



# KISTE EXAMINATION PANEL

## BENCHMARK {006}

### STD 8 - ENGLISH

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 this questions booklet.

#### HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use only 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 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 the sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.
9. For each of the questions 1 - 90 four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C, D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet show the correct answer by drawing a line on the eclipse in which the letter you have chosen is written.

#### Example

##### In the question Paper:

21. She is beautiful, \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- A. does she?
  - B. doesn't she?
  - C. isn't she?
  - D. is she?

The correct answer is C

On the answer sheet

**DI** [A] [B] [C] [D]    **Bli** [A] [B] [C] [D]    **EI**<sub>1</sub> (I e+ DI    **EE2A**<sub>1</sub> BI IC<sub>1</sub> (DI

In the **Third** set, the box with the **C** printed in it is marked.

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

**This Question Paper consists of 50 Printed Questions.**

**TURN OVER**

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Read the following passage It contains blank spaces numbered 1–15. For each blank space, choose the correct alternative from the choices given

The traveller came \_\_\_1\_\_\_ up the path \_\_\_2\_\_\_ our house. He looked tired \_\_\_3\_\_\_ fall asleep on his feet. He had mud \_\_\_4\_\_\_ over his clothes. He was wearing boots, but \_\_\_5\_\_\_ of the laces was properly \_\_\_6\_\_\_. He had scars on each hand as \_\_\_7\_\_\_ he had tried to push \_\_\_8\_\_\_ thorns and cactuses. But there was \_\_\_9\_\_\_ of strength in his voice as he called a greeting. My father opened the door for him and \_\_\_10\_\_\_ him for a cup of tea. The traveller drank the tea \_\_\_11\_\_\_ as if he had not eaten \_\_\_12\_\_\_ for the last one week. According to our culture visitors \_\_\_13\_\_\_ a blessing and \_\_\_14\_\_\_ was encouraged to welcome them. Afterwards, he was given \_\_\_15\_\_\_ water to take a bath.

1. A. slowest                      B. slowly                      C. slow                      D. slowing
  2. A. towards                      B. across                      C. past                      D. upon
  3. A. likely                      B. almost                      C. enough                      D. plenty
  4. A. every                      B. too                      C. any                      D. all
  5. A. neither                      B. either                      C. nor                      D. in spite
  6. A. tried                      B. bound                      C. tied                      D. tired
  7. A. although                      B. though                      C. also                      D. because
  8. A. between                      B. besides                      C. apart                      D. through
  9. A. least                      B. enough                      C. greater                      D. some
  10. A. welcomed                      B. chased                      C. deserted                      D. strayed
  11. A. quietly                      B. slowly                      C. stealthily                      D. greedily
  12. A. none                      B. nowhere                      C. anything                      D. nothing
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13. A. was                      B. were                      C. are                      D. them
14. A. everyone              B. no one                      C. nobody                      D. somebody
15. A. few                      B. any                      C. less                      D. some

For questions 16–19, choose the alternative which means the same as the underlined words

16. The husband and the wife made up their differences after the priest's advice  
A. quarrelled                      B. divorced  
C. reconciled                      D. departed
17. The police officers set upon the gang of robbers  
A. released                      B. set loose  
C. attacked                      D. crowded

For questions 18--19, choose the sentence which is correctly punctuated

18. A. Have you seen her, asked Mary.  
B. "Have you seen her asked Mary?"  
C. Have you seen her! "asked Mary"  
D. "Have you seen her?" asked Mary
19. A. Children's books are often read by young ladies  
B. Childrens books are often read by young lady's  
C. ~~Childrens' books~~ are often read by young ladies  
D. ~~Children's books~~ are often read by young ladies's

For questions 20 and 21, choose the correct meaning of the given idiomatic expression

20. To bury the hatchet  
A. To work with all your strength  
B. To decide to forget a past quarrel  
C. ~~To refuse to work for somebody~~  
D. To hide a man's weapon so that he becomes harmless
21. Take the bull by the horns.  
A. Tackle the problem boldly and bravely

- B. Boast about your strength and skill  
C. Become confused when faced with a new problem  
D. Make friends with your enemies

In questions 22–23 choose the correct question tag for the given statements

22. I am early today,  
A. am I not?                      B. aren't I?  
C. ~~am I?~~                      D. ~~I am?~~

23. ~~They don't have to clean the utensils~~  
A. don't they?                      B. do they?  
C. did they?                      D. is it?

