

BARINGO PRE-MOCK EXAMS
STANDARD EIGHT - YEAR 2019
SECTION B: ENGLISH: LANGUAGE

TIME: 1 1/2 HRS. 40 MINS.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question paper and a separate answer sheet. The question paper contains 50 questions.
2. Do any necessary rough work in this paper.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in this question paper.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use an ordinary pencil only.
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 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:

27. Select the correct word(s) to fill in the blank spaces

Tonny's mother _____ typhoid.

- A. died with
- B. died from
- C. died of
- D. died for

The correct answer is (C) (died of)

On the answer sheet:

11 [A] [B] [C] [D] 21 [A] [B] [C] [D] 23 [A] [B] [C] [D] 25 [A] [B] [C] [D] 27 [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the Fifth set, 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 50 Printed Questions.

TURN OVER

From question 1 -15 choose the best answer for each blank space from the choices given

There was a minister ____ 1 ____ Education and a very poor man ____ 2 ____ Kirimbis. Everyday, he ____ 3 ____ at 12.00 p.m. By this time, all the women in the village ____ 4 ____ to the river, fetched water and came back. They would have prepared breakfast for their families. The blacksmiths would be at their ____ 5 ____ while the farmer ____ 6 ____ be in the forest ____ 7 ____ herbs for his ____ 8 ____ . Kirimbis would yawn ____ 9 ____ and say, "why hurry? I have the whole day to ____ 10 ____ . I will visit my neighbour for ____ 11 ____ cup of porridge. Then, I will proceed to the market place."

But his neighbour knew him too well. He ____ 12 ____ gave him ____ 13 ____ food. The women always ____ 14 ____ him to marry so that he could ask for food from his wife. At this Kirimbis could only say, "The beautiful ones are not yet born. I will marry when I want." ____ 15 ____ he went around looking for homes where there would be a wedding or a funeral .Would you like to be Kirimbis?

	A	B	C	D
1.	for	of	from	in
2.	by name	named	by the name	namely
3.	woke up	wakes up	woken up	awakes up
4.	would go	will have gone	had gone	would have gone
5.	workshop	smithy	factory	work place
6.	would	should	will	might
7.	looking for	looking at	looking with	looking by
8.	career	trade	livelihood	industry
9.	loudly	aloud	silently	in whisper
10.	me	mine	myself	self
11.	the	some	a little	a
12.	never	always	sometimes	frequently
13.	some	any	a few	a little
14.	ordered	commanded	requested	asked
15.	after that	because of that	so that	before that

For questions 16- 20, choose the most correct spelt word or correct sentence.

16. A. Suprise B. Repeation
C. Pronunciation D. Repetition
17. Mother please, can you buy for me a _____
want to write some short important notes.
A. Dairy B. Daily
C. Dially D. Diary
18. Our _____ was in school.
A. principle B. principal
C. pupils D. ground men
19. If I had the time _____
A. I should visit my sister.
B. I would visit my sister
C. I could visit my sister
D. I might visit my sister.
20. It was not until dusk _____
A. When the choir returned to school
B. As the choir returned to school
C. That the choir returned to school
D. Since the choir returned to school

For question 21 -22 replace the underlined phrases with the alternative choice.

21. He has put up with the most cruel treatment
A. Received B. Denied
C. Accepted D. Managed
22. She turned down the offer of the job.
A. Accepted B. Opted
B. Refused D. Obtained

In questions 23 - 25, one of the word is a general term which includes the other three. Select that best word in each case.

23. A. Fuel B. Parafin
C. Wood D. Charcoal
24. A. Saw B. Chisel
C. Plane D. Tool
25. A. Fish B. Meat
C. Beef D. Chicken

Read the passage and answer question 26 - 38

Many people take sodas and yet have never stopped to think what is in them. Well, may be they should. The manufactures of soft drinks use little qualities of a chemical- ethylene glycol, popularly known as anti-freeze in the drinks. This chemical prevents water from freezing out the normal temperature of 0°C. This effect means that the drink can remain even down to level -4°C or -50°C. They refer to this as "really chill" The chemical, ethylene glycol, is a slow poison. If a person drinks four litres of soda, **this would be their last drink.**

Furthermore, manufacturers use carbon dioxide in liquid form to preserve the drinks. After a soda drinking contest at a university in India, the winner who had downed eight bottles, fainted on the spot. The reason was that there was too much carbon dioxide in his blood. Needless to say, sodas were banned in the particular institution as a result. No one would advise anybody to drink carbon dioxide.

For most soft drinks the acid level measures around 3 - 4 on the acidity scale. This amount of acidity is strong enough to dissolve bones and teeth. In one experiment, a famous brand of cola dissolved a whole broken tooth after ten days. Soft drinks contain no nutritional value. On the contrary, they have a high sugar content, carbon and phosphoric acid , a variety of chemicals, flavourings and colourings.

The practices of taking cold drinks after a meal is particularly not advisable. Our body needs at least a temperature of 37°C for the digestive enzymes to function. The temperature of cold drinks is close to 0°C. This will reduce the effectiveness of the enzymes, thus making digestion difficult. Instead of the food getting digested, it becomes fermented. The fermented food produces gases, decays and become toxic. It gets absorbed by the intestines, circulates in the blood streams and carried to the whole body. Hence toxic substances collect in other parts of the body causing a variety of diseases.

