



# STANDARD EIGHT

## SIGNAL EXAMS 2020

DIGITAL EDITION  
022

### ENGLISH SECTION A: LANGUAGE

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY Time: 1 hour 40 minutes

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 question 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 Roll 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, 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 **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

#### Example

For question 25, choose the antonym of the underlined word.

- 25.** While in school, he was very auspicious.
- A. disauspicious
  - B. unauspicious
  - C. non-auspicious
  - D. inauspicious.

The correct answer is **D (inauspicious)**

5. (A|B|C|D)    15. (A|B|C|D)    25. (A|B|C|D)    35. (A|B|C|D)    45. (A|B|C|D)

On the answer sheet

In the set of boxes numbered 25 , the box with letter D 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**

**TURN OVER**

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

Everybody does work 1 young or old. What makes the difference is the amount of work, the purpose 2 which it is done, the age of the doer and 3 suitability.

Any work given 4 be looked at positively as the person 5 the work has faith that the 6 will be able to do it 7 and within the time 8 . Taking too long before starting 9 means that the work could take 10 long to accomplish and this delay could be bad for the result.

Children should not be given work that is attached to a reward 11 financial gain. This 12 them from doing their school work as children 13 they don't get on well. Effort must be made to 14 payment to work done 15 children. They should help their parents and do work that is of benefit to them.

- |                   |              |               |              |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. when        | B. which     | C. whether    | D. if        |
| 2. A. of          | B. for       | C. to         | D. with      |
| 3. A. the         | B. it's      | C. their      | D. its       |
| 4. A. should      | B. can       | C. would      | D. could     |
| 5. A. deciding    | B. proposing | C. allocating | D. judging   |
| 6. A. trainer     | B. person    | C. suspect    | D. worker    |
| 7. A. well        | B. best      | C. good       | D. better    |
| 8. A. suspected   | B. said      | C. expected   | D. accepted  |
| 9. A. out         | B. on        | C. over       | D. off       |
| 10. A. completely | B. equally   | C. obviously  | D. seriously |

- |                 |               |              |               |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 11. A. or       | B. like       | C. and       | D. as well as |
| 12. A. controls | B. encourages | C. distracts | D. boosts     |
| 13. A. or       | B. when       | C. if        | D. and        |
| 14. A. reduce   | B. discourage | C. moderate  | D. improve    |
| 15. A. by       | B. to         | C. for       | D. with       |

**For questions 16 and 17, choose the alternative which best completes the statement given.**

16. It was only after he failed the test
- A. when he changed his attitude
  - B. that he changed his attitude
  - C. he finally changed his attitude
  - D. then he changed his attitude.
17. The thieves were arrested and
- A. locked in
  - B. locked up
  - C. locked out
  - D. locked off.

**In questions 18 and 19, choose the alternative that means the same as the underlined word.**

18. The captain left the ship in the **berth** for many hours last week.
- A. reproduction
  - B. wash
  - C. bunk
  - D. room
19. He was accused of **lies**.
- A. hood
  - B. deception
  - C. dessert
  - D. governance.

**For question 20 and 21, choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank space.**

20. My sister bought \_\_\_\_\_ watch.
- A. an expensive, wrist, silver
  - B. a wrist, expensive, silver

- C. a silver, wrist, expensive
- D. an expensive, silver, wrist

21. Our teacher bought a \_\_\_\_\_ handset.
- A. yellow, square, beautiful
  - B. square, yellow, beautiful
  - C. beautiful, square, yellow
  - D. beautiful, yellow, square

**For questions 22 and 23, choose the sentence that is correctly punctuated.**

22. A. “Pauline,” said the teacher; tell your classmates to keep quiet”.
- B. “Pauline, said the teacher. “Tell your class-mates to keep quiet.”
- C. “Pauline. Said the teacher, “tell your classmates to keep quiet.”
- D. “Pauline,” said the teacher, “tell your classmates to keep quiet.”

23. A. Who’s book is this?
- B. You really annoyed me didn’t you?
- C. I don’t like talking to strangers.
- D. I and Arnold are good friends

**In questions 24 and 25, choose the best arrangement of the sentences to form a sensible paragraph.**

24. (i) *in Southern Sudan*  
(ii) *the villagers of Okor*  
*dropped their spears*  
(iii) *at the report of the raffle*  
(iv) *and scattered into the bush*
- A.(i), (ii), (iv), (iii)  
B.(i), (iv), (ii), (iii)  
C.(i), (iii), (ii), (iv)  
D. (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)

25. (i) *“here she comes,” said Bert*  
(ii) *the flag post rocked and tipped on to one side as he fixed it*  
(iii) *he put his pick down under the edge of the flagstone*  
(iv) *he heaved and his muscles stood out like cords in his arms*
- A. (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)  
B. (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)  
C. (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)  
D. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

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

I liked looking after cattle. It gave me a rare opportunity to socialise with my friends from the other village. I had also got used to carrying my own food and eating it whenever I pleased, not being restricted to specific times as happened when I remained at home. It was also possible to supplement the food with wild fruits. Occasionally, we killed birds or hares and roasted them under trees. It was fun and an experience I still cherish.

