

## Class 8 mid-term 1 August 2021 English

**Read the passage below. It contains blank spaces numbered 1 to 15. For each blank space, choose the best answer from the choice.**

Probably, most of the people you know own some kind of insurance. They have 1 insurance 2 things of value which they own such as 3. They have also insured their lives 4 life is not a thing they own. Insurance is a way of 5 yourself and your family 6 some of the 7 that are always present but 8. If something insured is lost, for example, if an insured house burns down, the insurance 9 pays the owner an amount of money to compensate 10 the loss.

Insurance cannot and does not 11 all the loss that may be caused. 12, it 13 provide a money benefit which 14 the 15 of a loss.

- |                               |                               |                             |                           |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <p>1. A. acquired</p>         | <p>B. put</p>                 | <p>C. bought</p>            | <p>D. set</p>             |
| <p>2. A. for</p>              | <p>B. on</p>                  | <p>C. in</p>                | <p>D. of</p>              |
| <p>3. A. food and clothes</p> | <p>B. shoes and jewellery</p> | <p>C. cars and children</p> | <p>D. houses and cars</p> |
| <p>4. A. though</p>           | <p>B. but</p>                 | <p>C. and</p>               | <p>D. yet</p>             |
| <p>5. A. protection</p>       | <p>B. guarding</p>            | <p>C. shielding</p>         | <p>D. protecting</p>      |
| <p>6. A. from</p>             | <p>B. against</p>             | <p>C. beside</p>            | <p>D. besides</p>         |
| <p>7. A. danger</p>           | <p>B. calamity</p>            | <p>C. risks</p>             | <p>D. risk</p>            |
| <p>8. A. impeccable</p>       | <p>B. vulnerable</p>          | <p>C. unpredictable</p>     | <p>D. predictable</p>     |
| <p>9. A. company</p>          | <p>B. agency</p>              | <p>C. farm</p>              | <p>D. agent</p>           |
| <p>10. A. from</p>            | <p>B. in</p>                  | <p>C. at</p>                | <p>D. for</p>             |
| <p>11. A. deny</p>            | <p>B. replace</p>             | <p>C. pay</p>               | <p>D. provide</p>         |
| <p>12. A. However</p>         | <p>B. Nonetheless</p>         | <p>C. So</p>                | <p>D. Nevertheless</p>    |
| <p>13. A. does</p>            | <p>B. can't</p>               | <p>C. doesn't</p>           | <p>D. never</p>           |
| <p>14. A. loosen</p>          | <p>B. easens</p>              | <p>C. lessens</p>           | <p>D. diminish</p>        |
| <p>15. A. problems</p>        | <p>B. hardships</p>           | <p>C. size</p>              | <p>D. nature</p>          |

**For questions 16 to 18, choose the word that can best replace the underlined words.**

16. The food is not fit to be eaten.  
 A. inedible                      B. rotten  
 C. eatable                        D. stale
17. Mr. Wanyonyi has a small garden full of orange, pear and mango trees.  
 A. yard  
 B. horticulture  
 C. plantation  
 D. orchard
18. During our trip, we visited a place where bees are kept.  
 A. aquarium                      B. aviary  
 C. apiary                         D. hive

**For question 19 and 20, choose the best alternative to complete the sentences.**

19. Few pupils have paid for the trip,  
 A. haven't they?  
 B. have they?  
 C. isn't it?  
 D. hadn't they?
20. Messi often scores goals in football,  
 A. does he?                      B. did he?  
 C. doesn't he?                  D. didn't he?

**For question 21, choose the alternative that means the opposite of the underlined word.**

21. Many local tourists have been to the coast.  
 A. native                         B. domestic  
 C. foreign                        D. indigenous

*Stay Safe - Wash your hands and...*

For questions 22 and 23, select the sentence that means the same as the one underlined.

22. This road is almost deserted.  
A. There are few people on this road.  
B. Nobody passes on this road.  
C. There is hardly anyone on this road.  
D. Many people pass on this road.
23. "Peter, what is wrong with you?" asked Tim.  
A. Peter asked Tim what is wrong with him.  
B. Tim asked Peter what was wrong with you.  
C. Tim asked Peter what was wrong with him.  
D. Peter was asked what is wrong with Tim.

