

CLASS 8 ENGLISH

END TERM 1 2020

Read the passage which contains 15 blank spaces. Choose the best choices given to fill in the blanks.

They ____1____ my hands and ____2____ me ____3____ the forest. It was wet and ____4____ and the smell of ____5____ things hung in air. An owl ____6____. I was terrified. I feared owls. I ____7____ always heard strange stories about owls and I did not like most of it. Then I saw snakes. I had never seen so many snakes in ____8____ life. I hesitated. One of the men ____9____ at me, "Walk! I say Walk!" He ____10____ me so much ____11____ I stumbled, but before I ____12____ the ground I felt his strong arms holding and lifting me up. He made long ____13____ as he followed the path leading to a big house that stood in a ____14____ clearing in the middle of the forest.

One of the men used a remote-control unit to open the ____15____ gate, which slid smoothly sideways to reveal a magnificent house.

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|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. held | B. hold | C. holds | D. holding |
| 2. A. drugged | B. dragged | C. draged | D. drag |
| 3. A. over | B. on | C. through | D. besides |
| 4. A. damp | B. dumb | C. damped | D. damp |
| 5. A. rotting | B. flying | C. visible | D. solid |
| 6. A. purred | B. hooted | C. cried | D. barked |
| 7. A. am | B. was | C. had | D. has |
| 8. A. our | B. their | C. theirs | D. my |
| 9. A. whispers | B. said | C. searched | D. shouted |
| 10. A. frightened | B. worried | C. frightened | D. feared |
| 11. A. than | B. that | C. when | D. until |
| 12. A. hit | B. fell | C. touch | D. saw |
| 13. A. footprints | B. strides | C. trails | D. jump |
| 14. A. fast | B. enormous | C. vast | D. enlarged |
| 15. A. steal | B. still | C. steell | D. steel |

In questions 16-18, choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank spaces

16. She hardly _____ wears a skirt.
A. often B. ever
C. never D. always
17. That is the boy _____ mother is contesting for the parliamentary seat.
A. whose B. whom
C. who D. which
18. She hasn't had any lunch, _____?
A. had she B. has she
C. hasn't she D. hadn't she

In questions 19-21, choose the alternative that means the opposite of underlined word.

19. They are really industrious.
A. hardworking B. lazy
C. careful D. clever
20. She intentionally poured ink on Kamau's book.
A. purposely B. accidentally
C. carelessly D. willingly
21. The man is known for his bravery.
A. kindness B. pride
C. cowardice D. strength

In questions 22 and 23, rearrange the sentences to form a sensible paragraph.

22. i) snakes hissing ii) all we could hear
iii) croaking and iv) were the frogs
A. ii, iv, iii, i B. iv, iii, i, ii
C. i, ii, iv, iii D. ii, iv, i, iii

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23. i) Everything seemed to go round and round and I fell unconscious.
ii) When I regained consciousness, I was in some strange place
iii) One evening, I was walking on a deserted path when I heard heavy footsteps behind me
iv) No sooner had I turned to check than I was hit hard on the head
- A. ii, iii, iv, i B. i, ii, iii, iv
C. iii, iv, i, ii D. iv, i, iii, ii

For questions 24-25, choose the best alternative

24. There is _____ sugar left in there.
A. any B. many
C. some D. few
25. Close the door behind you, _____?
A. won't you
B. will you
C. shall you
D. can't you

Read the following passage and answer questions 26-38.

I once had a neighbour who was a carpenter. Peter's work was outstanding. So everyone came to him when they wanted furniture. Therefore, Peter always had a lot of work and was very busy. Because his business did well, his family was assured of a steady income and a comfortable life.

Peter's firstborn was a daughter called Lavender. Lavender did very well in school and her father was very proud of her. Although there wasn't any female carpenter in their village, Peter had wanted his daughter to take after him.

However, Lavender's thoughts were different. She thought her father's occupation was for uneducated people. It was dirty work and did not require a lot of brains. She dreamt of working in a big office and driving a big car. She wanted to live in a big house and be highly educated and respected in the country. This she couldn't be if she spent her time in her father's workshop. She never enjoyed watching her father at work. No one could convince her that being a village carpenter was good.

Eventually, Lavender finished her secondary school and hoped to get a job. It was almost the same time that her father died. After the death of Lavender's father, the family became very poor. Now, the whole family expected Lavender to provide for them. She did not have any job. Her mother pleaded with her to take over the workshop.

Lavender went to the workshop one day, but there was nothing she could do. She looked at all the tools the way a child who has never been to school looks at a book. She also needed to make a bed but did she have the ability to use her book knowledge to teach herself carpentry? She made up her mind. She would do whatever it took to save her father's workshop and her family from starvation.

