

JESMA
009

ENGLISH
SECTION A:
LANGUAGE

K.C.P.E NINTH TRIAL
STANDARD EIGHT
TERM III 2021/2022

Time: 1 hour 40 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions.
2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the ANSWER SHEET, not in the question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use an ordinary pencil.
5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:

YOUR INDEX NUMBER

YOUR NAME

NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

6. By drawing a dark line inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.
9. For each of the questions 1 – 50, four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only ONE of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a dark line inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example

In the Question Booklet:

In question 16, complete the sentence with the correct adjective.

16. My brother and I go to school _____ foot.

- A. with
- B. on
- C. by
- D. at

The correct answer is (C)

On the answer sheet:


8 (A) (B) (C) (D) 16 (A) (B) (C) (D) 26 (A) (B) (C) (D) 36 (A) (B) (C) (D) 46 (A) (B) (C) (D)

In the set of boxes numbered 16, the box with the letter C printed in it is marked.

11. Your dark line MUST be within the box.
12. For each question ONLY ONE box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages.

Candidates should check the question paper to ensure that all the pages are printed as indicated and no questions are missing.

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TURN OVER

Read the passage below. It contains blank spaces numbered 1 to 15. For each blank space, choose the **BEST** alternative from the choices given.

Young people grow up with 1 that they will not only be self-reliant 2 also be useful members of the 3. They also believe that they would be a doctor, a pilot, an engineer or 4 lucrative jobs that 5 many. As they ascend the ladder of education, the reality of truth 6 taking shape when they realise that not 7 would become a doctor or whatever 8 they so much wanted. In life, we 9 very high but that alone is not 10. We also have to work 11 those positions and be ready to sacrifice a lot to achieve our dreams.

Those who miss their areas of preference have many 12 at their finger-tips. Universities and 13 middle-level colleges offer various courses and some of these can 14 enable one to go to the 15 position you had wanted initially.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. wish | B. dream | C. hope | D. thought |
| 2. A. but | B. and | C. then | D. like |
| 3. A. team | B. group | C. congregation | D. society |
| 4. A. all | B. such | C. that | D. real |
| 5. A. disturb | B. pay | C. attract | D. change |
| 6. A. sinks | B. starts | C. continues | D. comes |
| 7. A. everybody | B. nobody | C. anybody | D. somebody |
| 8. A. job | B. work | C. duty | D. profession |
| 9. A. look | B. try | C. aim | D. go |
| 10. A. great | B. enough | C. fair | D. true |
| 11. A. for | B. towards | C. beyond | D. around |
| 12. A. places | B. areas | C. options | D. reasons |
| 13. A. all | B. any | C. none | D. some |
| 14. A. only | B. still | C. just | D. may be |
| 15. A. one | B. previous | C. very | D. last |

For questions 16 and 17, choose the alternative that **BEST** replaces the underlined word.

16. We wiped the seats because they were covered with fine particles of dust.
A. minute B. dirty
C. dry D. thick
17. The heavy downpour interrupted the football match.
A. stopped B. prevented
C. disrupted D. disturbed

For questions 18 to 20, choose the correct alternative that **BEST** fills the blank spaces.

18. He was _____ boy that he had to be counselled.
A. very much bad
B. such a bad
C. too bad a
D. really a bad
19. "Did the visitors arrive on time?"
"Yes, _____."
A. they arrived
B. they did arrive
C. arrived they did
D. they did
20. Njoki ate the whole orange alone and _____.
A. so I did B. I did also
C. so did I D. also I ate

For questions 21 to 23, choose the sentence that means the **SAME AS** the underlined one.

21. Juma did not shout loud enough to be heard.
A. Juma shouted loud but not loud enough to be heard.
B. Juma shouted loud enough but he was not heard.
C. Juma shouted too loud to be heard.
D. Juma shouted so loud that he was heard.

22. "I will travel to Baringo tomorrow," said Wafula.

- A. Wafula said that he will travel to Baringo tomorrow.
B. Wafula said that he had travelled to Baringo the following day.
C. Wafula said that he could travel to Baringo that day.
D. Wafula said that he would travel to Baringo the following day.

23. There was hardly any noise in the classroom.

- A. There was a lot of noise in the classroom.
B. There was no noise in the classroom.
C. There was almost no noise in the classroom.
D. There was some noise in the classroom.

For questions 24 and 25, choose the sentence which is **CORRECTLY** punctuated.