For question 24 and 25, choose the sentence which is correctly punctuated.

24. A. Chinedu, the boy in a black shirt, is a Nigerian.  
B. Chinedu, the boy, in a black shirt is a Nigerian.  
C. Chinedu the boy in a black shirt is a Nigerian.  
D. Chinedu the boy in a black shirt, is a Nigerian.
25. A. "When you left," said Mary, "The guests arrived."  
B. "When you left," said Mary. "The guests arrived."  
C. "When you left," Said Mary, "the guests arrived."  
D. "When you left," said Mary, "the guests arrived."

Read the passage below and answer questions 26 to 38.

Mikaela was too unwell to do anything. The disturbing question on her mind as she sat on a low stool outside her mother's house was, "Do I tell them now that I have it?"

She was referring to her two sons, Mark and Mike, who were five and three respectively. The lads were playing near the cowshed, not far from where Mikaela was. It was about ten o'clock in the morning and the sun shone brightly on the hilly village. As she listened to her children calling to each other and laughing heartily in their game, the pain she had was not just physical. It was an intense feeling of guilt that wretched her heart. What would become of her children when she was gone? Would they continue with their studies? It was quite disappointing that they would suffer the hardest blow despite their innocence.

The question on her mind persisted. But how does a mother tell her children that she has a strange disease? The disease that has claimed many lives in the village. The disease that was taking her away from her sons. It would not be easy for them to understand. However much she didn't like telling them, she knew that they would eventually know. After all, they had to know that mummy was living on borrowed time. Her body was too weak to fight any disease. She was emaciated. She felt it would be unfair to heap the responsibility of breaking the news on her ageing mother who had invited her to live with her and her sons.

The two boys knew that mummy had been sick for a long time. They were sure she would recover soon since she was taking a lot of medicines lately. Besides, there was always a reassuring smile on her face. A smile that meant all was well or so, they thought. Mark and Mike helped their mother as much as they could. They told her nice stories and often fed her when she was too weak to use cutlery.

As if sailing in the same boat, Mikaela's mother appeared. She read Mikaela's face and mind, then called Mark and Mike. "Mummy has something to tell you. Would you like to be strong and take it positively? Everything will be alright."

With tears drenching her face, Mikaela said with great difficulty, "I won't be able to live long, sons, I am suffering from an incurable disease." She wanted to say more but could not as she was choked with emotion. She could do nothing but cry. That night, she fell into a coma and never woke up.

26. According to the first paragraph, it is true to say that Mikaela,  
A. was upset.  
B. was physically weak.  
C. didn't know what to do.  
D. had a lot of problems.

27. Mark and Mike  
A. had no idea that their mother was sick.  
B. were always inseparable.  
C. never went far from their mother.  
D. often proved helpful to their mother.

28. As Mikaela watched her children play, she  
 A. felt disappointed in herself.  
 B. felt proud of them.  
 C. kept thinking about their fate.  
 D. cried bitterly.
29. “...it was quite disappointing that they would suffer the hardest blow...” shows that Mike and Mark would  
 A. experience some difficulty in the future.  
 B. be disappointed upon learning the truth.  
 C. have nowhere to live.  
 D. not get a chance to pursue their studies.
30. What question persisted on Mikaela’s mind?  
 A. When she should tell her sons the truth.  
 B. Why she had to die.  
 C. What would become of her sons.  
 D. Whether or not to tell her sons about her condition.
31. According to the passage, the disease that Mikaela was suffering from  
 A. was HIV/AIDS.  
 B. was known to all and sundry.  
 C. had rendered her mentally unfit.  
 D. had killed other people in the village.
32. The phrase ‘mummy was living on borrowed time’ implies that Mikaela  
 A. was bound to die.  
 B. was seriously ill.  
 C. hadn’t got any medication.  
 D. was just about to face her death.
33. According to Mike and Mark, their mother  
 A. was almost fully recovered.  
 B. would be with them for a long time.  
 C. needed serious medical attention  
 D. first needed love and attention.
34. Why do you think there was always a smile on Mikaela’s face?  
 A. She was probably pretending to be happy.  
 B. She did not have much to think about.  
 C. Her children didn’t know how serious her condition was.  
 D. Her own mother ensured she was comfortable.
35. The word **emaciated** has been underlined in the story. It means  
 A. troubled                      B. plump  
 C. thin                              D. wrinkled
36. Why did Mikaela’s mother call Mark and Mike? She  
 A. knew they were eager to know the truth.  
 B. wanted them to know about their mother’s condition.  
 C. thought Mikaela was ready to tell them the truth.  
 D. had seen her daughter suffering a lot.
37. Mikaela was drenched in tears **mainly** because  
 A. she was in great pain.  
 B. her heart went out to her children.  
 C. she was rather weak  
 D. she knew that the time had come.
38. Which sentence **best** summarises the last paragraph?  
 A. Mikaela got into a comma when talking to her children.  
 B. Mikaela managed to tell her children everything.  
 C. Mikaela broke down while talking to her children.  
 D. Mark and Mike were affected by what they were told.

