

BUTERE MUMIAS EVALUATION PAPER

STD 8 TERM II-2020

ENGLISH



1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. This 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

Time: 1hr: 40min

Fill in the blanks 1-15 using the BEST alternative.

We were walking home 1 school one evening 2 we saw an accident. A man was 3 the side of the road and a big crowd was 4 nearby. Everyone was talking 5. A policeman arrived and 6 to 7 details of the accident in his notebook. But the people were too busy shouting 8 to give him 9 accounts of what 10. While they were arguing, the man quickly got up, 11 his bicycle and 12 away. 13 noticed him. An hour 14, the 15 was still arguing.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. to | B. from | C. for | D. of |
| 2. A. where | B. while | C. which | D. when |
| 3. A. lying by | B. laid at | C. lying at | D. lain by |
| 4. A. gathered | B. gathers | C. grouped | D. groups |
| 5. A. anxiously | B. rapidly | C. worriedly | D. excitedly |
| 6. A. try | B. tried | C. trying | D. tries |
| 7. A. take up | B. take out | C. take on | D. take down |
| 8. A. for one another | B. to each other | C. at each other | D. to one another |
| 9. A. good | B. better | C. sobber | D. clear |
| 10. A. has happened | B. have happened | C. was happening | D. had happened |
| 11. A. took over | B. took on | C. picked up | D. picked on |
| 12. A. walking | B. rode | C. rides | D. riding |
| 13. A. Nobody | B. Anybody | C. Someone | D. Somebody |
| 14. A. latter | B. letter | C. late | D. later |
| 15. A. multitude | B. mob | C. crowd | D. congregation |

For questions 16-17 select the option that BEST replaces the underlined phrase.

16. It is difficult to bring up many children these days.
A. feed B. afford
C. raise D. educate
17. The buyer inspected the fridge keenly.
A. looked upon B. looked off
C. looked down on D. looked over

For questions 18-19 choose the OPPOSITE of the underlined word.

18. The announcement was made and the pupils assembled.
A. dispersed B. gathered
C. collected D. dismissed
19. He is a very bright boy.
A. foolish B. stupid
C. clever D. dull

For questions 20-21 select the word that BEST fills in the blank spaces.

20. The sun _____ from the East.
A. rise B. raise
C. raises D. rises

21. Our chimney is covered with
A. soot B. sooth
C. soote D. soothe

For questions 22-23 select the alternative that BEST completes the sentence given.

22. If I had enough money
A. I will buy an encyclopaedia.
B. I could buy an encyclopaedia.
C. I would buy an encyclopaedia.
D. I would have bought an encyclopaedia.
23. Neither the teacher nor the learners
A. was hurt in the accident.
B. is hurt in the accident.
C. has been hurt in the accident.
D. were hurt in the accident.

For questions 24-25 fill in the blanks using the CORRECT preposition.

24. Have you been invited _____ their party?
A. upon B. in
C. at D. to
25. He hopes to visit his parents _____ the holiday.
A. in B. at
C. over D. under

Read the passage and answer questions 26 -38.

My father organised a fantastic treat for the family- a day trip to Lake Bogoria Game Reserve. He told us that we would go by plane. At the airport, the steward checked our tickets and welcomed us aboard the aeroplane. He said that we would be taking off in about ten minutes. We were very excited. We asked him to show us where the pilot and co-pilot sit.

“That is where the pilot and the co-pilot sit. It is called the cockpit. Now, take your seats so that we are ready for take off,” he said. The steward showed us how to fasten our seat belts. He told us how high we would be flying and how long it would take.

Taking off was not as comfortable as I had imagined. There was some turbulence. It felt like being in an old matatu on a bumpy road. As we climbed higher, the things on the ground looked smaller. I was a little frightened. After some time, the plane flew smoothly and I was able to relax. I looked out of the tiny window. Things on the ground looked smaller from the air. The shambas looked green and they appeared to form patterns that looked lovely. I will never forget how beautiful the scenery was! I promised myself that when I grow up, I would like to be a pilot.

Then the pilot made an announcement. He said that we would be landing near Lake Bogoria in about ten minutes. We fastened our seat belts again. Soon, the plane started descending and before long the plane was racing down the runway. When it finally came to a stop, we clapped heartily. It had been a really interesting flight.

As we got off the plane, we were welcomed by a tour guide who was to take us around the Lake. We got into a tour van and off we went. We drove slowly to the lake then we got off and walked around admiring the surroundings. The most amazing thing was the sight of the hot springs. There were also many signs around the springs warning people of the dangers of sinking ground. Further down the lake, we saw zebras, antelopes and other wild animals. Afterwards, we had lunch at a hotel near the lake.

As we flew back home, we thanked our father for the outing and asked him to take us to another place during the next holiday. When I looked outside the window, I spotted the ever amazing Lake Nakuru with its flamingoes and I knew that soon we would be landing.