24. A. "Once you're honest, said the chief. "People will always trust you."
B. "Once you're honest," said the chief, "people will always trust you."
C. "As long as you're honest," Said the chief, "People will always trust you."
D. "Once you're honest", said the chief, "people will always trust you".

25. A. They prepare their farms well, don't they?
B. They prepare their farms well, Don't they?
C. They prepare their farms well, dont they?
D. They prepare their farms well., don't they?

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

Whenever there was signs of thunderstorm, we knew trouble was brewing. We would either stop whatever we were doing and rush home or hurriedly do it. We were scared of a number of things: strong winds, heavy downpour, thunder and lightning. Since we knew what would happen to us by reflecting on the past, we rushed to the field to untie the cows and drive them home.

The clouds were low and strong wind was blowing towards the hills; a sign of rainfall setting. The cows seemed ignorant for as much as we freed them, they remained on the spot. We had to use our herding sticks to make them mobile but even at that, they moved in different directions. My younger brother wasn't of much assistance as the strong winds were blowing dust to his eyes and so, he was busier with his own safety than our movement.

We half-ran-half-walked and when we reached home, the animals decided to punish us further. They scattered all over the home and as they did this, the wind blew even stronger. Trees swayed dangerously from one side to the other and thunder could be heard from the distant hills; a sure sign of a thunderstorm that could last a whole night.

As soon as we tied the animals to their various posts, some droplets started hitting our heads and we knew finally, the rain was on. However, bad news was still awaiting us. Grandmother's goats were still out in the bush and we knew she would not be the one to go for them. When she asked where her goats were, we knew she was not interested in the answer. It would be a taboo for her goats too be left out there. They had to be brought in and we knew who would have to do it even if the rains were so heavy. For once, I felt like disobeying but that too, had consequences. There was no room for it in the family.

The goats were co-operative. In fact, we jogged behind them as soon as we set them free. They made *a lot of noise* and reached home far ahead of us. Interestingly, the wind had slowed down and the clouds had drifted a bit. There was no need to run as the weather was already changing visibly.

We walked home but found no goats out; they had gone straight into their shed and got locked up. The wind had reduced to a breeze and between the clouds, spears of sun rays could be seen. It was obvious- the would be no rain, at least that evening!

26. What kind of trouble is the writer referring to in the first sentence?
- Lightning frightened the animals.
 - The distance the cows were from home.
 - Being punished at home due to late arrival.
 - Being rained on while herding.
27. The boys were afraid of the bad weather
- since it would affect them for the first time.
 - but the effect on them was negligible.
 - as it had caused them trouble in the recent past.
 - although they could avoid each of them.
28. Whenever wind blew towards the hills,
- the boys knew it would rain.
 - it stopped soon after.
 - the clouds came low.
 - the boys got rained on.
29. What did the writer expect the cows to do after being freed?
- Trace their way home alone.
 - Read the weather and wait to be directed.
 - Run helter-skelter.
 - Head to the direction shown.
30. The writer's brother
- was expected to change the direction of the wind.
 - made the cows to remain on the spot.
 - was unable to do what was expected to him.
 - used his herding stick as expected.
31. Why do you think did the cows become stubborn at home?
- The boys had hit them hard with the herding sticks.
 - The weather could have confused them.
 - They had been driven home too fast.
 - They were afraid of the approaching storm.
32. What had caused the delay to bring in the goats?
- The scattering of the cows in the home.
 - The sudden change of weather.
 - The strong wind blowing from the hills.
 - The distance between the bushes and the house.
33. When grandmother asked where the goats were,
- she expected that someone would go for them.
 - she needed to be reminded of the place.
 - it was because the cows had come earlier.
 - She thought they had been stolen.
34. The work of bringing in grandmother's goats
- could only be done by herself.
 - was usually done by whoever felt like.
 - was only done when the weather looked bad.
 - was allocated to either of the two boys.
35. Had the writer disobeyed the grandmother,
- they would have been rained on.
 - no one would have responded to her.
 - they would not have been rained on.
 - she would have gone for them herself.
36. The noise referred to in the second last paragraph can be referred to as
- neighing
 - bleating
 - mooring
 - chirping
37. When did the boys realise the weather had changed for the better?
- While on their way to release the goats.
 - While the goats made a lot of noise.
 - Just after releasing the goats.
 - As they walked home.
38. Which of the four proverbs below would **BEST** summarise this passage?
- Things aren't always what they look like.
 - Once bitten, twice shy.
 - Look before you leap.
 - One man's meat is another man's poison.

