

KCPE 2000

ENGLISH

SECTION B: COMPOSITION

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. In the spaces provided, above write your full Index Number, your Name and the Name of the School,
- 2 now open this paper, read the composition subject carefully and write your composition on the lines provided

You have 40 minutes, to write your Composition

The following is the beginning of a story, Write and complete the story. Make your' story as interesting as you can

My best friend is a very finny person who really makes people laugh. One day.....

KCPE 2000

ENGLISH

SECTION A: LANGUAGE

Questions 1 to 15

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

The inter-class public speaking contest had started. I was representing my class and it was __1__ my turn to spealc I was a little __2__ but I knew that even experienced public speakers feel their hearts __3__ faster when about to face their __4__ My courage rose as I made my way __5__ the front of the classroom. I was __6__ for moment to make sure __7__ my opening sentence. Then, looking into the faces of my __8__ pupils, I slowly __9__ my speech. There was loud clapping as soon as I finished speaking. My teacher __10__ my effort highly __11__ it was really my father's __12__ which had helped me to win the contest The __13__ my father __14__ me that careful preperation and courage were the __15__ important factors in public speaking.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 .A. now | B. just | C. still | D. really |
| 2. A. shocked | B. excited | C. nervous | D curious |
| 3, A beat | B. beats | C.bit | D. bits |
| 4. A. fans | B. spectators | C. audience | D opponents |
| 5. A. across | B. towards | C at | D for |

6. A .quiet B. calm C. frightened D restless
7. A, over B, on C. with D of
8. A. follow B. dear C other D close
9. A. discussed B. narrated C. presented 0. explained
10 A. congratulated B. praised C. cheered D honoured
11. A, end B. because C. since D. but

12. A. thoughts B. plan

For questions 16 to 18 choose the word that means the same as the underlined word in the given sentences.

16. The law obliges parents to send their children to school.
A. forces
B. asks
C. requires
D. persuades
17. He seldom comes here.
A. regularly
B. rarely
C. always
D. sometimes
18. The initial plan was the best.
A. earlier
B. former
C. starting
D. original

For questions 19 and 20 choose the sentence that is correctly punctuated.

19. A. Subira inquired Fred, 'how many cakes do you need?'
B. 'Subira,' inquired Fred, 'how many cakes do you need?'
C. Subira, inquired Fred, 'how many cakes do you need?'
D. 'Subira inquired Fred,' how many cakes do you need?
20. A. How interesting the day was?
B. How interesting the day was.
C. How interesting the day was!
D. How interesting the day was!?

For questions 21 to 23 select the alternative that best completes the sentence.

21. I offered him a job but he _____
A. turned it away
B. turned it down
C. turned it back
D. turned it off
22. After yesterday's performance they should be _____
A. Ashamed for themselves
B. Ashamed with themselves
C. Ashamed at themselves
D. Ashamed of themselves

C. opinion D. advice

23. She has a _____ bag.
A. small beautiful expensive
B. beautiful small expensive
C. small expensive beautiful
D. beautiful expensive small

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

24. (i) The clever bird dropped stones into the water.
(ii) It was not possible for the bird to reach the water.
(iii) A thirsty bird found a tall jug with some water in it.
(iv) To the bird's delight the water rose high enough for it to drink.
A. (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
B. (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
C. (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
D. (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
25. (i) They have been doing business together since I was born.
(ii) There was a note on the table saying they had gone to visit Mr. Musau.
(iii) Our parents were out when we got home.
(iv) Mr Musau deals with scrap metal and my father sells old things to him.
A. (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)
B. (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)
C. (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
D. (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)

Read the following story and then questions 26 to 28

While the senior boys enjoyed making fun of the 'monos' and making them look like idiots, some went too far and found disfavour in the eyes of their own classmates. There was a very small boy called Mwanga in the new class. And Nguri, the well known fat coward of the senior class, made this little boy completely his slave. He even went as far as taking half the food from Mwanga's plate and heaping it on his own, to fatten further his already fat cheeks. Word got round of this latest wickedness and Namunyu, one of the senior boys, heard about it. Namunyu went to see the little boy in the dormitory across from his to talk to him. But the boy would not talk. He simply cried and cried. In crying he reminded Namunyu of his younger brothers at home and he burnt with anger. It wasn't so if the very big ones were mistreated, he thought. But the little ones - this was too much.

At the next meal Namunyu changed places with another boy and sat at the same table as Mwanga and the gluttonous Nguri. Questions were asked about the change.

'I am a senior, am I not? And big men cry about anything.' Namunyu gave as his explanation, a remark that set the table laughing and brought the teacher on duty towards them. But all was quiet when she got there. By this time Nguri was examining Mwanga's plate with popping eyes. 'Servant,' he said to Mwanga, 'let me relieve you of your heavy load.'

So saying, Nguri stretched out his hands and grabbed Mwanga's plate. Tears filled the little boy's eyes as he grabbed an almost empty plate.

Members of the table were laughing, calling Nguri names as they did at every meal. Namunyu waited till Nguri had filled his mouth, then he rose abruptly and smacked him hard across both cheeks. Food jumped from the stuffed mouth and splattered all over the table. Namunyu gave him another one across the nose and another right on the teeth. The table was in an uproar. Mwanga's eyes danced with joy. Nguri was up, gasping. *The teacher was with them in no time but too late to save Nguri from the blows.* The other boys were holding on to Namunyu, who wanted to thrash Nguri. The teachers' questions were answered by a cry of anger from Namunyu,

'Let me get at the beast! Leave me alone!'

