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TARGETER WINGS STANDARD EIGHT - YEAR 2022



CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST



ENGLISH

TIME: 1hr 40mins

Read the passage below. It contains blank spaces 1-15. For each blank space, choose the best alternative from the choices given.

Once upon a time, 1 was a man called Masumbuko. He was a likeable, 2 lazy man who never did an ounce of 3 in his life. His wife was always nagging 4 him for being so lazy. One day, to 5 his wife's nagging, he took a stroll in the woods. In these mysterious woods, he encountered a 6 of old men with long beards. 7 they saw Masumbuko, they offered him a drink from a flask. He took a sip and found the drink delicious. As he was very thirsty, he 8 to his heart's content. Immediately after the drink, he felt his eyelids becoming heavy. Before he knew it, he had 9 into a deep sleep. When he 10 up the sun was shining brightly.

"I must have slept the 11 night," 12 thought to 13. As Masumbuko 14 his way home, he discovered, to his astonishment, that the landscape had changed. As he approached his village, he was even 15 dumbfounded. He found that he could not recognize anyone in the village.

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|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. there | B. their | C. it | D. he |
| 2. A. however | B. and | C. but | D. as |
| 3. A. work | B. duty | C. skill | D. exercise |
| 4. A. of | B. for | C. on | D. at |
| 5. A. avoid | B. escaped | C. accept | D. refuse |
| 6. A. pack | B. group | C. pride | D. mob |
| 7. A. When | B. Where | C. How | D. What |
| 8. A. drinks | B. drank | C. drunk | D. drank |
| 9. A. fell | B. fallen | C. felt | D. fall |
| 10. A. woke | B. came | C. fainted | D. stood |
| 11. A. hole | B. throughout | C. partly | D. entire |
| 12. A. He | B. she | C. it | D. he |
| 13. A. himself | B. themselves | C. herself | D. itself |
| 14. A. found | B. saw | C. discovered | D. made |
| 15. A. most | B. more | C. little | D. less |

For questions 16 to 17, replace the underlined word with its synonym.

16. What is peculiar about the matter?
A. usual B. normal C. abnormal D. strange
17. Our class teacher was happy today.
A. delighted B. gloomy C. sad D. unhappy

Choose the alternative which means the same as the underlined statement.

18. Tamara certainly takes after his mother.
A. likes B. follow C. resembles D. obeys
19. He looks down upon people who are not as rich as he is
A. surprises B. despises
C. hates D. praises
20. I look forward to my final exam in primary school.
A. await B. anticipate
C. expect D. like

Choose the sentence that is correctly punctuated.

21. A. " what is your name?" the teacher asked him.
B. "What is your name?" The teacher asked him.
C. "What is your name?" the teacher asked him.
D. "What is your name." the teacher asked him.

For questions 20 to 22, select the question tag that correctly completes the sentence.

22. He rarely goes to the market, _____?
A. doesn't he B. don't he
C. does he D. goes't he
23. I am a girl, _____?
A. aren't I B. am I
C. amn't I D. are I

For questions 24 to 25, choose the best arrangement of sentences to make a sensible paragraph.

24. (i) He thought that a shark
(ii) so he swam out to try it-poor kid
(iii) There was a young fellow named Sid
(iv) would escape if you touch it
(v) who thought he knew more than he did
- A. ii,iii,v,iv,i B. iii,v,i,iv,ii
C. iv,v,ii,i,iii D. iii,i,v,iv,ii

25. (i) She thought it was a ghost
(ii) She looked back immediately
(iii) Then she heard someone call her
(iv) There was no one
(v) Jane had just left the house
- A. v,iii,i,ii,iv B. v,ii,iii,iv,i
C. v,iii,ii,iv,i D. v,iii,iv,i,ii

Read the passage below and then answer questions 26 to 38.

Everybody knew Kara. Among the adults, he was the boy no one wanted his child to associate with because although he looked quite responsible, he was far from that. Whatever he involved himself in frequently left him or his friends hurt or in trouble. His peers, on the other hand, could never avoid him because whenever he was with them, he was the centre of attraction and laughter.

He could even make his friends laugh at nothing. It was not always his ideas that landed them in trouble but definitely he had some input in it. It happened that one afternoon, a number of boys were hungry although they had taken their lunch. So, when Mula suggested that they could walk to the hillside and eat wild fruits, no one objected. We half-ran-halfwalked to the thickets but promised ourselves not to go too far. In a few minutes, the excited group of friends were already there.