Then the afternoon swimming. I did not know how to swim though my home was a stone-throw distance away from the lake. I, of course, bathed daily at the lake, tried to swim but never actually swam. I would stand at a safe distance where I could see any strange floating object and dash off in time. Even in company of my friends who often mocked me to make me learn swimming, I just did my usual thing; wading in the water and splashing it here and there like a baby.

One day, we went to a different beach to give the cows an opportunity to graze there. The cows were close to the reeds and **we decided to cool ourselves in the water** before continuing with the usual task. The cows started straying away but we were just engrossed in our game and had Tali not realised that they were all out of sight, we would have continued a little longer.

We clumsily left the lake, walked towards where we believed they were but there was no trace of them. We decided to go in different directions in order to cover a wider search area. This, however, did not bear fruit so we knew we were headed for trouble back at home. The animals were all gone to where we could not tell. Returning home without them would be inviting trouble that we were not ready for.

We then decided to go from home to home, asking if anyone had spotted all or part of the herd but sadly to us, most of those we asked wondered aloud why we were asking for animals we were supposed to have been herding in the first place. By dusk, we were in dilemma and decided to go back to our respective homes because it was becoming dangerous for us too to be out at that time. Soon, we too would be looked for and we were sure of that. Each of us would have to face their parents individually; very different from the fun when we were swimming.

I crawled under the fence then crept to the cow shed. To my astonishment, all the animals were there, tied to their respective posts! My fear was immediately replaced by

uncertainty. I stood up and staggered to the house and when I entered, another shocking surprise met my eyes. My father welcomed me happily, praising me for having brought back the herd early, safely and well-fed.

It was the following day when I learnt of the truth. The cows had come back home on their own and everybody believed I had gone for sour milk at my grandmother's hut as I used to do from time to time when hungry. It was my father who had tied them to their posts that day!



26. The writer liked herding because
- A. he was given food which he could eat when he wished
  - B. he did not like the strictness of his parents at meal times
  - C. it gave him the freedom to do a number of things
  - D. he could abandon his food and eat his own substitutes instead.
27. What would happen if the writer failed to get birds, hares or wild fruits?
- A. He would survive on what he had carried.
  - B. His friends would share with him their food.
  - C. He would skip his mid-day meal.
  - D. He would go on hunting until evening.
28. Why does the writer cherish childhood experiences?
- A. It made him become an expert at many things.
  - B. He misses his childhood friends.
  - C. It is no longer possible to get the wild fruits, birds and hares.
  - D. It was quite exciting.
29. The main reason why the writer never knew how to swim is
- A. his home was too close to the lake
  - B. he probably did not put in enough effort to learn it
  - C. his parents discouraged him from learning how to swim
  - D. he was always afraid of the floating objects on the water.
30. What do you think were the floating objects the writer used to dash away from?
32. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A. The writer's friends contributed to his failure to learn swimming.
  - B. The writer liked watching how babies play in water while being bathed.
  - C. The boys saw the animals moving away but just ignored it.
  - D. The writer liked killing birds and hares but not herding.
33. As soon as the boys left the lake after swimming, they
- A. became hasty upon seeing no animal around
  - B. ran in all directions in search of the herd
  - C. knew where and how to locate the animals
  - D. seemed to be in no hurry to find the herd.
34. As the boys continued their search, they became
- A. curious
  - B. desperate
  - C. contented
  - D. ignorant.
35. What dilemma did the boys find themselves in?
- A. It would be safer if they remained out in the wilderness.
  - B. They did not know how to tell a lie that their parents would believe.
  - C. They would still be in trouble whether they continued the search or not.
  - D. It was the first time they were being faced with such a situation.
36. When the writer crawled under the fence, it was because
- A. he wanted to reach home unnoticed
  - B. he had missed way because of darkness
  - C. he was afraid of being seen
  - A. Reeds and other plants growing in water.

- B. Bodies of animals after they die in water.
  - C. Dangerous creatures that live in water.
  - D. Torn fishing nets abandoned by fishermen.
31. What does the writer mean by saying **'they decided to cool themselves in**

**the water**'?

- A. They needed to bathe.
- B. It was too hot for them to continue herding.
- C. They were feeling very thirsty.
- D. They decided to take their lunch.

arriving without the herd  
D. they had all agreed to go to their homes that way.