Nguri went to hide behind the teacher.

As the teacher got the two boys dragged out of the room, Namunyu pushed the whole plateful of Nguri's food towards Mwanga.

'He is not a member of our table,' protested Nguri.

'Just because you are heartless do you think all of us are ready to watch you mistreat a little boy?'

Fights were *prohibited*, but after listening to the story and getting Mwanga's side of it, the teacher wasn't very surprised that Namunyu was so angry. She simply warned Namunyu against any future fighting.

For the rest of the term "monos" had a special smile for Namunyu and offered to help him with everything he had to do. And the joke that had been on the "monos" was turned on Nguri. Day after day the story of how food jumped out of his mouth and how he hid behind the teacher was retold.

At the end of the term Mwanga saw Namunyu walking towards the gate. He timidly approached him. Asked Namunyu to come and see his father who had come to collect him. After greeting the father, Namunyu went to help Mwanga bring his things to the car.

'What does your father do?' Namunyu asked.

'He is the Provincial Director of Education,' explained Mwanga as they trotted back towards the car.

'Provincial director of Education!' exclaimed Namunyu, halting in surprise.

He wondered what Nguri would do when he found out that he had been harassing the son of a great man. Namunyu got away as soon as he had put the boxes down, before such a great man talked to him. What would Namunyu have found to say to him?

26. Some senior boys found disfavour in the eyes of their own classmates because
- they grabbed the monos' food
 - they made fun of the monos
 - they excessively bullied the monos
 - they were well-known cowards.
27. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- Namunyu did not mind if some junior boys were mistreated.
 - Namunyu and Mwanga never had a conversation in the dormitory.
 - The teacher was very angry with Namunyu.
 - Namunyu was the first-born in his family.
28. Why did Namunyu go to see Mwanga in the dormitory?
- He wanted to see what Nguri had done.
 - Mwanga had been Nguri's slave for too long.
 - He wanted to confirm what he had heard about Mwanga.
 - Mwanga looked like one of his younger brothers.
29. Nguri examined Mwanga's plate because he wanted to
- Make Mwanga cry
 - See how much food there was
 - Help Mwanga finish the food
 - Take a large portion of Mwanga's food.
30. Which of the following questions could Namunyu have been answering when he said 'I am a senior, am I not? And big men can do anything.'?
- What do you think you are doing?
 - Why have you changed tables?
 - Do you think a senior boy like you can do anything?
 - Who do you think you are to change tables just like that?
31. Fights were prohibited means they were
- stopped
 - discouraged
 - forbidden
 - refused.
32. Which of the following statements is not true about Nguri?
- He had a large appetite.
 - He did not seem to mind being insulted.
 - He was unpopular in the school.
 - He helped monos with their food.
33. Namunyu can best be described as:
- courageous, kind and arrogant
 - brave, considerate and patient
 - proud, friendly and unfair
 - fair, violent and respectful.
34. The teacher was with them in no time but too late to save Nguri from the blows. This means
- The teacher arrived in time to save Nguri from the blows.
 - The teacher arrived immediately but Nguri had already received some blows.
 - The teacher arrived soon enough and saved Nguri from the blows.
 - The teacher arrived late and so did not save Nguri from the blows.
35. The words '...had a special smile for Namunyu' means that the junior boys
- admired him
 - loved him
 - adored him
 - liked him
36. The word timidly as used in the passage means
- fearfully
 - carefully
 - slowly
 - calmly.
37. Why was Namunyu in a hurry to get away from Mwanga's father?
- He would not know what to say to him.
 - He was rushing to tell Nguri about Mwanga's father
 - Mwanga's father was a very great man.
 - Mwanga's father frightened him.
38. Which of the following is a suitable title for the passage?
- Nguri the Coward
 - The Great Man's Son
 - Namunyu the School Hero
 - Namunyu and his Friends

Read the passage below and then answer questions 39 to 50

Knowledge of the properties of fabrics is essential to enable you to make a good choice because new fabrics are appearing all the time. You need practical information about different fabrics so that you can shop wisely and dress well. Fabrics vary in strength, warmth, washability and so on. There are three main things, that give them these characteristics.

The most important factor is the fibre or fibres from which the fabric is made. Some fibres are strong and make a strong yarn and fabric while others are weak and give a weak fabric. Next in importance is the type of yarn made from the fibre. Is it thin or thick, tightly or loosely twisted? A tightly twisted yarn, for example, will be stronger than a loosely twisted one. Lastly, the way the fabric is made must be examined. Which type of weaving or knitting has been used? A thick fluffy cloth will be warmer than a thin smooth fabric made of the same fibre.

One function of clothes is to help to keep the temperature of the body at about 37°C (98.4°F). Therefore in cold weather the heat produced by the body must not be allowed to escape, but in warm weather and during exercise the body needs to lose heat to prevent the body temperature rising. For cold weather it is sensible to choose a fabric which retains heat, which does not 'conduct' heat away from the body. Air is an insulator, and any fabric which traps a lot of air between the threads and against your skin will be warm, as well as being light. The amount of air in a fabric is the most important factor in determining its warmth. In addition some fibres themselves are good conductors of heat. A good example of these is linen. Other fibres like wool and silk are poor conductors of heat. Wool is also a crimped or wavy fibre, so that air is always trapped in woollen yarns and fabrics and makes them warm.