As we started descending on the fruits, one tree at ago, Mula came up with a bright idea. Each of them could get his own tree instead of all fighting over the same tree. Instantly, we left, each heading his own way. We were soon calling one another from a distance like monkeys. The trees had fruits and although we liked them so much, we lacked one another's company.

As we enjoyed the fruits we could hear one another's laughter from a distance. It was the only thing that kept us together since the search for fruits had created some distance between us. Then came a shrilled wild cry of a frightened boy. I heard others ask who the person could be and what it was but when the same voice came a second time, louder than ever, I got equally frightened and broke into a run, not caring the direction I was heading to.

I ran frantically for my life and fell on prickly thorns, tripped on rocks and stumbled on creeping plants but never stopped even once for fear of soon being dead and alone! It was by a miracle that I soon found myself along a path and just ahead of me was Kara. In a matter of minutes we were all together except Mula! We realized he could be in grave danger and started calling out his name as loudly as we could but only got the echo from the nearby hills for response. We decided to go back to the bushes in solidarity and look for our lost friend.

The search was still scaring and although we kept together, the search bore no fruit. Our voices were soon hoarse from calling Mula's name and it was not until we felt the cold wind blowing towards the lake that we realized we would soon be rained on. So we gave up the search and decided to run back home for help. We were running as fast as we could when we saw a group running towards us. It made us run even faster because to us, Mula's life could still be saved.

However, when the group was within reach, we were perplexed to see that the person leading them was none other than Mula!

26. From the first paragraph, it is true to say that,
A. all those who knew Kara did not like him.
B. Kara did not like associating himself with most people.
C. Kara was known by everyone but not for the same reason.
D. parents feared Kara while his peers knew he was responsible.
27. Why was Kara's peers unable to avoid him?
A. He seemed to know how to make them happy.
B. He both looked and behaved responsibly.
C. They had been warned against doing so.
D. He was the oldest among them.

28. Which of the four words below describe what Kara and his friends enjoyed most when together?
A. Adventure.
B. Experience.
C. Bullying.
D. Humour.
29. Mula suggested that they could go and eat the wild fruits because;
A. they had agreed earlier to do so.
B. it was as a result of a coincidence.
C. they felt bored and yet Kara was silent.
D. Kara was not there to cause trouble.

30. What was the MAIN mission of the boys as they ran to the thicket?
 A. Confirm the presence of the wild fruits.
 B. Escape from starvation.
 C. Prove to Kara that Mula too was clever.
 D. Satisfy themselves.
31. By deciding not to go into the thickets, the boys were simply being;
 A. cautious.
 B. selective.
 C. comfortable.
 D. biased
32. Which of the four words below would BEST be used to replace the phrase, 'the excited group of friends' as used in the second paragraph?
 A. Group
 B. Party
 C. Throng
 D. Crowd
33. Why do you think were the boys calling one another from a distance?
 A. Probably they were inviting them to other fruit trees.
 B. To be sure they had not gone back.
 C. They wanted to see if their friends were satisfied.
 D. It was a warning so that they do not go too far.
34. The writer broke into a run because;
 A. he had heard the cry a second time.
 B. no one had answered the question asked.
 C. he was extremely scared.
 D. he was the fastest in the group.
35. Had the writer stopped running after falling
 A. he would have died.
 B. his friends would have laughed at him.
 C. the others would have done the same.
 D. no harm could have come his way.
36. The writer says it was by miracle that he found himself along a path because,
 A. there was no path there at all.
 B. he did not know how he reached there.
 C. many miracles used to happen to them.
 D. he was the only one who saw the path.
37. When the boys gave up the search, it was because they
 A. were desperate to save Mula's life.
 B. feared they could be rained on.
 C. had accomplished what they had come to do.
 D. knew Mula had already run back home.
38. In the end, we learn that,
 A. Mula had played a trick on his friends.
 B. none of the boys was sure of the cause of the commotion.
 C. both Mula and his friends cared for one another.
 D. Mula was saved from the grave danger.

Read the passage below then answer questions 39 to 50

No one's ability to remember names is perfect. Yet this important skill gives you the advantage in business and personal relations. In my research, I have found that memory lapses often boil down to a question of concentration. Each day our brains are ***hombarded*** with information that is evaluated in a complex sorting system. Generally, we store important information in a long-term memory and hold less meaningful data in short-term memory. What is the art of remembering names then?

