

**ENGLISH
SECTION A:
LANGUAGE****Time: 1 hour 40 minutes.****INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (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 paper.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET.

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

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, 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:-**In the Question Booklet:****For questions 16 to 18, choose the correctly spelt word.**

17. A. Comission.
B. Maternity.
C. Comittee.
D. Matress.

The correct answer is **B**.**On the Answer sheet:**

16. [A] [B] [C] [D] 17. [A] [B] [C] [D] 18. [A] [B] [C] [D] 19. [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes number 17, the box with letter **B** 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**

Fill in the blank spaces numbered 1 - 15 with the best alternative.

The whale is the largest mammal in the world. 1 the whale is shaped like a fish, why is it still considered a mammal? The 2 is that the whale did live 3 land a very long time ago. However, during 4 thousands of years of living in water, the whale 5 became structured like a fish. Thus, the whale has 6 to marine life. 7, though the whale resembles the fish externally, it still 8 the characteristics of a mammal.

One important difference 9 a whale and a fish is that the baby whale is born 10. It is not hatched from an egg. Furthermore, the baby whale is fed 11 its mother's milk just like other mammals.

12 other sea creatures, the whale is a warm blooded animal. It keeps itself warm in the cold water 13 a layer of blubber. 'Blubber' is a layer of oily tissue that protects the internal organs and retains heat. Fishes 14 through their gills. Whales, 15, have lungs instead of gills. They breathe by using nostrils found on the top of their heads.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A. Since | B. Because | C. Even though | D. While |
| 2. | A. idea | B. reason | C. fact | D. conclusion |
| 3. | A. in | B. over | C. throughout | D. on |
| 4. | A. it's | B. their | C. its | D. his |
| 5. | A. consequently | B. gradually | C. finally | D. unexpectedly |
| 6. | A. adopted | B. adapted | C. adjusted | D. got used |
| 7. | A. Nevertheless | B. Therefore | C. As a result | D. Contrary |
| 8. | A. have | B. retain | C. got | D. has |
| 9. | A. between | B. among | C. amidst | D. from |
| 10. | A. live | B. complete | C. alive | D. whole |
| 11. | A. to | B. on | C. with | D. from |
| 12. | A. Unlike | B. Besides | C. Similar to | D. same |
| 13. | A. from | B. on | C. in | D. with |
| 14. | A. inhale | B. exhale | C. breathe | D. breath |
| 15. | A. moreover | B. however | C. seemingly | D. therefore |

For questions 16-18, choose the word that best fills in the blank space

16. It was unfortunate that the _____ who had hidden in the plane's wheel bay froze to death during the long flight.
- A. stowaway
B. pirate
C. immigrant
D. runaway
17. The fierce dog _____ dangerously as it tried to get at the scared boy.
- A. hissed
B. roared
C. snarled
D. gibbered
18. The sale of scrap metal was recently _____ by the president.
- A. abolished
B. cancelled
C. dissolved
D. banned

For questions 19 and 20, choose the statement that best completes the given sentence.

19. If I were given the book, I _____
- A. would have read it
B. would read it
C. could read it
D. should read it
20. All the pupils saw the airplane, _____?
- A. didn't they
B. did they
C. doesn't they
D. isn't it

For questions 21 and 22, choose the sentence that means the same as the given sentence.

21. The trader said, "I go to the market every Friday."
- A. The trader said she goes to the market every Friday.
B. The trader said I go to the market every Friday
C. The trader said that she went to the market every Friday.
D. The trader said that she came to the market every Friday.
22. With all that wealth, Mr. Juma should be a happy man.
- A. Mr. Juma is wealthy and happy.
B. Although Mr. Juma is wealthy, he is not happy.
C. Mr. Juma would have been happy if he were rich.
D. Mr. Juma is happy although he isn't as wealthy.

For questions 23 and 24, choose the word that best replaces the underlined words.

23. We put off the visit because we did not have enough money for transport.
- A. discouraged
B. cancelled
C. prolonged
D. postponed
24. Nobody could deny that Peter was a devoted Christian.
- A. confirm
B. refuse
C. conflict
D. adhere

For question 25, choose the correct order of adjectives to fill in the blank space.

25. The _____ athletes won medals during the Olympics.
- A. young, three, talented Jamaican
B. three, young, talented Jamaican
C. three, talented, young Jamaican
D. three, Jamaican, young talented

Read the passage below then answer questions 26-38.