For clothes to stay smart they must not crease easily and become baggy and shapeless. This is particularly important for clothes which are worn everyday. However it matters less for clothes which are only worn for a few hours. Fabrics which do not crease easily are called resilient - one of the best examples is silk, which if *crumpled* into a tight ball in the palm of your hand will spring out uncreased when released.

It is *common knowledge* that some fabrics get dirty faster than others. Clothes with smooth finishes stay clean longest. Hairy, rough or fluffy surfaces pick up the dirt which is caught on the minute hairs of the fibres. Linen fibres are long and smooth, making smooth threads and smooth fabrics which remain clean longer. Wool fibres have rough scales on them, so that the fabrics always get dirty faster than linen ones under similar conditions.

Another factor that should be considered in choosing clothing is safety. Many children and adults are injured and some killed each year from burning clothing. Children's clothes, particularly nightwear and party clothes should be made from material which does not catch fire or which will only do so with difficulty, and will not flare up. In this category of materials are wool, silk, thin nylon fabrics with 'safe from fire' labels and flame-proofed cotton.

39. Knowledge of properties of fabrics is essential because it enables us to
- choose fabrics wisely
 - identify new fabrics
 - get practical information
 - dress very smartly.
40. Some fabrics are strong because they have a
- loose thick yarn
 - loose twisted yarn
 - tight thick yarn
 - tightly twisted yarn.
41. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?
- The type of weaving or knitting determines the warmth of a fabric.
 - A thin smooth fabric will be cooler than a thick fluffy cloth made of the same fibre.
 - Fabrics made from the same fibre can differ.
 - The type of weaving or knitting determines the quality of the fabric.
42. Why is it necessary to wear warm clothes during cold weather?
- To prevent any heat from escaping.
 - To keep the temperature always at 37°C.
 - In order to maintain the normal body temperature.
 - In order to increase the body temperature.
43. The amount of air trapped in a fabric
- determines the weight of the fabric
 - conducts heat out of the body
 - makes the fabric baggy and shapeless
 - improves the quality of the fabric.
44. Clothes made of silk are suitable for everyday wear because they
- are always smart
 - do not crease easily
 - are poor conductors of heat
 - do not burn easily.
45. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to 'crumpled'?
- Folded.
 - Wrinkled.
 - Pleated.
 - Squeezed.
46. The phrase 'common knowledge' as used in the passage means information that is
- easy to get
 - widely known
 - for everybody
 - found everywhere.
47. Why do clothes with smooth finishes stay clean longest?
- They do not have tiny hairs.
 - They are not rough and fluffy.
 - They do not crease easily.
 - They are not worn often.
48. Which of the following would you least consider in choosing clothing for children?
- Strength.
 - Safety.
 - Smartness.
 - Warmth.
49. Which of the following statements is true?
- Burning clothing affects both children and adults each year.
 - More children than adults are victims of burning clothing each year.
 - Most of those injured by burning clothing die each year.
 - Burning clothing causes more injuries than deaths each year.
50. Which of the following is the most suitable title for this passage?
- Properties of Fabrics
 - Types of Fabrics
 - Functions of Clothes
 - Choice of Clothing.

KCPE 2000

KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA PILI: INSHA

Muda: Daidika 40

SOMA MAAGIZO HAYA KWA MAKINI

1. Kwenye nafasi zilizoachwa hapo juu andika Namba Yako Kamili ya mthani, Jina lako na Jina la Shule yako.
2. Sasa fungua karatasi hii, soma kichwa cha insia kwa makini na uandike insha yako kwenye nafasi uliyochiwa.

Umepewa dakika 40 kuandika insha yako.

Andika insha isiyopungua ukurasa mmoja na nusu juu Ya Kichwa hiki:

Mungu hamsahau binadamu wake.

KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA KWANZA: LUGHA

Maswali 1 mpaka 15

Soma kifungu kifuatacho. Kina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa maneno manne hapo. Chagua neno lifaalo zaidi kati ya yale uliyopewa.

Bwana Masifa kila wakati alisikika akimsifu 1 Pendo kuwa ni mtoto mwerevu, mtiifu na mwenye bidii. Masifa hakuwa na habari kuwa Pendo alikuwa hasomi ila 2 muziki wa radio. Mwisho wa muhula alidai kwamba alikuwa wa kwanza 3 hakuonyesha ripoti. Baba alisema, "Hongera Pendo, 4 enzi zangu za zamani. Sikukubali mwanafunzi mwingine yeyote kunipita. Nilishikilia nambari ya kwanza kama wewe nyakati 5. Pendo kwa kiburi 6 kimoyomoyo, "Mnhu, si uongo tu, hiyo ni lugha ya kila mzazi."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. mwanawe | B. mwanako | C. mwenetu | D. mwanangu |
| 2. A. kujisikia | B. kujishikilizia | C. kujisikilizia | D. kusikilizia |
| 3. A. kwa vile | B. ingawa | C. ikawa | D. kwa sababu |
| 4. A. unakumbukia | B. unanikumbushia | C. unanikumbukia | D. unanikumbusha |
| 5. A. yote | B. zozote | C. zote | D. yoyote |
| 6. A. akajisemea | B. akasemea | C. akajisema | D. akasemesha |

