 than those 7 today. It is not strange to 8 that they wore no shoes yet they 9 run even faster than some wild animals. They generally ate more than we do today and took less time between one meal and another. 10, they were not very clever.

We are generally shorter 11 with stronger eyesight. This, however, 12 not last long hence it is 13 to see many young people wearing 14. We use more of our fingers and less of the muscles. Our 15 work faster and that explains why many new innovations like M-pesa, computers, mobile phones and use of ATMs have come up.

- |                 |                  |             |               |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. really    | B. surely        | C. exactly  | D. real       |
| 2. A. now       | B. else          | C. then     | D. so         |
| 3. A. if        | B. why           | C. how      | D. when       |
| 4. A. with      | B. like          | C. as       | D. at         |
| 5. A. group     | B. generation    | C. type     | D. population |
| 6. A. big       | B. huge          | C. bigger   | D. less       |
| 7. A. growing   | B. working       | C. staying  | D. living     |
| 8. A. see       | B. note          | C. know     | D. tell       |
| 9. A. would     | B. should        | C. could    | D. might      |
| 10. A. Moreover | B. Unfortunately | C. Properly | D. Besides    |
| 11. A. but      | B. and           | C. or       | D. with       |
| 12. A. can      | B. did           | C. or       | D. does       |
| 13. A. common   | B. funny         | C. strange  | D. surprising |
| 14. A. hoods    | B. spectacles    | C. darks    | D. goggles    |
| 15. A. minds    | B. hands         | C. brains   | D. thoughts   |

In questions 16 to 18, select the word which **BEST** completes the sentence given.

16. The scouts club patron asked the members to \_\_\_\_\_ their chairman peacefully.
- A. select
  - B. vote
  - C. bring
  - D. elect
17. It is very important to show \_\_\_\_\_ if given any form of assistance.
- A. gratitude
  - B. acceptance
  - C. kindness
  - D. memory
18. Many accidents are caused by drivers \_\_\_\_\_ the given speed limit.
- A. overspeeding
  - B. exceeding
  - C. passing
  - D. reaching

In questions 19 and 20, select the sentence which is **CORRECT**.

19. A. None of us were able to reach home before the rains.  
B. The Principal punished all the noisy students.  
C. The triplets resembled each other very much.  
D. I know you lost your pen but this one is not yours.
20. A. He likes praying immediately after waking up.  
B. The teacher has punished her this term only ones.  
C. The bully was suspended for being rude.  
D. His black shoes needs to be mended.

For questions 21 and 22, choose the word which **LEAST** fits in the group.

21. A. fat  
B. cat  
C. bat  
D. dirt
22. A. fry  
B. roast  
C. boil  
D. stew
23. The words below can be re-arranged to make a **CORRECT** sentence if one word is omitted.

NOT WET THE RAN WAY RAINED ON  
WE ALL AND HOME WERE

Which word should be omitted?

- A. WET
- B. ON
- C. RAN
- D. HOME

24. There are three letters that are found in **ALL** the following words.  
SHOULDER TROUBLE SAVIOUR  
TROUSER

Which English word can be made from the three words?

- A. SUE
- B. RED
- C. OUR
- D. SAD

25. Choose the word which makes this sentence **TRUE**.  
You should always eat a balanced diet in order to \_\_\_\_\_ a healthy life.
- A. remain
  - B. stay
  - C. start
  - D. live

*Read the following passage and then answer questions 26 to 38.*

The boys had left home together for their usual play. It is not known where exactly they played as they kept moving from place to place, changing from one type of game to another. They would reach home safe, tired and in most cases, very dirty. No one would know what they were actually busy doing the whole afternoon.

That afternoon, the boys were chasing butterflies. They ran after them, shouting and gasping for breath. Whenever each was just about to catch one, it would fly into a thicket or go upwards, leaving the boys laughing their hearts out and feeling somehow frustrated. This made the boys find themselves in the shrubs and thickets and since they were hungry, they could not resist the temptation to pluck and eat the guavas which grew wild everywhere there. You could not say they were ripe but to them, it served the purpose.

In about five minutes or so, they were sitting down, each armed with a couple of fruits, awaiting to be eaten in turns. Then, from the corner came a woman. She was carrying a normal reed basket on the head but what was striking most was her green frock that was almost sweeping the ground as she walked towards them. The boys gave her one look and upon realising she was a complete stranger, dismissed her.