The word 'leader' is rather prominent these days. What and who is a leader? The Webster's Dictionary clearly defines a leader as a person of good talent in commanding influence to a group of followers. It also defines a leadership as that ingredient of personality that causes men whether male or female to follow.

A leadership is an influence process. It is the ability to motivate others to do something, believe in something or act in a certain way. The leadership style is the pattern of behaviour used to influence others.

What makes a good leader? Leaders are people who do the right thing. A leadership provides the vision, so that the management gets things done. Many people have been put in leadership positions but they lack the training, particularly in the non-profit-making organizations or those of public interest. Leadership can be learned. There are many classes of tools for effective leadership.

A leader must have a vision. The leader must state in concrete ideas how programs will work, who will be served, what outcomes are expected from a project, what technology will be used and how the organization will get there.

To articulate the future clearly, the leader should be able to focus. Tell people what you want and expect from them and never waste their time. There are always distractions and personality conflicts but leaders should be able to see beyond them to what it will take to get the job done effectively.

Leaders are also risk-takers. They must learn from their success and failure. This may sound like a cliché but if you do things the way they have always been done and never take a chance, you will always get what you had before. Leaders should always reward risk-taking in others.

A leader must be able to empower others. Teach people how to accomplish a task. Never do it for them even if you can do it faster or better. Part of the empowerment process in an organization is to ensure that the leader listens to everyone's suggestions, incorporate ideas as needed and give credit to those who deserve recognition. Learning to give positive feedback is crucial!

A leader must learn what motivates people and then act accordingly. Bill Gates inspires his employees with both his vision and financial rewards. Praise (tell the folks they have done well), appreciation (a simple 'thank you' regularly will earn the leader the respect), recognition (awards, credit on a report, a letter of commendation) or the truth about problems (being clear about consequences) are all motivators.

It is not surprising that if we look around and observe the leaders of every nation, we can come to term that a leader has a quality that makes people listen. Leaders should have a holding court, which is a kind of quality in them to strike the attention of listeners to turn to them. When they speak, people listen. That is the kind of quality needed.

A good leader is able to change plans or tactics without hesitation, the moment the old methods are not working well. An effective leader should be clear-headed, self-confident and sure of himself but always ready to learn. His mental flexibility allows him to be sensitive to the needs of change and on the lookout for the best new methods.

26. Who is a leader?
- A person who is gifted in influencing the decisions of people by telling them what to do.
 - One who makes important decisions on behalf of others.
 - The most talented in a group of people.
 - One who can issue commands that people cannot go against.
27. What quality must a leader possess?
- A pattern of behaviour.
 - A vision.
 - An influence process.
 - Good ideas.
28. Why must a leader influence his followers?
- To convince them into believing in their style of leadership.
 - To motivate them to act in a way that will bring about accomplishments.
 - To serve the interests of the people.
 - To ensure that they get things done without supervision.
29. What is a leadership style?
- They are observable traits in a leader.
 - They are classes of tools for effective leadership.
 - How a leader behaves when faced by different situations.
 - They are ways of behaviour that are used to influence others.
30. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage as a tool of effective leadership?
- Teaching people how to accomplish tasks faster.
 - Being able to take risks.
 - Willingness to give people legal power to do things.
 - Ability to focus.
31. Why is it important to keep focused in an organization?
- It makes it easier for people to see what you want.
 - To see beyond personality conflicts.
 - It shuns distractions and saves on time.
 - Helps people to overlook their leaders and do their jobs effectively.

32. Taking risks is encouraged because
- it brings about success and failure.
 - even if one fails, they learn from it.
 - chances of success are always higher.
 - taking chances is always rewarding.
33. The word 'cliche' as used in the passage means
- a borrowed phrase.
 - an expression meant to inspire.
 - a meaningless saying.
 - an opinion that is overused and lacks originality.
34. How can one identify an empowered person?
- They share their opinion openly.
 - They are recognized for their achievement.
 - They work under minimum supervision.
 - They are quick in carrying out tasks.
35. Which of the following gives a list of motivators mentioned in the passage?
- Financial rewards, compliments, appreciation and consequences.
 - Cash rewards, compliments, appreciation, recognition and clarifying consequences.
 - Respect, recognition, money, praise and truth.
 - Honesty, money, recognition, appreciation
36. The phrase, 'it is not surprising' means
- it is obvious.
 - it is a common occurrence.
 - it is not exciting at all.
 - it is unheard of.
37. A leader without a holding court,
- cannot pull a crowd.
 - lacks the good voice projection to be heard.
 - will find it hard passing information.
 - lacks the enthusiasm to sustain a public address.
38. According to the last paragraph, we can conclude that a good leader must,
- be creative
 - assertive
 - firm
 - quick at making decisions.