Siku moja, mambo 7 walimu kooni. Wakapeleka ujumbe wa haraka wazazi 8. Mara walipopiga hodi 9 ya mwalimu 10 butwaa kusikia kinyume cha mambo. Waliambiwa kuwa kwa muda mrefu Pendo amekuwa 11 na amekuwa akiburuzi mkia darasani. Hawakuamini lakini mtoto 12 mbele yao 13. Pendo hakufaulu maishani na wazazi walijuta kwa 14 udongo 15 maji.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 7. A. yaliwafikisha | B. yaliwafika | C. yaliwafikia | D. yalimfika |
| 8. A. wajie | B. wanjie | C. watujie | D. waje |
| 9. A. kwa ofisi | B. karibu na ofisi | C. kwenye ofisi | D. karibu ofisini |
| 10. A. walikamatwa na | B. walisikia | C. walihisi | D. walipigwa na |
| 11. A. jeuri | B. kijeuri | C. ujeuri | D. vijjeuri |
| 12. A. alirwa | B. alipoitwa | C. akaitwa | D. aliyeitwa |
| 13. A. aliungana | B. aliunga | C. aliungama | D. aliandama |
| 14. A. kutomuwahi | B. kuuwahi | C. kumuwahi | D. kutouwahi |

Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30 chagua jibu lililo sahihi.

16. Chagua neno lifaalo:
_____ aliposikia kukibishwa hodi, alisimama
na kuelekea mlangoni.
A. Pindi
B. Kwani
C. Baada
D. Kuwa
17. Jaza pengo kwa neno mwafaka.
Babu _____ njia hadi nyumbani kwake.
A. alisindikizwa
B. aliongozana
C. alishikwa.
D. aliongoza.
18. Chagua wingi wa
'Kitabu changu kizuri kimeraruliwa'.
A. Vitabu zangu nzuri vimeraruliwa.
B. Vitabu vyangu vizuri vimeraruliwa.
C. Vitabu vyetu vizuri vimeraruliwa.
D. Vitabu vyetu zuri zimeraruliwa.
19. _____ kwa wale wezi hakungeweza kuwafanya
wasamehewe.
A. Kutetea
B. Kujitetea
C. Kuitetea
D. Kuzitetea
20. Viazi vyake _____ gari.
A. vilichukuliwa kwa
B. vilichukuliwa na
C. vilibebwa na
D. vilibeba kwa.
21. Ni maneno yapi ambayo yote ni vielezi?
A. Rasmi, Kitunguu, Kiziwi, Safi.
B. Mzuri, Mweupe, Yeyote, Pale.
C. Upesi, Kitajiri, Sana, Kivivu.
D. Muungwana, Mwerevu, Kimaskini, Gunia.
22. Ukubwa wa sentensi 'Kitoto kilivaa kijikanzu cheupe' ni
A. Mtoto alivaa kanzu jeupe.
B. Mtoto alivaa kanzu nyeupe.
C. Toto lilivaa jikanzu nyeupe.
D. Toto lilivaaa jikanzu jeupe.
23. Chagua sentensi iliyo sahihi kisarufi.
A. Michuzi yote mingine zilikuwa na chumvi isipokuwa hii.
B. Michuzi yote mingine ilikuwa na chumvi isipokuwa huu.
C. Michuzi yote mingine ilikuwa na chumvi isipokuwa hizi.
D. Michuzi yote mingine mlikuwa na chumvi isipokuwa hizi.

24. Ni sentensi ipi inayoonyesha hali ya kufanyiza?
A. Mbwa anaogopewa.
B. Mbwa anaogopea.
C. Mbwa anaogopeka
D. Mbwa anaogofya.
25. Chagua mpangilio unaofaa zaidi
A. Wageni walipowasili niliwalaki, nikawapo mizigo na nikawakaribisha wakaketi.
B. Niliwalaki nikawapokea mizigo, wageni walipowasili na nikawakaribisha wakaketi.
C. Wageni walipowasili nikawakaribisha wakake niliwalaki na nikawapokea mizigo
D. Niliwalaki na nikawakaribisha wakaketi, nikawapokea mizigo wageni walipowasili.
26. Mfano wa kiashiria hapa ni:
A. Ndivyo.
B. Ambaye.
C. Hicho.
D. Bali.
27. Neno wavu liko katika ngeli ya :
A. M-Wa.
B. U-N.
C. M-Mi.
D. N.
28. Rangi va hudhurungi ni sawa na:
A. rangi ya zambarau.
B. rangi ya kijivu
C. rangi ya kahawia
D. rangi ya manjano.
29. Malizia methali:
Siri ya mtungi
A. ajuaye kopo.
B. ajuaye chungu
C. ajuaye debe
D. ajuaye kata.
30. Chagua umoja wa sentensi:
Hawa nao ndio waliopita kama sisi.
A. Huyu naye ndiye aliyepita kama mimi.
B. Huyu naye ndiye aliyempita kama sisi.
C. Huyu naye ndio waliyempita kama sisi.
D. Huyu nao ndio waliyepita kama mimi.

Soma habari ifuatayo kasha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Ama kwa hakika mwongo huu wa kufunga karne ya ishirini tumeshuhudia dunia yetu ikicharazwa kwa mikasa mithili your mtoto aliyepotoka aadhibiwayo na mzazi. Kadri upototu wa mtoto uendeleavyo kuongezeka ndivyo adhabu nayo inavyoongezeka mpaka mabadiliko mema yapatikane.

Si jambo la mjadala tena kusema kuwa kwa jumla walimwengu wa sasa ni wapotovu kuliko wale wa miaka hamsini iliyopita. Licha ya hivyo misikiti na makanisa hujaa waumini tele. Hawa husomewa maandishi matakatifu na kusisitiziwa umuhimu wa maadili kila mara. Inaonekana ni kweli sikio la kufa halisikii dawa.

