



SCHOOL BASED EVALUATION TEST

D003

STD. 8 YEAR 2022

[8]

ENGLISH : LANGUAGE

Time: 1Hr. 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 booklet.
3. Use only an ordinary pencil.

1. YOUR NAME

2. NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

3. YOUR INDEX NUMBER

Read the passage below . It contains blank spaces numbered 1-15: For each blank space, choose the correct answer from the given choices.

Discrimination is the act of making unjustified distinctions _____ 1 _____ people based on the groups, classes or _____ 2 _____ categories to _____ 3 _____ they belong or are perceived to belong. People _____ 4 _____ be discriminated on the basis of race, gender, age, religion, disability or sexual orientation, _____ 5 _____ other categories. Discrimination especially occurs when individuals or groups are unfairly treated in a way which is _____ 6 _____ than other people are treated, on the basis of their actual or _____ 7 _____ membership in certain groups or social categories. It involves restricting members of one group _____ 8 _____ opportunities or privileges that are available to members of another group. Discriminatory traditions and _____ 9 _____ exist in _____ 10 _____ countries and institutions in all parts of the world, including territories where discrimination is generally _____ 11 _____. In _____ 12 _____ places, attempts _____ 13 _____ used to benefit those _____ 14 _____ are believed to be current or past victims of discrimination. These attempts have _____ 15 _____ been met with controversy, and have sometimes been called reverse discrimination.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. beside | B. within | C. between | D. across |
| 2. A. another | B. other | C. few | D. few |
| 3. A. what | B. who | C. where | D. which |
| 4. A. may | B. should | C. must | D. would |
| 5. A. nevertheless | B. irregardless | C. as well as | D. owing to |
| 6. A. worst | B. worse | C. bad | D. more worse |
| 7. A. perceived | B. percieves | C. perseaved | D. peseaved |
| 8. A. over | B. against | C. of | D. from |
| 9. A. practices | B. practise | C. practice | D. practising |
| 10. A. few | B. many | C. little | D. much |
| 11. A. looked up to | B. looked after | C. looked down upon | D. looked into |
| 12. A. all | B. any | C. a lot | D. some |
| 13. A. have been | B. has been | C. have being | D. is been |
| 14. A. whom | B. who | C. whose | D. which |
| 15. A. never | B. rarely | C. barely | D. often |

For questions 16-17, choose the correct question tag to fill the gaps.

16. Lets' take a walk round the park, _____ ?
A. will we B. shall we
C. won't we D. shan't we
17. None of the mechanics did the work properly, _____ ?
A. did he B. didn't they
C. did they D. isn't it

For questions 18-19, choose the correct ending of the given sentences

18. Emmaculate is cleaver enough _____
A. and nobody can defeat her in the test
B. for everyone can easily deceive her
C. to differentiate between good and bad
D. so she can excel very well

19. He is so weak _____
A. but he can walk alone
B. that he cannot walk alone
C. to even walk alone
D. for walking alone

For questions 20-21, select the alternative that means the same as the given sentence.

20. Were it not for the police officers, the thieves would have robbed us.
A. The thieves robbed us because of the police officers
B. The police officers did not prevent the thieves from robbing us.
C. The thieves robbing us attracted the police officers
D. The police officers saved us from being robbed.

English std 8

21. They carried on with the journey despite the bad weather.
- The bad weather made them not to carry on with the journey
 - They carried on with the journey because the weather was bad
 - Although the weather was bad, they carried on with the journey
 - The bad weather hindered them from carrying on with the journey.

For questions 22 -23, choose the alternative that means the opposite of the underlined word.

22. The patient's condition was deteriorating day by day.
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. weakening | B. aggravating |
| C. Improving | D. worsening |

23. Our English teacher is quite efficient.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. incapable | B. able |
| C. ineffective | D. susceptible |

For questions 24 -25, choose the grammatically correct sentence:

24. A. Boniface and me are all-time friends.
 B. Any of those three women cook nicely
 C. Neither of these four pupils was present today.
 D. All of us but Brian has paid our school fees.
25. A. The suspect was accused over stealing
 B. Gladys has grown into a beautiful young lady
 C. Dàn is the younger child in their home
 D. One of the eggs have been stolen.

Read the passage below and then answer questions 26-38

Once upon a time, in the land of Sangala, lived Cleo the peacock. He had no friends except for Rickie the Rabbit, whose company he always disliked. Rickie was a pest, and everyone always avoided him. Cleo was a proud peacock, he always raised his colourful feathers when he walked and often boasted of his beauty. He was not only proud but also arrogant and did not respect the other animals. Even the lion was insulted if he ever crossed his path. Therefore, in the whole land, it was only Rickie the Rabbit who had the nerve to approach him.