This did not stop her from walking directly to where they were sitting and put her heavy basket just next to them. Surprisingly to her, they took off in different directions as if fleeing from a monster. It's only Yona who heard her croaking that she just wanted them to assist her locate her sister's marital home but since he too was in a flight like the others, he never looked back. Looking surprised and somehow disturbed, she took her basket, hoisted it on her head and walked on. Not caring the least, the boys converged at the same spot and the guava-eating resumed.

When the clouds started drifting towards the hills, the boys realised, through experience, that it was time to leave. They half-walked-half ran and eventually safely reached their homes.

When Yona arrived, it was already drizzling but the sweet aroma of roasting maize was distinctive. He grabbed what his younger brother was munching and in a muffled voice, he enquired where it had come from for it was not a season of maize. "Do you want a full one?" asked his brother. "Yes, give me," he replied instantly. "Follow me," the young boy commanded, leading him in a run towards grandmother's house. They entered without knocking as usual but the presence of somebody sitting alone at the corner jolted Yona. In semi-darkness, he could not see properly but he went towards the person to offer a greeting as a custom. It was when they were greeting that his memory flashed; the woman was in a green frock! Yona almost fainted but the woman was quick enough to offer him the cob she had as they greeted.

"Is this also Susana's son?", she asked. Yona could not answer because his throat had suddenly become dry but the grandmother gave a quick affirmative answer from the fireplace. He bolted from the houses to avoid the second question he was very sure was about to come.

26. Why did no one know where the children played?
- They left home when no one was around.
  - They were ever on the move.
  - Their games kept changing all the time.
  - No one was interested in where they went.
27. The boys were chasing butterflies because
- they picked on it to keep themselves amused.
  - it was their day to catch them.
  - they had left home in the afternoon.
  - there were more butterflies than any other insects.
28. The boys did **NOT** succeed in catching the butterflies
- because they did not run fast enough.
  - since they had started feeling hungry.
  - because that actually was not their interest.
  - as the insects seemed to know how to evade them
29. How did the boys find the guavas?
- They had been eating them daily.
  - Their laughter led them to the fruits.
  - It happened by coincidence.
  - They decided to change and do something else.
30. The woman the boys saw coming towards them
- did not attract their attention.
  - looked too old and tired to bother them.
  - had a type of basket carried by strangers only.
  - scared the boys with the frock she was wearing.
31. What do you think surprised the woman **MOST** about the boys?
- Where they were sitting and eating guavas.
  - Their behaviour when she reached there.
  - How their clothes looked that afternoon.
  - Chasing butterflies instead of helping their parents at home.
32. The way the boys took off when the woman reached them shows that
- they knew what she wanted.
  - they had suddenly become scared of her.
  - it happened without prior planning.
  - it was not their first time to escape from trouble.
33. Yona is **LIKELY** to be the only one who heard the woman's request because
- the woman did not scare him like the others.
  - he had eaten more guavas than the rest.
  - he had remained behind intentionally.
  - he did not take off at the same time with others.
34. When the boys took off instead of helping the woman,
- it made her learn that she was a stranger.
  - she wasn't surprised as she expected the same.
  - the memory of her sister's marriage flashed back.
  - she realised the reed basket she carried had scared them.
35. How did the clouds make the boys decide to go back home?
- They moved in a direction that would make rain fall.
  - It made the place become dark all of a sudden.
  - The hills seemed to move towards the clouds.
  - They must have been rained on in the past.

- 36.** As they ran towards grandmother's house,
- A. grandmother was waiting to ask Yona what he had done.
  - B. Yona's brother knew he had succeeded to trap him.
  - C. both boys' minds were set on the same thing.
  - D. Yona believed his brother was lying to him.

- 37.** Why did Yona's throat suddenly become dry?
- A. He never wanted anyone to know who his parents were.
  - B. He believed the question was connected to his behaviour.
  - C. He had never heard his mother's name.
  - D. He was not sure if grandmother could answer it.

- 38.** In the end, we learn that,
- A. Yona got the maize and left the house immediately.
  - B. Yona apologised for his mistake.
  - C. The two boys were each given roasted maize to eat.
  - D. Yona's mother warned him against being rude to strangers.