Je, kuna uhusiano kati ya kudidimia kwa uadilifu na mikasa iliyokumba dunia yetu katika mwongo huu? Watu wengi wanaamini upo uhusiano.

Nchi ya Marekani katika jimbo la California barabara moja kuu ilipasuliwa na mtetemeko mkubwa wa ardhi. Watu waliokuwa katika safari zao wakaangamia. Baadaye mji wa Kobe kule Ujapani uliharibika sana na mtetemeko mwingine. Mwaka jana sehemu ya kaskazini mwa Uturuki ilikumbwa na balaa ili hii na maelfu ya watu wakafariki; hatutaji maelfu walioachwa bila makao. Baadaye nchi jirani ya Ugiriki ilipata maafa kama hayo.

Ni nani asiyekumbuka gharika iliyoenea Marekani ya kati mwaka huo huo? Mito ilifurika kutokana na mvua kubwa, maji yakaleta maafa makubwa nchini Guatemala, Nicaragua na kwingineko.

Nchi za Ulaya nazo zilipata na janga tofauti. Katika majira ya kiangazi baadhi ya nchi zilizidiwa na joto. Katika Uhispania na Ufaransa iliwabidi watu wengi wahame makazi yao wakimbilie sehemu zenye mifima angalau wapate nafuu ya baridi.

Bara la Afrika nalo halikubahatika. Mvua kubwa ambayo haijawahi kunyesha kwa miongo ya miaka imewaua mara ya watu Afrika Kusini na Msumbiji katika mwaka wa elfu mbili.

31. Neno lingine lenye maana ya mwongo ni

- A. mia.
- B. kumi.
- C. elfu.
- D. hamsini.

32. Mabadiliko mema ya mtoto mpotovu

- A. huzidisha adhabu.
- B. huendeleza upotovu
- C. huendeleza adhabu
- D. hupunguza adhabu.

33. 'Si jambo la mjadala tena' ina maana kuwa:

- A. Si swala la kublahaniwa
- B. Si swala lenye maana.
- C. Si swala la kutangaziwa.
- D. Si swala lenye masharti.

34. Uovu umeendelea duniani hata baada ya:

- A. makanisa na misikiti kuongezeka
- B. wakristo na Waislamu kuelewana
- C. waumini wa dini kuongezeka
- D. waumini wa uongo kupungua.

35. Maana ya methali 'sikio la kufa halisikii dawa' ni:

- A. Asiyesikia hasikii.
- B. Asiyetil ni vigumu kumtanya.
- C. Sikio la kufa halitibiwi.
- D. Asiyesikia haambiwi.

36. Mwandishi anaamini kuwa:

- A. hakuna uhusiano kati ya uovu na maafa
- B. hakuna uhusiano kati ya dini na maafa.
- C. kuna uhusiano kati ya uovu na maafa.
- D. kuna uhusiano kati ya dini na maafa.

37. Mitetemeko ya ardhi iliharibu

- A. sehemu za Uturuki, California na Ugiriki.
- B. sehemu za Ujapani, Guatemala na Nicaragua.
- C. sehemu za California, Ujapani na Guatemala.
- D. sehemu za California, Ugiriki na Guatemala.

38. Mafuriko yaliyoenea Marekani ya kati yalitokana na

- A. mawimbi ya baharini
- B. mvua ya rasharasha
- C. mawimbi ya upepo
- D. mvua ya gharika.

39. Iliwabidi Wazungu wakimbie makwao ili wajinusuru kutokana na

- A. baridi
- B. mvua
- C. joto
- D. mitetemeko.

40. Nchi mbili zilizoothiriwa na mvua ni

- A. Uturuki na Ugiriki
- B. Msumbiji na Afrika Kusini
- C. Ujapani na Msumbiji
- D. Guatemala na Ujapani.

Hapo zamani za kale paliishi mtumwa mmoja ambaye alidhulumiwa sana na tajiri wake. Licha ya kufanyishwa kazi za sulubu kutwa kucha, alicharazwa kwa mijeledi. Mtumwa huyu jina Hashimu hakuweza kustahimili tena mateso haya. Alipiga moyo konde, akaamua kutorokea kokote kule, na liwe liwalo. Nitaacha kasri hili la shakawa na kutafuta usalama kokote. Hapo nitakuwa huru na jitu hili katili halitaweza kuniona tena.

Hashimu alijua kwamba alihitaji ujasiri na uangalifu mwingi. Bila ya hayo mpango wake ungetumbukia nyongo. Basi siku moja alingojea mpaka giza tororo lilipoukumbatia usiku, kisha akatoroka bila kuonekana na yeyote. Alipofika mbali na kasri hilo alikimbia kwa mbio za farasi mpaka akafika katika msitu uliojaa miti kochokocho. Alipiga mlundi kwa muda wa siku nyingi asipate hata mhisani mmoja, lakini haya yote hayakumfanya kughairi. Nguo zake zilichanwa na miiba na matawi ya miti. Njaa nayo ilinbana kwelikweli.