One day, Rickie went out searching for nuts and found Cleo coming back from his farm with a basket full of nuts. He decided that he was going to get some of Cleo's nuts, but he knew it was not going to be easy to get them from him, and that Cleo would never agree to give him any. He thought of a trick that he could use in order to get the nuts. Rickie disguised himself by laying low on the ground and covered himself with some dead leaves; the leaves were a camouflage. When he was sure that Cleo would not be able to see him, he laid there quietly. As Cleo passed him, he said loudly, "Cleo! Cleo! Drop your basket!" "Who are you?" Asked Cleo. "I am the voice of your dead mother speaking to you from under the ground," Said Rickie.

Cleo was terrified and looked around, but could not see anyone. He tried to run away, but before he could, he heard a voice warning him not to run. He slowly dropped his basket as the voice told him to run away without looking back. He immediately ran home as commanded. Meanwhile Rickie came out from the heap of leaves and took the basket full of nuts home. That day, Rickie rejoiced because his trick had worked. Cleo on the other hand had cried because he had no food to eat that day. He made up his mind to leave very early the following morning to gather some more nuts. "Perhaps, the voice would not speak again," he thought. Like the previous day, Rickie waited for Cleo, and repeated the same trick. He did this for several days. Rickie grew fatter every day whereas Cleo got thinner and began losing his beauty.

Cleo could not ask anyone for help because he had never respected anyone; he was proud and always spoke arrogantly to other animals. One day, he sat outside his house looking pale and sad. Pierre the hare was passing by when he saw Cleo. He wanted to turn away but Cleo called him over and explained his problem politely. He apologized for his behaviour and asked for forgiveness. Pierre decided to help him. He said they should go to his farm together the next day. As they were going home, they heard the same voice. They ran for some distance, leaving the basket of nuts. However, Pierre asked Cleo to stop and convinced him to go back with him to see what was going to happen to the basket and if it was going to disappear.

Reluctantly, Cleo agreed to follow Pierre. When they came close to the spot where they heard the voice speak, they hid themselves and watched. Rickie the rabbit came out from under the heap of leaves and rushed to take the basket as he always did, but not knowing that Cleo and Pierre were watching him. As soon as he picked up the basket, Cleo and Pierre rushed out of hiding and shouted, "Rickie!" running towards him. He now realized that he had been caught, he ran away very quickly and escaped. Ever since then, Rickie the rabbit has been running away, and if he sees anyone, he would make sure he runs away fast to hide in holes.

26. Why was Rickie always avoided by everyone?
- He was a pest who attacked other animals' crops
 - He had the habit of depending on others
 - He was ugly and unpleasurable
 - He was disrespectful to other animals.

27. What shows that the peacock was proud according to the first paragraph?

- He never liked the lion to cross his path
- Rickie, the rabbit, is the only one who had the nerve to approach him
- He no longer kept the company of any animal
- He raised his feathers when he walked.

28. According to the second paragraph it is true to say that:
 A. both Rickie and Cleo had gone out in search for nuts
 B. the voice that Cleo heard was actually from his dead mother
 C. Rickie knew that getting the nuts from Cleo was not a walk in the park
 D. Rickie dug a hole and hid himself under the ground.
29. The word **disguised** as used in the passage means
 A. to change one's appearance so as to hide identity
 B. to lay low on the ground to avoid being seen
 C. to cover one's body with dry leaves
 D. to use one's voice to scare somebody
30. What trick did Rickie use on the peacock according to the passage?
 A. He dug a big hole under the ground and got in it
 B. He shouted at the notch of his voice to scare away the peacock
 C. He lay on the ground and covered himself with dead leaves
 D. He walked and begged for the nuts from the peacock, pretending to be sick.
31. It is not true to say that when Cleo heard the voice for the first time;
 A. he became scared and tried to run for dear life
 B. he never knew where the voice was coming from
 C. he dropped the basket of nuts after being commanded and ran home
 D. he saw Rickie hiding beneath a heap of dry leaves.
32. The phrase **made up his mind** as used in the passage means?
 A. decided
 B. thought
 C. continued
 D. despaired.
33. According to the third paragraph, we can conclude that:
 A. Rickie only played the tricks on the peacock once
 B. Cleo never despaired in searching for nuts after the trick was played on him for the first time
 C. The fact that Cleo grew thinner and thinner never made him lose his beauty
 D. Cleo did not yield up to the voice's command.
34. Which one of the following is not a reason why the peacock could not ask for help from anyone according to the passage?
 A. He was a proud animal
 B. He had never respected other animals before
 C. He always spoke arrogantly to other animals
 D. He was very popular among other animals.
35. According to the fourth paragraph, we can conclude that Pierre the Hare;
 A. had gone to Cleo's home to hear his grievances
 B. and Cleo the peacock, had been great friends before
 C. opted to be helpful to the peacock
 D. turned down the peacock's plea for help
36. Which one of the following did not happen when Pierre and Cleo heard the voice?
 A. They came back and watched what would happen to the basket
 B. They ran home, not returning back to see what would happen to the basket
 C. Pierre convinced Cleo to follow him back though the peacock was unwilling
 D. They saw the rabbit take the basket after a while from their hiding.
37. What was the reason behind the rabbit's escape according to the last paragraph?
 A. He knew that he had been known to be the thief
 B. He never wanted the two animals to know him
 C. He feared being reported to the king
 D. He had eaten enough nuts to his fill
38. Choose the best title for the above passage.
 A. A friend in need is a friend indeed
 B. The witty and treacherous peacock
 C. The industrious rabbit
 D. Why the rabbit hides in holes.