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

Locusts have threatened agricultural production in Africa, Middle East and Asia for centuries. Desert locusts are potentially the most dangerous of the locust pests because of the swarms fly ability to rapidly across great distances.

The last desert locust invasion was in 2004 and 2005. It caused significant crop losses in West Africa and had a negative impact on food security. Desert locusts are a major contributor to famine.

Locust reproduction is favoured by a good rainfall and high temperatures. Global warming and flooding are among the many other results of climate change. This is why when heavy rain falls, the multiplication of locusts increases. They lay their eggs when it rains and when the eggs hatch, a new swarm is born. Locusts have their swarming phase; these insects are usually solitary but under certain circumstances, they become abundant and change their behaviour and habits. This makes their number to increase so much that they cross over to neighbouring countries.

Due to a rise in temperatures in Kenya, the desert locusts are finding the current weather conditions suitable for their existence. The flooding and adequate rainfall in the recent past in the northern part of Kenya, the area has experienced a lot of vegetation growth, leading to plenty of food. This is what has attracted the locusts. Since insects fly and can see far, while in Ethiopia and Somalia, they saw a lot of their food in Kenya. This encouraged their migration, which might not stop if not controlled. Already more counties within Kenya, such as Meru, Isiolo and Samburu are beginning to see plagues of the locusts.

Now that the locust problem is with us, what should we do as a country? The government is using aerial spraying to kill and eradicate the locusts. This is not a very environmentally-friendly measure but a necessary evil to keep the locusts in check or else their fast spreading reproduction rate can overwhelm us.

Environment-friendly method could be the use of biological control of mechanical methods, such as having birds to feed on the locusts. This might, however, not be the ideal or practicable now because we have low number of birds and they are not concentrated where the locust problem is already being experienced.

Local communities have been using drums, stones and smoke to expel the insects. They should be encouraged to continue, even though these methods are of low efficiency and if wholly relied on, will lead to more destruction of vegetation and grains in the affected area.

39. What makes desert locusts to be very dangerous?
- A. The period they have taken threatening agricultural production.
  - B. The area of the African continent they cover.
  - C. The fact that they harm both animals and plants.
  - D. Their ability to fly to very far places.

40. How do desert locusts affect food security?
- A. They look for stored food and destroy.
  - B. The locusts destroy growing crops.
  - C. Their speed of flight over the farms is dangerous.
  - D. They eat only what human beings grow for food.

41. The population of desert locusts could drop drastically if
- the rain fell as the temperatures went higher.
  - the locusts ate less plants than they do.
  - temperatures dropped and less rain fell.
  - the amount of rain kept increasing with time.
42. If locust invasion became more frequent,
- the government could easily control them.
  - it could lead to starvation.
  - farmers would change and grow different crops.
  - they would die of starvation.
43. How does rainfall affect the multiplication of desert locusts?
- It makes plants grow faster for locusts to feed on.
  - Locusts eat more during the rainy season.
  - Locusts lay their eggs during rainy season.
  - The rain makes the locusts mature faster.
44. Why is it difficult to control the movement of locust?
- Their food is found across many countries.
  - It is not easy to see them move to a new place.
  - No other animals eat these insects.
  - Their ability to see far and fly fast.
45. The MAIN reason why desert locusts move to different countries is to
- look for more food.
  - increase their area of invasion.
  - use the rainfall being experienced there.
  - give them time to sample different food.
46. The counties of Meru, Isiolo and Marsabit are given as examples in the passage of
- areas in which locust invasion is normal.
  - the only places where locusts find easy to invade.
  - areas where control of locusts is impossible.
  - places where locusts are beginning to settle in.
47. We should look at the locust problem as a country because
- they invade one country at ago.
  - rain pattern changes from one country to another.
  - no place is safe from them.
  - locusts move from one country to another.
48. What does the writer mean by saying the government is using aerial spraying to kill locusts?
- Spraying them from the air.
  - Spraying them using air.
  - Spraying specific areas.
  - Looking for locusts in flight.
49. Birds may not be the BEST to use to control the spread of locusts because
- desert locusts fly very fast.
  - not all birds eat locusts.
  - the locust hide under leaves of plants.
  - some locusts are too big to be eaten by birds.
50. The BEST title for this passage would be
- The feeding habit of desert locusts.
  - The relationship between the weather and locusts.
  - How governments control the spread of desert locusts.
  - The effect of desert locusts invasion and its control.