Ghafla, aliona pango kubwa karibu naye. Akashusha pumzi akasema. 'Hatimaye nimepata mahali pazuri pa pumzi. Haya mjalaana hatanipata.' Hashimu alilingia pangoni, akawa yu hoi kwa uchovu. Mara akaanza kusinzia na kulala usingizi wa pono. Muda si muda aliamshwa na mngurumo mkali uliosikika kama radi. Humo mdomoni mwa pango misimama mfalme wa hayawani - simba. Akaanza kumkabili Hashimu. Kijasho chembamba kilianza kumtiririka huku akitamani ardhi ipasuke aingie. Hashimu alitetemeka kwa hofu alipoona jinyama hilo likimkaribia huku likiitua guu lake la kushoto. Lilinguruma kwa maumivu, kuonyesha kuwa lililitaji kuauniwa. Hashimu alimeza mtutu na kuamua kulisaidia kwa kuung'oa mwiba uliokuwa umelichoma guuni. Simba alivaa tabasamu na kutikisa mkia wake kumshukuru Hashimu.

Tangu siku hiyo Hashimu na simba wakawa marafiki wa kufa kuzikana. Waliishi pamoja kwa muda mrefu huku simba akimfadhili kwa mawindo. Usiku Hashimu na sahibu wake wajilala pamoja pangoni, simba akililinda pango hilo.

41. Kwa nini Hashimu aliamua kutoroka?
 A. Alipowa chakula na kudhulumiwa na tajiri wake.
 B. Alitamani kuonana na rafikiye.
 C. Alichoshwa na maisha ya upweke.
 D. Alidhulumiwa kwa kazi nyingi na kuchapwa.
42. Maana ya 'Nitaacha kasri hili la shakawa' ni
 A. Nitaacha jumba hili la fahari lililojaa shida.
 B. Nitaacha jumba hili kubwa la fahari lililojaa raha.
 C. Nitaacha maisha haya ya shida.
 D. Nitaacha jumba hili la mfalme.
43. Hashimu alitoroka wakati gani?
 A. Usiku ulipoanza.
 B. Alfajiri na mapema.
 C. Usiku wa manane.
 D. Usiku wa giza jingi.
44. Maana ya 'ungetumbukia nyongo' ni
 A. ungeangukia nyongo
 B. ungetengenezeka
 C. ungeharibika
 D. ungekuja kuchelewa.
45. Maana ya 'kughairi' ni
 A. kubadili nia
 B. kufa moyo
 C. kuogopa sana
 D. kupunguza mwendo.
46. Mfalme wa hayawani alionyesha vipi kuwa alihitaji usaidizi?
 A. Kwa kunguruma kwa ukali.
 B. Kwa kumkabili Hashimu.
 C. Kwa kuinua guu lake la kushoto na kunguruma.
 D. Kwa kuinua mguu wake wa kutia na kunguruma.
47. Maana ya 'usingizi wa pono' ni
 A. usingizi mwepepi
 B. usingizi mzito
 C. usingizi wa shida
 D. usingizi wa mang'amung'amu.
48. Hashimu alionyesha wema upi kwa mnyama huyu?
 A. Alimchungia pango.
 B. Alimsaidia kuwinda.
 C. Kwa kumpapasapapasa
 D. Alimng'oa mwiba.
49. Methali 'wema hauzi' imedhihirika vipi katika habari hii?
 A. Simba alimfadhili Hashimu baadaye.
 B. Simba alimsaidia Hashimu baadaye.
 C. Simba alimpatia Hashimu makao mazuri.
 D. Simba alimwonea Hashimu imani.
50. Chagua kichwa kinachofaa zaidi kwa kifungu hiki.
 A. Hashimu na simba pangoni.
 B. Mateso ya Hashimu.
 C. Kasri la shakawa.
 D. Ukajimu wa simba.

KCPE 2000

MATHEMATICS

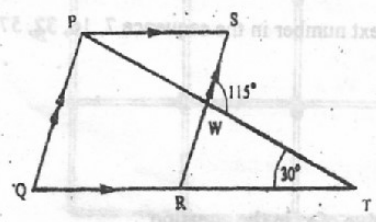
2 : hours

- Which one of the following is 3200104 in words?
 - Thirty two thousand one hundred and four.
 - Three million two thousand one hundred and four.
 - Three hundred and twenty thousand one hundred and four.
 - Three million two hundred thousand one hundred and four.
- Which one of the following numbers has the smallest value?
 - 111010
 - 101101
 - 110110
 - 101011
- A rectangular water tank is 6 metres long, 4 metres wide and 3 metres high. How many litres of water does the tank hold when full?
 - 72l
 - 7,200l
 - 72,000l
 - 72,000,000l
- What is the number 29 853 when rounded to the nearest thousand?
 - 29,000
 - 29,850
 - 29,900
 - 30,000
- What is the place value digit 5 in the number 1050067?
 - Thousands
 - Ten thousands
 - Fifty thousands
 - Hundred thousands
- What is the value of $\frac{24(72 - 69) + 6 \times 4}{12}$?
 - 8
 - 26
 - 30
 - 74
- What is the value of $\frac{8^2(9^2 - 3^2)}{4^2 \times 6^2}$?
 - 4
 - 8
 - 2
 - $\frac{2}{3}$
- What is 23.1408 correct to three decimal places?
 - 23.0
 - 23.1
 - 23.140
 - 23.141

- The marked price of a pair of shoes was sh.2500. During a sale the price was reduced to sh.200. What was the percentage decrease in price?
 - 80%
 - 50%
 - 25%
 - 20%
- What is the L.C.M. of 15, 20 and 30?
 - 120
 - 60
 - 15
 - 5
- The table below shows the maximum and minimum temperatures, in degrees celsius, recorded in different cities on one day.