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

The huge elephant lay on its side. Two great cavities had been gouged out of its head where it previously held two tusks. Now there was only mangled flesh and blood. Manroe stopped and gasped. He clenched his fists and shook them in anger. It was directed towards the poachers who had killed the poor gentle creature with such cruel savagery.

Elephants were more noble creatures than man it seems. Manroe had seen them feeding a blind buffalo before. If one elephant was sick or wounded, the others would take care of it or plod it on towards water and food. They will not leave it behind.

Manroe worked as a ranger in the safari park and he was following the trail of the poachers who had come into his area. How he hated them. They were responsible for the death of a close friend, another ranger, a year ago. Nobody knew exactly what had happened then. His body was found with a bullet wound in the bushes. Manroe was sure that it was the poachers.

It was not easy to catch up with them as the poachers were careful to cover their tracks. They often separated following different paths and branches were used to sweep away evidences of their tracks. Still, a good tracker only needs the small tell-tale signs like a slight depression in the bush, a single bent stalk, or a solitary crushed leaf.

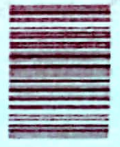
Poaching was still a serious problem in his country. These -poachers had no respect for the law. Not only do they kill animals, they also kill those who stand in their way. It was the season where the elephants were moving westwards for food and water. The poachers would hunt them down and kill them for their tusks. They would bury the tusks at various points and then come back to collect them later.

With renewed resolve, after seeing the dead elephant, Manroe continued following their tracks. He knew he was getting close to the poachers. He had already radioed back for assistance from the Anti-Poaching Unit. A few hours later, he stopped. A light breeze carried a scent that he recognized immediately as that of those who live in the bush. He lay down, put his ears to the ground and caught the vibration of steps to his left. Carefully, he moved towards the direction and soon saw five men carrying two elephant tusks.

Crouching low and hiding behind a bush, Manroe knew he had to continue to follow them to their campsite. He could not hope to do anything on his own. He had to wait for help to come. He ran to the next bush. Startled, a black-plumed ostrich raced ahead of him on skittery legs. He froze, his heart beating fast, wondering if the poachers would see him. But they only saw the ostrich and continued walking on. It was almost nightfall when they reached their hideout. It was near a craggy mass of rocks. Manroe could hear the sound of boulders being dragged away and then digging. He looked around him to make sure that he could identify the place again.

As Manroe prepared to steal away, he suddenly felt another presence. It was a 40 lone elephant and a calf. They were heading towards the poachers. Manroe's mind raced wildly. How could he veer the elephants away from their intended path without attracting attention from the poachers. Manroe decided that he had to create a diversion in another direction. The poachers would come after him and the elephants would move away from the turmoil.

39. What had happened to the elephant mentioned in the first paragraph?
- It lay on its side fighting for its life.
 - It had died under Manroe's nose.
 - It had been killed by poachers for its tusks.
 - Two tusks had been removed from its head.
40. From the second paragraph, we can say that
- elephants are more caring and selfless than man.
 - elephants look more majestic than man
 - they are more intelligent than man
 - man cannot nurse the sick like elephants do.
41. The phrase 'plod it on' as used in the passage means
- pull it along
 - urge it to keep moving
 - drag it on
 - carry it on.
42. Why was Manroe on the trail of poachers?
- They had killed his friend.
 - He disliked them.
 - To disarm the ruthless poachers.
 - He was a ranger and was following the trail of poachers who had killed the elephant.
43. Why is it difficult to completely cover up one's tracks?
- There would always be the tell-tale signs.
 - The poachers were always in a hurry.
 - A bent stalk or crushed leaves could not be hidden.
 - The different paths taken would always betray them.
44. How did Manroe feel as he tracked the poachers?
- Alarmed.
 - Afraid.
 - Hateful.
 - Threatened.
45. Why do you think the poachers buried the tusks?
- To cover their tracks.
 - To suppress the smell that could easily betray them.
 - To ensure the path was clear before moving.
 - To hide them from carnivorous animals.
46. How did Manroe know that he was getting close to the poachers?
- Their scent of the tusks assailed his nose.
 - He saw an elephant that they had killed.
 - The forest was getting dense.
 - It felt a little creepy for him.
47. What caused him to stop in his tracks?
- Their loud footsteps.
 - The rare sight of an ostrich.
 - He saw the five poachers.
 - The bushmen's smell.
48. The word 'startled' as used in the passage could be replaced by all the following except
- reassured
 - astounded
 - astonished
 - stunned.
49. What prompted Manroe's sudden change of plan?
- Help had delayed.
 - He feared his opponents.
 - The desire to save the elephants and self.
 - It was clear that his life was in danger.
50. From the last paragraph, we can say that
- Manroe diverted the poachers and saved the elephants.
 - the two elephants were also killed.
 - help came his way at the last minute.
 - the poachers pursued the two elephants and left Manroe.