**Read the following passage and answer questions 39 to 50.**

A festival or a gala is an event ordinarily staged by a community celebrating some unique aspects of the community and its traditions, often marked to meet specific purposes especially in regard to commemoration and thanksgiving. They are associated with celebrating and may also provide entertainment which was particularly important to local communities before the advent of mass produced entertainment.

A music festival is a festival which is oriented towards music that is sometimes presented with a theme such as music genre, nationality or locality of musicians or holiday. They are commonly held outdoors and are often inclusive of other attractions such as food and merchandise vending, performance art and social activities. Many festivals are annual or repeated in intervals. Some are organised as profit concerts and others are benefits for a specific cause.

Another type of music festival is the educative type organised annually in local communities regionally or nationally. Entrants perform prepared pieces in the presence of an audience which includes competitors. The essential feature of this type of festival is that each participant receives verbal or written feedback from a qualified professional adjudicator - someone who they might never meet in any other way. They usually receive certificates classified according to merit and some may win trophies. The important aspect is that participants can learn from one another. Such festivals aim to provide a friendly and supportive platform for musicians to share in the excitement of making music for many. They provide a bridge between lessons and examinations and performing confidently in public.

39. From the first paragraph, we learn all the following **except**
- culture and traditions of a community are brought in galas.
  - In a festival, outstanding aspects of a community are displayed.
  - a festival can also be referred to as a gala.
  - festivals are only marked and celebrated locally.
40. Which one of the following is **not** a reason for staging a gala?
- Bringing back past important memories.
  - Entertaining.
  - Marking local and national days.
  - Thanksgiving.
41. The following can be used as themes for music festivals. Which one **cannot**?
- A certain holiday.
  - Musicians' locality.
  - Nationality of the audience.
  - The type of music.
42. Which one of the following is **least** associated with festivals?
- Commemoration
  - Adventure
  - Thanksgiving
  - Entertainment
43. Which one of the following is **not true** in regards to music festivals?
- It is oriented towards music.
  - Must not necessarily be held indoors.
  - They normally have specific themes.
  - They are just for entertainment.
44. According to the passage, most music festivals are held
- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. yearly      | B. monthly      |
| C. fortnightly | D. twice a year |
45. In case of outdoor performances, all the following can be carried out but **not**
- social activities.
  - product displaying.
  - vending of merchandise.
  - live performances.
46. Which one of the following statements is **true** according to the passage?
- All music festivals are profit making.
  - Some festivals can be held more than once in a year.
  - No music festival attracts merchandise vending.
  - Music festivals have benefits for specific cases.
47. According to the passage, educative music festivals are **not** held
- internationally
  - locally
  - regionally
  - nationally
48. Which one of the following **least** describes educative music festivals?
- Participants receive feedbacks.
  - There must be a qualified adjudicator.
  - Participants receive certificates
  - Provides entertainment to local communities.
49. Music festivals help performers build their
- character
  - confidence
  - self responsibility
  - self control
50. The **best** title for this passage is
- Music festivals.
  - Festivals.
  - Educative festivals.
  - Music concerts.