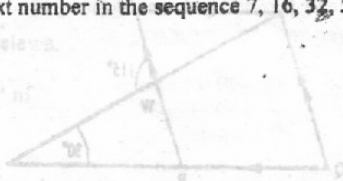
City	Maximum °C	Minimum °C
Dar-es-Salaam	33	22
Khartoum	31	16
Accra	32	24
Entebbe	30	18

- In which city was the mean temperature highest that day?
- Dar-es-Salam.
 - Khartoum.
 - Entebbe.
 - Accra.
- What is the ratio 3 : 5 expressed as a decimal?
 - 1.6
 - 0.625
 - 0.6
 - 0.375
 - In the figure below PQRS is a parallelogram. Lines QRT and PWT are straight. Angle QTP = 30° and angle SWT = 115°.

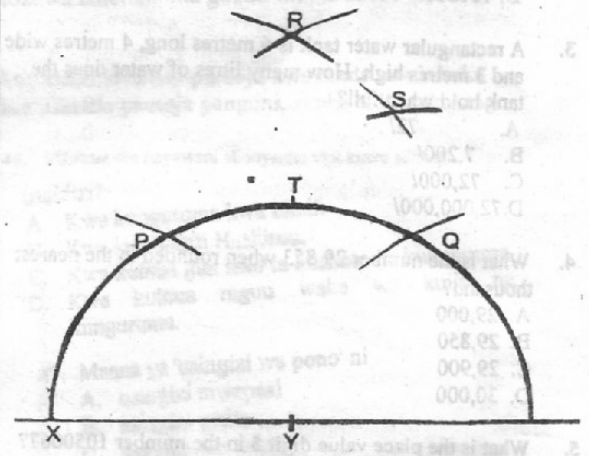


- What is the size of angle PQR?
- 65°
 - 85°
 - 95°
 - 115°

14. In the year 2000, February 19th was a Saturday. What day was March 6th the same year?
- Sunday
 - Monday
 - Tuesday
 - Wednesday
15. What is the value of $0.3 \times 0.94 + (0.304 + 0.123 \div 0.4)$?
- 1.3495
 - 1.7725
 - 0.8935
 - 0.60225
16. Boxes measuring 10cm by 6cm by 4 cm were to be packed in a carton measuring 1.5m by 1m by 0.4m. How many boxes were needed to fill the carton?
- 25000
 - 2500
 - 250
 - 25
17. A cylinder which is open at one end has a radius of 6.3 cm and a height of 25 cm. What is the surface area of the cylinder in square centimeters? (Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)
- 1114.74
 - 1239.48
 - 3118.50
 - 619.74
18. A cuboid measures 6cm long, 5cm wide and 4 cm high. What is the total length of the edges in centimeters?
- 30
 - 60
 - 90
 - 120
19. The price of a radio was reduced by sh. 630. This represented a 30% discount. What was the price of the radio after the discount?
- sh. 441
 - sh. 1470
 - sh. 2100
 - sh. 2730
20. What is the next number in the sequence 7, 16, 32, 57, ---?
- 93
 - 89
 - 82
 - 63
21. What is the value of x in the equation $\frac{2(x-6)}{5} = \frac{2}{3}$?
- $7\frac{2}{3}$
 - 7
 - $2\frac{2}{3}$
 - 11



22. Fifteen people working at the same rate would complete some work in 10 days. How many days would 6 people need to complete the same work?
- 4
 - 9
 - 25
 - 150
23. In 1998, Wanja harvested 4 676 bags of maize. This was 168 bags more than those she harvested in 1997. How many bags of maize did she harvest in 1997?
- 177
 - 513
 - 4508
 - 5021
24. The figure below shows a construction of angle $\angle XYS = 105^\circ$.



- Which group of points shows the order of construction?
- Q, P, T, S, R
 - Q, P, R, S, T
 - Q, P, R, T, S
 - Q, P, T, R, S
25. Kiprono hired two *Mikokoteni* to transport items to his kiosk in the market. Each *Mkokoteni* carried the following items:
- 1 bag of onions weighing 141.7 kg;
 - 2 bags of fresh peas each weighing 51.3 kg;
 - 3 bags of green maize each weighing 114.6 kg.
- What was the total weight, in kilograms of all the items transported?
- 1176.2
 - 615.2
 - 307.6
 - 588.1

26. Wangui bought the following items from a shop;

2kg cooking fat @ sh. 100
 2 loaves of bread @ sh.20
 2kg packet of unga for sh. 55;
 ½ kg tea leaves for sh. 100

What balance did she receive from the shopkeeper if she gave a sh. 500 note?

- A. Sh. 395
 B. Sh. 100
 C. Sh. 225
 D. Sh. 105

27. A motorist left home at 10:00 am and traveled to Nairobi, a distance of 225 km. He traveled at an average speed of 90 km/h. At what time did he reach Nairobi?

- A. 12:30 p.m.
 B. 12:50 p.m.
 C. 2:30 p.m.
 D. 12:30 a.m.

28. Onacha spent $\frac{1}{5}$ of his salary on food, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the remainder on school fees and the rest on leisure. If his salary was sh. 5 400, how much money did he spend on leisure?