MERIT

TARGETER KCPE **FINAL** PREDICTION STANDARD EIGHT - YEAR 2021/2022

MARKING SCHEME

MATHS	ENGLISH	KISWAHILI	SCIENCE	S/STUDIES/R.E		
1. C	1. A	1. C	1. B	1. D	51. D	I.R.E
2. D	2. C	2. A	2. A	2. A	52. B	61. B
3. B	3. D	3. A	3. C	3. B	53. D	62. C
4. C	4. C	4. D	4. D	4. D	54. C	63. A
5. D	5. B	5. A	5. A	5. C	55. C	64. D
6. B	6. B	6. C	6. C	6. B	56. A	65. A
7. D	7. A	7. B	7. C	7. C	57. A	66. C
8. A	8. D	8. A	8. D	8. A	58. B	67. D
9. D	9. A	9. D	9. B	9. A	59. D	68. B
10. B	10. C	10. D	10. C	10. D	60. C	69. A
11. C	11. B	11. C	11. D	11. C		70. C
12. C	12. A	12. B	12. A	12. B	C.R.E	71. D
13. D	13. D	13. A	13. B	13. A		72. A
14. A	14. C	14. C	14. D	14. C	61. D	73. C
15. B	15. B	15. B	15. A	15. A	62. A	74. B
16. A	16. A	16. D	16. C	16. B	63. B	75. D
17. C	17. C	17. C	17. B	17. D	64. C	76. C
18. A	18. D	18. D	18. D	18. D	65. D	77. C
19. A	19. B	19. C	19. C	19. B	66. A	78. D
20. D	20. A	20. A	20. B	20. C	67. A	79. A
21. B	21. C	21. C	21. D	21. A	68. D	80. B
22. D	22. B	22. D	22. C	22. B	69. C	81. D
23. A	23. D	23. B	23. D	23. D	70. A	82. C
24. D	24. B	24. C	24. B	24. C	71. B	83. B
25. C	25. A	25. B	25. B	25. B	72. C	84. D
26. B	26. A	26. D	26. C	26. A	73. B	85. D
27. A	27. C	27. A	27. D	27. C	74. D	86. A
28. B	28. B	28. C	28. D	28. D	75. A	87. B
29. D	29. D	29. A	29. A	29. A	76. A	88. D
30. A	30. A	30. B	30. D	30. B	77. C	89. C
31. D	31. C	31. B	31. D	31. A	78. A	90. B
32. B	32. B	32. A	32. B	32. D	79. B	
33. D	33. D	33. C	33. D	33. B	80. D	
34. B	34. A	34. D	34. C	34. A	81. A	
35. B	35. B	35. B	35. B	35. C	82. C	
36. D	36. A	36. A	36. C	36. A	83. B	
37. C	37. C	37. D	37. D	37. B	84. D	
38. B	38. A	38. B	38. A	38. D	85. C	
39. A	39. C	39. C	39. C	39. D	86. D	
40. D	40. A	40. B	40. B	40. B	87. C	
41. A	41. B	41. B	41. D	41. A	88. A	
42. C	42. D	42. A	42. B	42. C	89. B	
43. B	43. A	43. D	43. B	43. A	90. C	
44. D	44. C	44. C	44. C	44. B		
45. A	45. B	45. A	45. A	45. C		
46. B	46. B	46. A	46. A	46. D		
47. A	47. D	47. B	47. C	47. C		
48. B	48. A	48. C	48. A	48. A		
49. C	49. C	49. C	49. B	49. C		
50. D	50. A	50. D	50. D	50. A		

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N.B: Teachers are requested to scrutinize this marking scheme before use. It is worth.