People may not stop drinking sodas altogether but they can reduce the amount they take or switch to alternatives. Fresh juices and plain water are healthful and people should be encouraged to get used to them early in life. By the way, artificial juices (squashes) found in shops are no better than sodas. It takes a certain amount of **courage** to say no but everybody will eventually be glad that they took the healthier option.

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| <p>26. "..... this would be their last drink" means the person</p> <p>A. Die as a result
B. Be poisoned slowly
C. Be very full
D. Not want another soda</p> <p>27. The word "downed" as used in the passage means</p> <p>A. finish B. drank
C. put down D. knocked down.</p> <p>28. The first paragraph suggests that people should</p> <p>A. think seriously as they drink sodas
B. drink sodas and milk
C. think about the contents of soda
D. Drink sodas as they think</p> <p>29. Manufactures of soft drink use ethylene glycol to keep the drink</p> <p>A. for long time
B. from getting chilly
C. for a long time
D. liquid below 0°C</p> <p>30. The university in India banned sodas in the institution because they did not want students to</p> <p>A. Take carbon dioxide
B. Take sodas
C. Faint after drinking
D. Have soda drinking contests.</p> | <p>31. What does the word "courage" as used in the passage means?</p> <p>A. Strength B. Capability
C. Bravely D. Determination</p> <p>32. According to the writer.....</p> <p>A. fresh juices and plain water are healthy
B. we cannot stop drinking soda even if we wanted to.
C. people should stop drinking soda
D. a little soda is not completely bad for health.</p> <p>33. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about soft drink? They have</p> <p>A. nutritional value
B. flavouring and colouring.
C. a variety of acids
D. many chemicals</p> <p>34. The writer suggests that artificial juices are</p> <p>A. also to be avoided
B. found only in shops
C. worse than sodas
D. made from special fruits.</p> <p>35. Why is taking cold drinks after meals not advisable according to the passage?</p> <p>A. They disturb the process of digestion
B. The body temperature is lowered
C. Digestive enzymes can only be functional at 37°C.
D. They ferment the food.</p> |
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36. The broken tooth dissolved because
- A. it was too weak to stay in cola
 - B. this was only an experiment
 - C. the acidity in the cola was very high
 - D. it had stayed in the cola for ten days
37. What major problems does fermented food caused in the body?
- A. It affects the circulation of blood.
 - B. It produces various gases
 - C. It goes to all parts of the body
 - D. It leads to poor health.
38. The soft drink contains the following, which one is **NOT**?
- A. Carbon dioxide
 - B. Nutritional values
 - C. Chemicals
 - D. High sugar content.
39. What is the BEST title of the passage?
- A. Chemical problem
 - B. Problems caused by taking sodas
 - C. Nutritional values
 - D. How to avoid sodas

Read the passage and answer question 40- 50

Prevention, rather than control, remains so far the biggest saviour from malaria. When they say that prevention is better than cure, they most likely have the prevention against this problem in mind.

Prevention of malaria disease encompasses a variety of measures which may protect against infections or against the development of disease in infected individuals. Measures that protect infections are directed against the vector mosquitoes and can be classified either as personal protection aimed at protecting individuals or households against infective bites or transmissions control aiming at reducing the risk of malaria to entire communities of populations.

Measures for protecting against disease without preventing infection include immunization, which is still at the experimental stage. But the efficacy of all preventive measures is highly dependent on the incidence of malaria disease and its effects.

For personal protection a degree of individual and collective protection can be obtained by a variety of means. They include protective clothing, repellent and insecticide impregnated bed-nets among others. Mosquito nets, have, for example, been used for centuries to protect people against biting insects. But though they have been used widely, it is the advent of mosquito net impregnated with insecticide repellent that have really become a part of malaria prevention and control.

The nets acts as sectors of insecticides which they require for square metre of net. Impregnated mosquito nets are used widely in China and Asia but they are yet to find their way effectively in Africa. Prevention by immunization against malaria may become possible in the future although some vaccines have been tested in the field. They are still at an early stage of development.

40. The saying "prevention is better than cure" means
- We do not need a cure for disease
 - It is good to prevent the spread of a disease
 - It is cheaper and more preferable to control the spread of a disease than treating it.
 - A cure is better than prevention
41. In the passage the word 'Saviour' refers to
- The messiah
 - healer
 - Redeemer
 - Safety
42. Measures against the prevention of malaria are protection against
- Infection by mosquitoes
 - Infections by mosquitoes are against the development of disease.
 - Disease in the infected people
 - Development of disease in the infected people
43. Protection against infection is directed
- Against the mosquitoes
 - At an individual
 - Against household
 - Against bites
44. What is an "insecticide"?
- A chemical which kills insects
 - A chemical that repels insects
 - A chemical that treats those infected with malaria
 - A treatment for disease
45. In the passage the word "impregnated" means
- Swollen
 - Pregnant
 - Heavy
 - Soaked
46. Which one of the following is **NOT** a measure for personal protection against malaria?
- Insecticide Impregnated bed nets
 - Protective clothes
 - Killing vector mosquitoes
 - Repellents
47. Mosquito nets really began to be used to prevent and control malaria
- After they had been used for centuries
 - When they were widely used
 - When they protected people against biting insects
 - When they reached Africa
48. Which part of the plant makes insecticides?
- Pyrethrum
 - Sisal
 - Pyrethrin
 - Sun flower
49. Immunization against malaria
- Has become possible
 - Is likely to become possible
 - Shall become possible
 - Would have become possible
50. An appropriate title for this passage is
- The danger of malaria.
 - The advantages of mosquito nets.
 - Prevention against malaria.
 - A cure for malaria.