Read the passage below and then answer questions 39 - 50.

Learning is the process of acquiring new understanding, knowledge, behaviour, skills, values, attitudes and preferences. The ability to learn is possessed by humans, animals and some machines. There is also evidence for some kind of learning in certain plants. Some learning is immediate induced by a single event like being burned by a hot stove, but much skill and knowledge accumulate from repeated experiences. The changes induced by learning often last a lifetime, and it is hard to distinguish learned material that seems to be "lost" from that which cannot be retrieved.

Human learning starts at birth (it might even start before in terms of an embryo's need for both interaction, with, and freedom within its environment within the womb) and continues until death as a consequence of ongoing interactions between people and their environment. The nature and processes involved in learning are different. Learning may occur consciously or without conscious awareness. The central nervous system is sufficiently developed and primed for learning and memory to occur very early on in development.

Play has been approached by several theorists as a form of learning. Children experiment with the world, learn the rules and learn to interact through play. Play is pivotal for children's development, since they make meaning of their environment through playing educational games. Play is the first form of learning language and communication, and the stage where a child begins to understand rules and symbols. Play generally describes behaviour with no particular end in itself, but that improves performance in similar future situations. This is seen in a wide variety of vertebrates besides humans but is mostly limited to mammals and birds. Cats are known to play with a ball of string when young, which gives them experience with catching prey.

Besides inanimate objects, animals may play with other members of their own species or other animals. Play involves a significant cost to animals, such as increased vulnerability to predators and the risk of injury and possibly infection. It also consumes energy. Play in young animals is linked with learning. However, it may also have other benefits not associated directly with learning, such as improving physical fitness. Play, as it pertains to human as a form of learning, is central to a child's learning and development. Through play, children learn social skills such as sharing and collaboration. Children develop emotional skills such as learning to deal with the emotion of anger. As a form of learning, play also facilitates the development of thinking and language skills in children.

Active learning is the most beneficial experience. Since understanding information is the key aspect of learning, it is important for learners to have an internal dialogue in which they verbalize understandings. In addition, learners have more incentive to learn when they have control over not only how they learn but also what they learn. Active learning is a key characteristic of learner-centered learning. Conversely, passive learning and direct instructions are characteristics of teacher centered learning.

39. According to the first paragraph, it is not true to say that learning _____
A. is possessed by some kind of machines
B. is only possessed by humans
C. is not always immediate
D. is the process of acquiring new skills, values and attitudes.
40. With reference to the second paragraph, human learning
A. begins immediately after one is born
B. progresses even after one's death
C. is not influenced by peoples' interactions with their environment.
D. always takes place consciously.
41. The nature and processes involved in learning can be said to be _____
A. similar B. unconscious
C. conscious D. varied
42. Which one of the following statements is not correct about children and play?
A. Children experiment with the world through play.
B. Play is essential in children's development
C. Play is a non-consequential form of learning in children
D. Children first learn language and communication through play.
43. According to the third paragraph, we can conclude that the kind of play that improves performance in future situations
A. is only common in humans
B. is common among many vertebrates
C. is only limited to birds and mammals
D. is only practised by cats.
44. Which one of the following is not a disadvantage associated with play in animals?
A. Increasing the animal's vulnerability to predators
B. High energy consumption by the animals
C. Increasing the risk of injury to the animals
D. Decreasing the chances of infection to the animals
45. Which one of the following are social skills that children learn through play?
A. Sharing and collaboration
B. Improving physical fitness
C. Learning to deal with anger
D. Development of thinking ability
46. The word inanimate as used in the passage can be replaced by _____
A. living B. mortal
C. motionless D. flexible.
47. Which one of the following statements is not correct about active learning?
A. It is more beneficial than other forms of learning
B. Learners only have control over how they learn but not what they learn
C. It enables a learner to take control of his/her learning experience
D. It enables learners to have an internal dialogue.
48. Which one of the following can enable learners to monitor their own mastery of content?
A. Recognizing what they understand and what they do not understand
B. Having less incentive to learn what they have to learn
C. Giving learners direct instructions in learning.
D. Discouraging learners from being involved directly in learning.
49. According to the passage, passive learning _____
A. Is a learner-centered approach to learning
B. involves the learners directly
C. is a teacher-centered form of learning
D. is more beneficial than active learning.
50. Choose the best title for the above passage.
A. Active learning
B. Teacher-centered learning
C. The importance of play
D. The process of learning