

CLASS 8 MID TERM 3 2021

ENGLISH

Read the passage and choose the best words to complete the blank spaces numbered 1- 15

Chelagat _____ 1 _____ the table for supper just before _____ 2 _____ in
 _____ 3 _____ ramshackle house necessitated by the _____ 4 _____ marking the onset of
 winter. She had barely _____ 5 _____ to invite her father for supper _____ 6 _____ she met a gang of
 _____ 7 _____ who _____ 8 _____ her _____ 9 _____ disappeared with her.

The peasant farmer could not raise the _____ 10 _____ demanded by the kidnappers. What
 a terrible ordeal that was _____ 11 _____. The MCA of his ward that came to his _____ 12 _____
 _____ 13 _____ the challenges he underwent. As a matter of _____ 14 _____ , a politician
 _____ 15 _____ built a good rapport with his electors.

- | | A. | B. | C. | D. |
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| 1. | laid | lay | lain | lie |
| 2. | dawn | evening | twilight | night |
| 3. | they | there | this | their |
| 4. | floods | downpour | hurricane | thunder |
| 5. | go | went | gone | came |
| 6. | than | that | when | but also |
| 7. | abductors | thieves | thugs | robbers |
| 8. | covered | gagged | masked | caned |
| 9. | furthermore | though | but | and |
| 10. | award | price | revenue | ransom |
| 11. | . | ! | ? | : |
| 12. | aid | support | betrayal | death |
| 13. | though | but | despite | nevertheless |
| 14. | truth | fact | reality | view |
| 15. | would | can | may | should |

For questions 16-18, replace the underlined words with one word from the alternative given.

16. The master- of- ceremonies distributed the **printed showing plans of events.**
A. schedule B. record
C. programme D. notice
17. His voice was not **loud enough to be heard.**
A. inaudible B. inedible
C. quit D. louder
18. The minister **used the public funds in unauthorized way.**
A. corrupted money B. bribed
C. frauded D. embezzled

Complete the following sentences using the most suitable word.

19. Onyango hardly comes to school _____ ?
A. doesn't he B. does he
C. isn't he D. hadn't he
20. Close the door _____ ?
A. won't you B. shall you
C. will you D. do you

21. Fry is to fried as dirty is to _____
A. dirtifying B. dirty
C. dirtied D. dirtified
22. The coach bought a _____ jacket.
A. baggy brown leather
B. brown leather baggy
C. brown baggy leather
D. baggy leather brown
23. The referee blew _____ whistle
A. green small plastic
B. plastic small green
C. plastic green small
D. small green plastic

For questions 24, select the best alternative according to the instructions given

24. When arranged, the words below make a sentence. Which one comes forth in the sentence?
YOU ME TO PEN GIVE A PROMISED
A. TO B. A
C. GIVE D. PEN
25. You should arrange yourself in a line, not just
A. anyhowly B. anyway
C. anyhow D. anywhere

Read the following passage and then answer questions that follows 26- 38.

Marioshoni as Waiyaki's school was called, was well known in the country. Already it had a history. It had been Waiyaki's idea and even now, he could not understand fully how his idea had born fruits so quickly. He saw it as something beyond himself, something arranged by fate. Events had followed even in quick succession, quickening the rhythm of life in the hills

His father's death had almost numbed him. He could not tell why but Chege's death, though not unexpected, came as a shock to him. It seemed unfair that Chege should have died at that particular time. He should have lived a little longer, Waiyaki had gone on like a man drugged not knowing what to think or do. He had all of a sudden become a grown man. He was now on his own. It was while he was on this mood that the idea of schools came to him. But what could he do; he being so young? And what had happened meant that he could not go to school himself. His time to work and serve the school had come.

Waiyaki regarded starting schools through a self-help efforts as a kind of a mission, it was a vision which he followed with hope and passion. He travelled from ridge, all over the country of the sleeping lions. He found willing people. Yes the bridges were beginning to awake. The trees, birds and the paths he trod, all knew him, knew a man determined to serve his country.

Schools sprung like mushrooms. Often a school was nothing more than a shed hurriedly thatched with grass. This work of building together was a tribute to the people's way of co-operation. It was a determination to have something of their own making, fired by their own imagination.

The schools were overflowing with children, hungry for education. A class held many children crammed together. Their teachers, any who could be grabbed from Siriana, sat in front and the expectant little eyes looked upon them, wanting to drink this learning. And mothers and fathers waited expecting their children to come home full of learning and wisdom. People would feel more proud, very proud when a son or daughter came in the evening clutching exercise books and pencils.

The children caught the enthusiasm of their parent. Perhaps they saw they were the hope and the glory of the society. Waiyaki was the headteacher of Marioshoni. He went there in the morning and went back home in the evening. It was nearly all like that. He liked it. The walk gave him time to think about many problems connected with education. He wanted to do a lot for all and serve faithfully. He was proud of his small role he had played in awakening the hills.