Firstly stay focused. When you find yourself wrestling with a forgotten name ten seconds after an introduction, it's because you were inattentive. This happens primarily because we often are preoccupied with ourselves. Once I was to address a group of memory scholars. On the way to the conference center, I noticed my socks didn't match. I was a little annoyed but I didn't do anything about it. When faced with the group of scholars, all I could think about was my socks. My speech got off to an awkward start, and I had to struggle to remember what I wanted to say. Remember, when you're meeting someone new, clear your thoughts of outside concerns. If your mind wanders during an introduction, ask that the name be repeated.

To ***reinforce*** your memory, dramatise faces. If you try to memorise names by rote, you'll probably forget the information quickly. But if you dramatise names and faces with memorable images, you'll most likely recall them with ease. The best way to retain new names is by 'association-exaggerating' or forging connections between unlike things. Here's how: After you've been told a person's name, focus on his face. Is there something particularly interesting or attractive about it? Is the hair bright red? Are the eyebrows heavy? Are the eyes striking? Select just one feature and commit it to memory by exaggerating or animating it.

You could also make associations. Once you've memorised a particular feature, transform the person's name into an unforgettable image through rudimentary and even amusing connections. Easy associations work best. You may select a word that sounds like the name. After you've found a dramatic image for a name, place it over the distinct feature of the person's face. If you can make the images interactive, then you will increase recall.

The final key is to remember a person's name in review. During your conversation, say the name as often as seems appropriate. For example, "That's an interesting point, Mike !" At the end of your conversation, repeat the name out loud. For example, "I'm glad we had a chance to meet, Mike." Afterwards, you may want to write down a person's name and the imagery you have connected with it.

Training yourself to remember names may take a lot of practice. But once you've mastered the art, you can be sure people will remember you.

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| <p>39. According to the first paragraph, why is it important to remember names?
 A. No one's ability to remember names is perfect.
 B. It gives one the advantage in business and personal relations.
 C. It holds meaningful data.
 D. It gives you advantage in personal relations only.</p> <p>40. What is the main cause of memory lapses ?
 A. Our brains are bombarded with a lot of information.
 B. We store a lot of information in long term memory
 C. The lack of concentration causes memory lapses.
 D. Due to witchcraft.</p> <p>41. What did the writer mean when he said "... my socks didn't match" ?
 A. His socks that he wore were of different pattern or colour.
 B. His socks made him unable to walk.
 C. The socks didn't rhyme with the shoes.
 D. The socks were not as beautiful as he had expected.</p> <p>42. What effect did the socks have on him when he was giving a speech?
 A. He was somehow annoyed.
 B. He could think about his socks.
 C. His speech got off to a smooth start.
 D. He was too preoccupied with the socks that he could not concentrate on his speech.</p> <p>43. In the sentence 'To reinforce your memory, dramatise faces', what does the word 'reinforce' mean ?
 A. Damage
 B. Improve
 C. Stabilize
 D. Conquer.</p> <p>44. Why shouldn't one memorize names by rote ?
 A. May result in forgetting them.
 B. You are likely to recall them with a lot of ease.
 C. If you dramatize them , you are likely to recall them.
 D. One could make associations.</p> | <p>45. How can one dramatizes faces or names to reinforce their memory?
 A. Forging connections between the name and some distinctive feature of the person's face.
 B. To keep focused.
 C. Save the name in their phones.
 D. To participate actively during the discussion.</p> <p>46. Give an example how one can 'make easy associations' to remember names?
 A. Training yourself to remember names.
 B. One can select a word that sounds like the name and relate it to a distinctive feature of the person concerned.
 C. By remembering someone's name in a review.
 D. By cramming people's names.</p> <p>47. Which part of speech does the word 'bombarded' belong to as used in the first paragraph?
 A. Adjective
 B. Noun
 C. Pronoun.
 D. Verb</p> <p>48. Where do you think trivial information is stored?
 A. Forehead memory.
 B. Long term memory.
 C. Short term memory.
 D. High term memory</p> <p>49. The following are ways of remembering names except one. Which one is it?
 A. To remember a person's name in review
 B. Making associations
 C. To stay focused
 D. To memorise names by rote.</p> <p>50. What is the best title for this passage?
 A. How to remember people's name.
 B. What causes memory lapses
 C. Once beaten twice shy.
 D. Making associations</p> |
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