26. Why did many people get their furniture from Peter's workshop?
A. He was a good neighbour
B. There was no other carpenter in the village
C. He made good furniture
D. He knew how to be a good parent

27. What assurance did his business give to his family?
A. A lot of work and rest
B. A good business and many customers
C. A lot of comfort and peace
D. A reliable income and comfortable life

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28. Which of the following statements is true about Peter's family?
A. Peter had only one daughter
B. Lavender had no sisters
C. Lavender was Peter's first born
D. Lavender had an elder brother
29. Which of these statements is false?
A. Carpentry was for uneducated people
B. Lavender was not interested in carpentry
C. Peter wanted his daughter to become a carpenter
D. Lavender thought carpentry was for uneducated people
30. What does "She dreamt of working in a big office" mean?
A. She was educated
B. She had planned to open a big business
C. She hoped to work in a big office
D. She was already working in a big office
31. What word can effectively replace the word 'occupation' as used in the story?
A. Duty
B. Role
C. Work
D. Hobby
32. What does the word 'respected' mean as used in the story?
A. Feared
B. Loved
C. Honoured
D. Popular
33. Lavender's father was proud of her because she was
A. wealthy
B. brave
C. bright
D. honest
34. Who could have convinced Lavender that carpentry was good?
A. Her neighbours
B. No one
C. Her father
D. Her teachers
35. Did Lavender get a job immediately after secondary school?
A. Yes
B. Not a good one
C. No
D. May be
36. What happened that changed her family's life?
A. The loss of a job
B. The passing on of her father
C. Expansion of the carpentry business
D. Lack of money for school fees
37. Why did her family become very poor?
A. Nobody was educated
B. The workshop was not operational
C. They were mourning
D. They were very many
38. What does the last sentence in the passage suggest?
A. Lavender had lost hope
B. Lavender was determined to find a solution
C. Lavender made some furniture
D. The family would starve to death

Read the passage below and use it to answer questions 39-50

The wildebeests also called gnus or wildebees belong to the same group as antelopes, cattle, goats, sheep and other even-toed horned animals. There are two types of wildebeests both native to Africa. The black wildebeest or white-tailed gnu and the blue wildebeest or brindled gnu.

Fossils record suggests these two species diverged (became different) about one million years ago, resulting in a Northern and a Southern species. The blue wildebeest remained in the original range and changed very little from the ancestral species, while the black wildebeest changed more in order to adapt to its open grassland habitat in the South. The most obvious way of differentiating them is their colouring and the way horns are shaped.

In East Africa, the blue wildebeest is the most abundant big game species and some populations perform an annual migration to new grazing grounds but the black wildebeest is merely nomadic. Breeding in both take place over a short period of time at the end of the rainy season and the calves are soon active and are able to move with the herd. Nevertheless, some fall prey to large carnivores.

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Wildebeests often graze in mixed herds with zebras which gives increased awareness of potential predators. They are also alert to the warning signals emitted by other animals such as baboons.

Wildebeests are a tourist attraction but compete with domesticated livestock for pasture and are sometimes blamed by farmers for transferring diseases and parasites to their cattle. Some illegal hunting goes on but the population trend is fairly stable.

39. Which one of the following words is an antonym of the word 'native' as used in the passage?
- A. Indigenous B. Home
C. Inhabitant D. Foreign
40. It is true to say that
- A. for one million years, the wildebeests have not undergone any change.
B. the blue wildebeests changed to adapt to their habitat.
C. it is easy to identify the gnus by observing their horns.
D. wildebeests are widely found in West and North Africa.
41. Where does the writer get information about how species of wildebeests diverged?
- A. From the libraries.
B. Excavation of remains of early animals.
C. From explorers' diaries.
D. Observing of the animals colour.
42. We can say that blue wildebeest is
- A. the largest group of animals in East Africa
B. the most populous animal of its kind in East Africa
C. the rarest migratory animal in East Africa
D. the most changed group of the wildebeest
43. Which one of the following characteristics is similar to both types of the gnus?
- A. Colour
B. Horns
C. Breeding
D. Migration
44. Which of these statements about the calves is true?
- A. They are born after a rainy season.
B. They are able to move immediately they are born.
C. They are quite big at birth.
D. Their colour blends that of the environment.
45. It is a usual thing to
- A. find the black wildebeests migrating
B. find the wildebeests breeding before the rainy season
C. find wildebeests grazing among other herbivores
D. find a wildebeest grazing alone
46. Some animals such as baboons are
- A. helpful to the wildebeests
B. the same family with the wildebeests
C. predators of the wildebeests
D. migrating just like the wildebeests
47. Which one of the following shows how wildebeests are important?
- A. They lead to human wildlife conflict.
B. They spread diseases and parasites
C. They hunt dangerous wild animals
D. They attract tourists
48. Hunting of wildebeests
- A. has brought about decrease in the population of gnus
B. has led to the extinction of the wildebeests
C. has not really affected the population of the wildebeests
D. has led to arrest of many poachers
49. A predator
- A. preys on other animals.
B. feeds on herbs.
C. lives among the wildebeests.
D. is a migratory animals.
50. The best title for this passage is
- A. Wildebeests migration.
B. The wildebeests of Africa.
C. Wildebeests and other animals.
D. The blue wildebeests.