37. How do you think the writer felt upon seeing all the animals safely at home?
- A. Embarrassed
  - B. Heroic
  - C. Shy
  - D. Relieved.

38. The writer's father never realised the mistake the writer had made because
- A. he never talked to his mother about the writer
  - B. it was his duty to tie the animals

to their respective posts  
C. the writer did not have a specific evening routine  
D. it was the first time the writer made such a mistake.

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

Every time holidays season approaches, both parents and children receive it with gratitude. This is because holidays usually have less tight programs. It is the season when healthy habits are put aside and **parents become lenient with their children**.

Unhealthy, yummy treats and tasty snacks, high in sugar and fat, are served at birthday parties, graduation parties and Christmas festivities. With all the free time, children can easily develop poor dietary and lifestyle habits that they carry into the coming year.

While it is okay to allow your child to enjoy a few of his favourite holiday treats, diets high in fat and sugar coupled with lack of physical activity increase their risk of chronic illness like obesity, diabetes and sleep. Holiday also disrupt the normal daily schedule and leave children with a lot of free time.

More often than not, children are allowed to stay up late, which alters their sleeping pattern. When they sleep, they wake up past breakfast time, hungry and more likely to indulge in very little physical activities during the day. Maintaining normal sleeping and eating routine is key in helping your child sustain a healthier lifestyle and prevent chronic illness now and in adulthood.

It has become a trend for parents to buy their children phones and other electronic gadgets as a reward for good performance at school. The phones and other electronic toys have become their alternative form of entertainment when they are barred from watching television. Children rarely get time to be physically active during school days. Between waking up too early to board the school bus and going back home with a flood of homework leave them with little or no time for outdoor activities and their only option are ending up on the couch, eating snacks or dinner while watching television.

Parents are supposed to encourage their children to run around, climbing trees and being active instead of spending all their time glued on the television or face down transfixed on phone. Overweight and obesity are on the rise among pre-scholars and

school-going children. Obesity is a risk factor of many chronic illnesses in childhood and adulthood and parents should empower children to make healthy lifestyle choices.

Children learn better through observation. Let them know all games people enjoy playing so that they can choose the ones that suit them most instead of spending the entire day eating chocolates and candy.

39. Why do both children and parents receive school holidays with gratitude?  
A. It does not have strict routines.  
B. They can stay up late and wake up late if they wish.  
C. Healthy habits are put aside.  
D. Children do not do homework.
40. What does the writer mean by saying that **'parents become lenient to their children'**?  
A. No work is given to children by their parents.  
B. Parents give their children what ever they ask for.  
C. The children are left under no control at all.  
D. The children get some amount of freedom.
41. Children are likely to develop poor dietary and lifestyle habits because  
A. they attend too many parties and graduation ceremonies  
B. poor choice of food and less physical activities  
C. they take too much time sleeping and watching television  
D. they have very little free time for eating and playing.
42. Children could be allowed to eat what they wish over the holidays only if  
A. the food is served at home and not at parties  
B. they sleep and wake up at the right time  
C. they can get time for playing and running around too  
D. know the quantity and quality food for their bodies.
43. Why is a lot of free time considered bad for children?  
A. They do not use it to make the body active.  
B. It makes the children choose the wrong types of food.  
C. It makes them attend parties to eat sugary food.  
D. They develop the habit of eating more than necessary.
44. According to the passage, children should not watch television late into the night because  
A. the programmes they watch are not suitable for their age  
B. it stops them from concentrating when school reopens  
C. they end up waking up past breakfast time  
D. it makes them change their sleep pattern.
45. Phones and other electronic gadgets  
A. keep children active enough at home  
B. are better for children than school

- textbooks
- C. could end up promoting unhealthy lifestyle
- D. should not be given to children.
46. What is blamed for keeping children physically inactive during the school term?
- A. Parents and teachers.
- B. School transport system and homework.
- C. Television programs and the children themselves.
- D. Choice of alternative activities as for children.
47. The more a child keeps himself active
- A. the healthier he becomes
- B. the happier the parents become
- C. the earlier he wakes up daily
- D. the more he can relax and watch television.
48. When parents encourage their children to run around and climb trees
- A. it keeps the children safe and within the home
- B. they become better at sports when schools resume
- C. it is one way of keeping them healthy
- D. The children attend fewer parties and eat less.
49. Barring children from watching television for long hours
- A. can make the children develop poor dietary and lifestyle
- B. gives them time to run around and engage in physical activities
- C. ensures that children do better at their studies
- D. is not the only solution to keeping children inactive.
50. The best title for this passage would be
- A. How snacks eaten at parties affect children
- B. The disadvantages of school holidays.
- C. What makes children lack concentration.
- D. How sleep affects school-going children.