In questions 24 – 25, choose the correct arrangement of the given sentences to make a sensible paragraph

24. (i) All the children were ready for school  
(ii) She turned and left the room.  
(iii) Her mother waved her goodbye  
(iv) It was Monday morning  
(v) Victoria packed her books in her satchet  
A. (i), (iv), (v), (ii), (iii)  
B. (iii), (ii), (v), (iv)  
C. (iv), (i), (v), (ii), (iii)  
D. (iv), (i), (v), (iii), (ii)
25.  When the KCPE results were announced, Bahati was the best candidate for that year.  
(ii) What a pleasant surprise for everybody, Bahati, parents and teachers!  
(iii) Although they knew her to be bright, they had not expected her to do so well.  
(iv) her secondary school education would now be paid for from the bursary  
A. (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)                      B. (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)  
C. (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)                      D. (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)

**Read the following passage carefully and answer questions 26–38**

The sea was not far from Karisa's homestead and his family life generally revolved around it. His father was a fisherman and his mother sold seafood in a seaside cafeteria. During his leisure time, Karisa used to play his favourite games on the beach. He had seen all the sea vessels - boats, canoes, ferries, steamboats, cargo ships and cruise ships. A cousin of his worked for a big shipping company in the town.

However, Karisa had always longed to have a real experience in the high seas. In fact, he spend many hours sitting on a rock looking out lovingly into the sea, day dreaming about sea travel. In his imaginations, he saw himself in big ships, big waves, thousands of fish and happy seamen on the decks of their ships in the vast expanses of the sea.

Little did he know that his first experience in the high seas would be a dream experience, a dream about a voyage to Somalia. He had the dream sometime back but that "experience" of being in the hands of pirates is as vivid today as it was on the day he had the dream.

In his dream, he saw his brother Mwandu and himself in a big ship. He saw himself in a beautiful cabin in that beautiful vessel. There was a lovely double-decked bed for Mwandu and himself. The dream must have been very real because at one point he fell ill and felt like vomiting. He remembers vividly his brother Mwandu explaining that what he felt was called seasickness.

Karisa remembers going to the deck of the ship and looking at the sea water stretching out widely in every direction. He did all this while holding onto the railings and looking once in a while at the water rushing below the ship. He was really excited. Then a crew member called out for him to join them for lunch. When he got to the restaurant, he was warned against standing on the edge of the ship's deck. "You could fall off the ship and, well, if that happened, the sharks would be a very pleased lot."

He was quite amused about the idea and he was beginning to enjoy his lunch. Then suddenly, he heard some commotion. They rose up and rushed to any point where they could be able to see what was happening. They saw about four racing boats trying to surround their ship. At once, they knew they were under attack from the pirates.

The officer in-charge increased the speed to thirty knots, the highest speed the ship could do. The racing boats responded by increasing their speed as well. It was getting really dangerous. Their ship raised huge waves, making one of the racing boats unable to keep the pace. However, another racing boat emerged from nowhere. They managed to forcefully put a ladder into the railings of their ship and within no time the pirates were inside the ship, roughing them up and demanding money. Karisa thought that death had come, or at best they were in for a pirate hijack.

From outside the ship, they heard an authoritative voice; "pirates, surrender now!" To their surprise and joy, a naval ship had arrived to rescue them. A door banged and Karisa suddenly woke up. He opened his eyes and saw his brother tum lazily in his bed. He realized that the whole pirate experience was a dream after all, a terrifying dream.

26. According to the passage, all of the following activities shows that Karisa's family is connected to the sea. Which one does not?
- A. Fishing
  - B. Selling seafood
  - C. Voyage to Samali
  - D. Playing on the beach
27. All the following are sea vessels named in the passage except
- A. steam-boat
  - B. ferry
  - C. cargo ship
  - D. submarine
28. The writer says that Karisa was familiar to the sea because
- A. his cousin worked for a big shipping company
  - B. he had enough experience in the high seas
  - C. he enjoyed fishing in the deep waters
  - D. he always helped his father in fishing
29. Why did Karisa spend many hours sitting on a rock?

- A. He loved day dreaming
- B. He desired to travel in the sea
- C. He loved sea fantasies
- D. He always enjoyed being in big ships

30. The word experience is underlined in the passage. It means

- A. he had encountered the pirates
- B. he had seen death
- C. it was just a dream
- D. it was a real happening

31. According to the passage, the writer says that Karisa experienced seasickness through

- A. sea travel
- B. real experience
- C. imaginations
- D. sea waves

32. While in his dream, Karisa dreamt about all of the following except

- A. his brother and himself in a big ship
- B. a beautiful vessel
- C. a lovely double-decked bed
- D. the dangers in the high seas



33. The writer says that Karisa was in the deck
- to hold on the railings
  - to have his lunch
  - to look at the sea water
  - to look at the water rushing below the ship
34. What message does the writer give us from the statement: "the sharks would be a very pleased lot?"
- The sharks would wreck the ship
  - The sharks would eat him up
  - He would not be able to complete the journey
  - The sharks would give him nightmares
35. Those travelling in the same ship with Karisa, knew that they were under attack from the pirates when
- four racing boats surrounded their ship
  - they saw racing boats trying to attack them
  - they all rose to see what was happening
  - they heard a commotion outside their ship
36. When the officer in-charge of the ship increased the speed the pirates
- also increased their speed
  - forcefully got onto the ship's rails
  - became dangerous and aggressive
  - were unable to catch up with the ship
37. According to the writer, Karisa and the other crew members were rescued from the pirate hijack by
- the commanding voice
  - a naval ship
  - another racing boat
  - armed members of the ship's crew
38. Which would be the best title for this passage?
- A pirate hijack
  - A sea travel
  - A terrifying dream
  - Life in the high seas