26. From the first sentence we can tell that the family was going to stay for _____ at Lake Bogoria Game Reserve.
- A. two days B. one day
C. several days D. many days
27. What happened before the family got on the plane?
- A. They talked to the pilot
B. They bought their tickets
C. They walked around the airstrip
D. Their tickets were checked
28. In an aeroplane, the cockpit is where
- A. the stewards and stewardesses sit
B. all the passengers sit
C. the cargo is kept and transported
D. pilot and co-pilot sit
29. From the passage, we can say that the taking off was
- A. very enjoyable B. not exciting
C. not enjoyable D. very exciting
30. The word '**turbulence**' is used in the passage to mean
- A. disturbance in the air
B. increase in air pressure
C. confusion in the air
D. shaking in the air
31. Things on the ground looked smaller from the air because
- A. the plane was flying too fast
B. the window was too small
C. the plane made the things shrink
D. the plane was far above the ground
32. Which one of the following appeared to form lovely patterns?
- A. People's farms on the ground
B. The buildings in the airstrip
C. The runway when taking off
D. Sceneries around Lake Bogoria
33. Why do you think it was important to fasten seat belts when taking off and when landing? Because
- A. taking off is not comfortable
B. the plane races so fast on the runway
C. one can be thrown off the seats
D. the other passengers had also done so
34. We know that the writer would like to fly again because
- A. she intends to become a pilot
B. she clapped heartily on landing
C. she enjoyed the flight
D. she fastened her seat belt
35. The **OPPOSITE** of the word '**descending**' as used in the passage is
- A. dropping B. diving
C. racing D. climbing
36. The most memorable scene along the shores of Lake Bogoria was
- A. wild animals B. sandy beaches
C. hot springs D. hot water
37. How many lakes did the writer see?
- A. 1 B. 2
C. 3 D. 4
38. Which one of the following would be the **BEST** title for this story?
- A. A journey to remember
B. All is well that ends well
C. The bumpy flight
D. Becoming a pilot

Read the passage and answer questions 39-50.

Nobody knows where coconut palms first grew. But we know that they grow in the coastal parts of most tropical countries. Sometimes, they are found growing on tiny coral Islands, miles from anywhere! This is because the large husks which surrounds the nut makes it very light so that it can travel on top of the water. Sometimes, coconut fruits drop into the sea from palms growing on the seashore. They then travel, carried by tides and currents, and take root on some far off coast.

The various parts of the coconut palm tree have many uses. The nuts themselves supply food. The milky juice provides a refreshing drink. Beer can be made from the juice of the flower bud. The youngest heart can be cut from the top of the palm tree and makes a good vegetable when it is cooked.

Coconut palm leaves are used to make roofs for houses. This is done often by old people and it provides them with an income. Usually, a roof made of coconut leaves lasts for three or four years depending on whether or not the white ants get into it. Coconut palm leaves are also used for making mats, hats, baskets, brooms and other things.

The shell of the nut, besides making useful drinking cups, can also be used for making fine charcoal. It can further be used for burning instead of wood. The ash from the shell can be used as a fertiliser and also for making soap! The big outside husk gives **coir** fibre. This is important in trade. From this fibre, mats, ropes, brushes and mattresses are made.

The most important of all the products of the coconut palm is coconut oil. The white flesh of the nut is broken into smaller pieces and dried, either in the sun or in some other way. It is then known as copra. Oil is obtained from the copra by pressing it or by boiling it. Nuts for copra making are cut from the palms every three months. Coconut oil is a solid white substance which has a rather **disagreeable smell**. After the oil has been taken out, the rest of the copra can be used as food for cattle. Much of the copra produced in African countries is used locally to make soap.

39. According to the first paragraph, tropical countries
- have tiny coral Islands with coconut palms
 - have coconut palms growing in their coastal parts
 - are proved to be where coconut palms first grew
 - almost all of them have coconut palms along the coast
40. It is **TRUE** to say that coconut palms
- can travel a great distance on water
 - have husks that float on water
 - have roots in some far off coasts
 - can be carried away by tides and currents
41. From paragraph two we learn that coconut palm
- has parts useful in many ways
 - is a source of refreshing drink
 - can be used as a vegetable
 - has nuts that supply us with food
42. From which part of the coconut palm tree is beer made?
- Flower buds
 - The milky juice
 - Flower bud juice
 - The nuts
43. The making of roofing materials from coconut palm leaves is done by the
- old men
 - old people at all times
 - old women only
 - old people in many cases
44. When white ants get into a roof made of coconut palm leaves, the roof
- collapses immediately
 - will last for four years
 - may collapse before three years
 - will be standing even after four years
45. Other than making roofs the leaves are used in making
- roofing materials, hats and mats
 - mats, baskets and hats
 - baskets, fibre and hats
 - ropes, mats and baskets
46. Which one of the following is **NOT** got from the coconut shell?
- Wood
 - Soap
 - Drinking cups
 - Fertilisers
47. The word '**coir**' as used in the passage can **BEST** be replaced with
- straight
 - hairy
 - stiff
 - brown
48. What is copra?
- Small pieces of dried white flesh of the nut
 - Nuts cut from palms after every three months
 - White flesh of the nut dried in the sun
 - Oil obtained from the nut
49. The phrase '**... disagreeable smell...**' as used in the passage can **BEST** mean
- strange smell
 - unique smell
 - unpleasant smell
 - unusual smell
50. The **BEST** title for this passage would be
- Origin of the coconut fruit
 - Importance of the coconut fruit
 - Source of coconut oil
 - Uses of coconut palm