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| <p>26. From the first sentence, we can tell that Waiyaki's school was
A. popular B. famous
C. special D. historical</p> <p>27. The expression 'in quick session' means:
A. things happened rapidly one after the other
B. many events were quickly witnessed
C. the rhythm of life changed suddenly
D. an event taking place before another ends</p> <p>28. Which statement best explains how Waiyaki felt after his father's death?
A. Sad and unhappy
B. Confused and angry
C. Fatherless and anxious
D. Shocked and angry</p> <p>29. What was surprising about Marioshoni?
A. Waiyaki saw it as something difficult to understand
B. Everything happened quite unexpected
C. It became known as Waiyaki's school
D. What begun as an idea soon became a reality</p> | <p>30. Why was Waiyaki at first hesitant about begin a school?
A. He did not know what people would think.
B. He thought he was too young.
C. It was only an idea after all.
D. It was something no one else had done.</p> <p>31. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase 'the ridges were beginning to awake'?
A. People saw the need to build schools.
B. People woke up when they heard the news
C. People realized they should not continue sleeping.
D. People accepted Waiyaki's message willingly</p> <p>32. Why is the starting of schools compared to mushrooms?
A. May be they were roughly constructed
B. May be some had the shape of mushrooms
C. It shows that many schools were soon built
D. It means that schools were everywhere</p> |
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| <p>34. Which of the following described Waiyaki's character?</p> <p>A. Miser
B. Splendid
C. Hardworking
D. careless</p> <p>35. What was Waiyaki's intentions towards education and the school?</p> <p>A. He wanted to get money
B. He wanted to serve faithfully
C. To wake the sleeping lions of the hills.
D. To be the principal</p> | <p>36. The phrase 'little' eyes as used in paragraph five means</p> <p>A. hardly any eye B. young
C. tender D. some</p> <p>37. What is the antonym of the word beginning as used in the passage?</p> <p>A. Starting B. Wakening
C. Concluding D. Ending</p> <p>38. What shows that education system of Waiyaki's time was still primitive?</p> <p>A. Grass-thatched building
B. Fired rooms
C. Mud classrooms
D. Permanent buildings</p> |
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Read the following passage then answer questions 39 - 50

Democracy is described as a rule for the people by the people. A democratic government is defined as a government in which the people participate directly or indirectly through representation. The people elect their leaders through a ballot during elections.

In Kenya, general elections are held after every five years. The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission prepares a register of voters months before the election is held. All persons above the age of eighteen years are eligible to vote. To register as a voter, one should be of sound mind, be a Kenyan citizen, not serving a jail term and should possess either a valid identification card or passport. After registration, the commission goes through the register to ensure that the laid down procedure and guidelines on registration as voters was followed. During this process, the commission also checks bio-data including the name of the voters. The identification card or passport number is taken. This ensures accessibility and impartiality in the elections. After registrations, the commission prepares the final register and avails it to the public for inspections and to check for any anomalies. Once the voters have thoroughly gone through the register and the corrections are done, it is then returned to the commission.

The commission updates it and comes up with a refined document that is used on the polling day.

Besides elections, the various political parties are given time to campaign and sell their ideas to the people who will vote. During this period, politicians crisscross the various parts of the country in a bid to acquire votes. As they campaign, they are expected to adhere to the constitution to avoid reckless statements that can cause violence.

After the campaign period is over, no politicians or supporters of any candidate or any party is expected to wear campaign outfits. This is normally a few days to the elections. Doing this is against the law and anyone doing it risks a heavy fine or imprisonment, or both as specified in the constitution.

To ensure fairness, credibility and transparency in the election process the commission invites both local and international observers. The observers oversee the election on the polling day. They go to various polling stations in the country. Any intimidation, harassment, hostility and buying of voters should be reported to the authorities. The tallying process is closely monitored so that acceptable results are received.

A credible body in any country delivers to its people leaders who will serve the nation well. For the commission to succeed, everybody has to play their roles well. Selling of votes is not only immoral but also defies the very principle of democracy. Voting wisely says no to poor governance, corruption, insecurity and joblessness.

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| <p>39. Democratic governments allows people to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. represent others freely in the government. B. participate in government through direct or indirect means. C. participate in government through nomination. D. participate in government through representation <p>40. When is the register of voters prepared?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. After elections B. During elections C. Before elections D. At the beginning of elections <p>41. The following are requirements of registration as a voter except</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. age B. jail term C. citizenship D. mental health <p>42. The word 'impartially' as used in the passage means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. fairness B. transparency C. credibility D. strength. <p>43. Which one of the following is NOT a feature in the bio - data?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Identification number B. Passport number C. Name of voter D. Residence of the voter <p>44. "..... for any anomalies." The word anomalies can best replaced by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. not normal B. strange C. irregularity D. orderly <p>45. According to the passage, it is true to say that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. aspirants campaign on the election day. B. elections in Kenya are after a decade. C. election malpractices are punishable D. observers maintain voter registration | <p>46. Some of the reckless statements that can cause violence during the campaign include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. giving bribes B. intimidation C. violence D. incitement <p>47. Which one is NOT a reason for voting wisely?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Prevent poor governance B. Helping favourite candidates to win the elections C. Avoiding corruption D. Preventing joblessness and insecurity <p>48. The public is given an opportunity to look at the final register in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. ensure details are corrected in the register B. promote confidence about the commission C. promote transparency D. promote good relationship between the commission and the public <p>49. The following are election offences EXCEPT :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. voting for the right candidate B. buying voters C. harassment of voters D. making reckless statements <p>50. The role of observers according to the passage is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. make laws that govern the elections B. count votes after elections C. helping politicians to campaign D. ensure fairless and transparency |
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