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

The 'boda-boda' is a common mode of transport that has gained popularity in nearly all corners of the country. In busy towns such as Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu, commuters prefer the motor-cycle for its ability to navigate through the time-consuming traffic jam. In the rural areas, it reaches where no vehicle can. The industry has also gained popularity overtime because of their ability to absorb many jobless youth, easing pressure on the government to find employment for its growing population.

The President recently launched a co-operative society for the industry. He said the sector has 1.4 million riders who collect 180 million shillings daily, which amounts to 27 billion shillings in just one month. In an interview with the Boda-boda Association, their chairman said the industry is an alternative income earner that rivals many formal jobs.

With an initial investment of about 150 thousand shillings, one can acquire a brand new motor-cycle and depending on the area of operation, you can recover this money in a short time. The cost of setting up a boda-boda business has recently gone up because of taxes. Before the new taxes, you could get a good motor-cycle at less than one hundred thousand shillings.

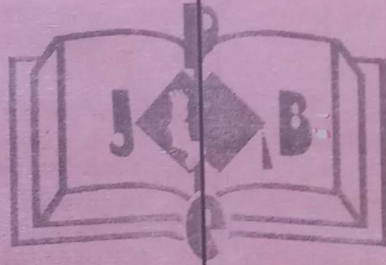
Majority of the riders in busy urban make more than two thousand shillings per day while those in the rural areas make up to eight hundred shillings.

To discourage the importation of motor-cycles, the government slapped them with a 10% import duty to encourage local assembly. However, an investor cannot go wrong in the industry. Routine maintenance of the bike is after 3,000 kilometres which costs 1,500 shillings. The trick in the business lies on where one is based; places with higher population and school children have come in handy. After all expenses are incurred, the cyclists save between 8,000 and 1,500 shillings per month.

Despite the income potential, the industry has not fallen short of criticism, with many pointing out the number of accidents linked to it. Criminals have also been linked to it and this causes alarm even to the government.

39. The MAIN reason why the boda-boda has gained popularity is
- it's cheaper than vehicles.
 - because it is easy to get everywhere.
 - its ability to move faster than vehicles.
 - as it has advantage both in town and in the village.
40. The government appreciates the boda-boda sector because it
- ensures everybody gets something to do.
 - has generated employment to the youth.
 - has made many roads to become passable.
 - to reduce the number of road accidents.
41. What do you think is the aim of the co-operative society?
- To buy fuel for the riders.
 - To reduce the taxes on the riders.
 - To improve the welfare of the riders.
 - To reduce the number of road accidents.
42. The 27 billion shillings mentioned in the passage is
- the total amount earned monthly by all the riders.
 - the amount that riders in towns and villages collect.
 - what the government receives from the riders monthly.
 - what the co-operative societies target to collect every month.
43. What does the writer mean by saying you can recover your investment?
- The investment can bring back double the initial amount.
 - The money invested in it can make you recover.
 - It can stop all your financial problems.
 - You can get back the initial amount you invested.
44. The MAIN reason why taxes on boda-boda have gone up is
- to raise more money for the riders.
 - so that the government earns more revenue.
 - many motor-cycles are being imported.
 - to discourage local assembly of motor-cycles.
45. Why do riders in urban areas make more money than the ones on rural areas?
- People wake up early in urban areas.
 - There's little money in the rural areas.
 - Rural riders go short distances.
 - The population in urban areas is higher.
46. Once you invest in a motor-cycle,
- you are certain to get back your investment.
 - you are not likely to stop buying more.
 - your rider can make more money than you are told.
 - it can get grounded before you recover your money.
47. What is the importance of routine maintenance?
- The rider moves at a faster speed.
 - The motor-cycle operates efficiently.
 - It attracts more customers.
 - Customers pay more fare.
48. Why do motor-cycle riders station themselves near schools?
- To increase their chances of higher income.
 - So that they help school children.
 - To ferry school children due to their weight.
 - They are directed to be there.

49. The number of accidents in the boda-boda industry
- A. has been reducing over time.
 - B. is due to local assembly of motor-cycles.
 - C. is a big boost to hospitals.
 - D. discourages others from the investment.
50. The **BEST** title for this passage would be
- A. Keeping the motor-cycle on the road.
 - B. The best employment fo the youth.
 - C. A growing source of income.
 - D. Introduction of taxes on boda-boda.



JESMA K.C.P.E PREDICTION WILL BE OUT ON 18TH FEBRUARY, 2022