**Read the following passage carefully and answer questions 39–50**

Trips are meant to give alternative learning outside the class environment. They are interesting and pupils enjoy seeing different things on the way. Such was a trip which was undertaken last year by Std. 7 pupils when they visited the Waruhiu Farmers Institute. They were able to explore different sections of the farm such as poultry, cattle biogas, pigs and bees section.

On the last section, they were able to be taught the modern methods of bee keeping. They were taught how honey is manufactured and harvested. All the pupils were excited and they asked many questions. One pupil wanted to know how our forefathers managed bee keeping. Fortunately, an old man was present who had knowledge in traditional bee keeping. He told the pupils that the first thing was to get a beehive shaped like a low drum. Then sweet smelling leaves or honey combs were placed in the beehive to attract the bees. Each old man who kept bees used to have a stack of the sweet smelling leaves stored in his hut nearby.

The sweet smelling leaves or the honey combs were rubbed all over the hive and especially on the side. The smell was to bring the bees to the hive. When the hive was ready, one took it to the bush without letting anyone see you. Where the beehive was put should be the owner's secret. Even if people saw you they should not know to whom it belongs to.

Usually, it was the squirrel which would touch the hive once it has been placed on a tree. Every

morning and evening before sunset, the owner should walk to the hive to see if any visitors have visited the hive. But not too close? Many men have discovered that they have poor eyesight when they got too close to a new hive.

It might take a week or a whole month but sooner or later, a movement in and out of the entrance would be noticed. At last, the bees have arrived! It is quite exciting to stand still and watch them. If left alone until the end of the next rainy season, there would be honey, honey combs and bees wax to be harvested.

But getting honey from a beehive is a risky job. The bees don't just stand by and welcome an intruder who would rob them off, the results of the hard work. They normally fight to the bitter end to guard the hive. Bees stings are very painful and if stung many times, this may lead to death.

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Honey is gathered in the evening just before dark. This time, it is cooler and the bees are less active. Fire is lit near the tree. The one climbing the tree carries a smoking branch to the hive. The smoke drives the bees away. If the harvester does not fall from the tree, then he would be able to help himself to the honey. Before he leaves the place, he should say a few magic words to invite a new swarm of bees to the hive.

39. Which statement is not true about trips?
- A. They are educative
  - B. They are interesting
  - C. They occur outside the class
  - D. They are monotonous
40. In the second paragraph, the word last is underlined. What does it refer to?
- A. Poultry section
  - B. Biogas section
  - C. Pig's section
  - D. Bee's section
41. Which is the main lesson that the Std 7 pupils learnt that day?
- A. How honey is manufactured and harvested
  - B. Traditional methods of bee keeping
  - C. Making a beehive shaped like a low drum
  - D. The way the bees guard their hives
42. Who made the "old man" to teach on how our forefathers managed bee keeping?
- A. The Science teacher
  - B. One of the pupils
  - C. One of the instructors
  - D. The manager of the farm
43. The writer says that the sweet smelling leaves and the honey combs are similar in that they
- A. make the beehive shaped
  - B. start the production of honey
  - C. attract bees to the hive
  - D. are eaten by the bees
44. What was usually done to the sweet smelling leaves and the honey combs?
- A. Stored in an old man's hut
  - B. Rubbed on the inside of the hive
  - C. Placed under a tree
  - D. Squeezed to produce a sap
45. Who or what is likely to disturb the hive after it has been placed on a tree?

A. Visitors in the bush

B. Thieves of honey

C. The owner of the hive

D. The squirrel

46. The phrase to see if any visitors have visited is underlined. This phrase means, to find out whether

A. strangers have discovered the hive

B. bees have visited the hive

C. the squirrels have upset the hive

D. the hive is still sweet smelling

47. The writer says that many men have discovered they have poor eyesight when they got too close to a new hive. This means that the men

A. could only hear the buzzing but could not see them in the dark

B. did not see the bees and were stung by them

C. had upset the hive because they could

not see properly

D. could not see the hive when they got too close

48. How long do the bees take to visit the hive?

A. A week

B. A day

C. A week or a month

D. A lifetime

49. The old man advised that honey should be harvested after sunset. This is so because

A. bees are more active after sunset

B. the harvester will not be seen in the dark

C. after dark, bees are easily driven away

D. it is easier collecting honey when the air is cold after sunset

50. In the passage, "a swarm of bees" is used which means a large group of bees. A large group of chicken is known as a

A. cluster

B. flock

C. brood

D. nest