- A. sh. 4200
 B. sh. 1800
 C. sh. 1200
 D. sh. 750

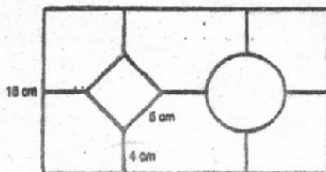
29. Kirwa used a ladder to paint the top of a wall. He placed the bottom of the ladder $4\frac{1}{4}$ metres away from the wall. The ladder touched the wall at a height of 6 metres. What was the length of the ladder?

- A. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ m
 B. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ m
 C. 15 m
 D. 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ m

30. The cash price of a bed is sh. 11 700. The hire purchase price is 20% more than the cash price. Mbugua bought a bed on hire purchase terms. He paid a deposit of sh. 2808 and 12 equal monthly installments. How much was each monthly installment?

- A. sh. 1404
 B. sh 1170
 C. sh 936
 D. sh. 546

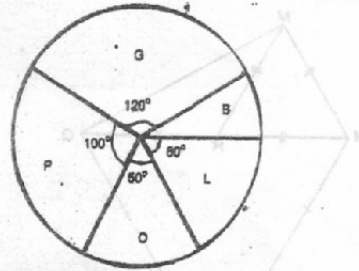
31. The figure below represents a design of a window. The design consists of a square of sides 5 cm, a circle of diameter 7 cm and a rectangular frame measuring 26 cm by 15 cm. The square and the circle are joined to each other and to the frame by lines each 4 cm long.



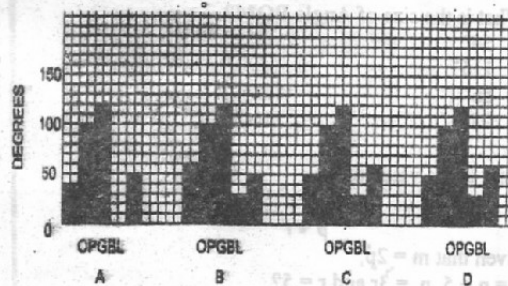
32. What is the total length, in cm of the metal needed to make the design? (Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$).

- A. 42
 B. 82
 C. 124
 D. 152

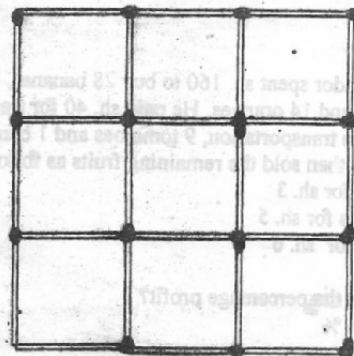
32. A farm produced oranges (O), Pawpaws (P), guavas (G), bananas (B) and lemons (L). The pie-chart below represents quantities of each type of fruit produced in one week.



Which one of the bar graphs below represents the information obtained from the pie-chart above?



33. A pupil arranged matchsticks to form squares as shown below.



How many squares were formed altogether?

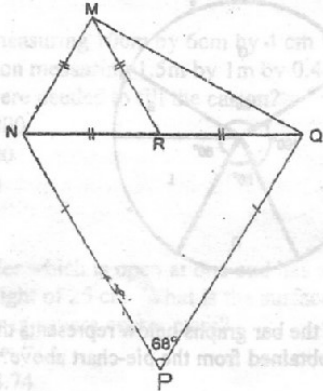
- A. 14
 B. 13
 C. 10
 D. 9

34. A plane left Nairobi at 23 50 hr on Monday and took 1 hr 45 minutes to reach Mombasa where it stopped for 50 minutes. It then left Mombasa and took 40 minutes to reach Zanzibar,

At what time in a.m./p.m system did it reach Zanzibar?

- A. 2.15 a.m.
- B. 3.05 a.m.
- C. 2.15 a.m.
- D. 3.05 p.m.

35. In the figure below, line $MN = NR = RM = RQ$. NRQ is a straight line and line $NP = PQ$. Angle $NPQ = 68^\circ$



What is the size of Angle PQM?

- A. 56°
- B. 116°
- C. 86°
- D. 98°

36. What is the value of

$$\frac{m+r^2}{p+r}$$

given that $m = 2p$,
 $p = n + 5$, $n = 3r$ and $r = 5$?

- A. $2\frac{1}{5}$
- B. $2\frac{3}{5}$
- C. $3\frac{1}{4}$
- D. 2

37. A fruit vendor spent sh. 160 to buy 28 bananas, 60 tomatoes and 14 oranges. He paid sh. 40 for transport. During the transportation, 9 tomatoes and 1 banana got spoilt. He then sold the remaining fruits as follows:

- 1 banana for sh. 3
- 3 tomatoes for sh. 5
- 1 orange for sh. 6

What was the percentage profit?

- A. $56\frac{1}{4}\%$
- B. 34%
- C. 25%
- D. 20%

38. A rectangular field measuring 560 m by 800 m is to be represented on a scale drawing using the scale 1:20 000. What is the area of the scale drawing in square centimeters?

- A. 1120
- B. 22.4
- C. 11.2
- D. 2240

39. A teacher measured the heights of nine pupils in a class. The heights of eight of the pupils were 167 cm, 170 cm, 167 cm, 175 cm, 170 cm, 172 cm, 167 cm and 168 cm. The total height of the eight pupils was 1356 cm. If the mean height of the nine pupils was 169 cm, what was the median height?

- A. 170 cm
- B. 168 cm
- C. 167 cm
- D. 165 cm

40. Muyaka had money as follows:

- 4 notes of sh 1000
- 3 notes of sh. 500
- 16 notes of sh. 200
- 11 notes of sh. 100
- 9 notes of sh. 50

She changed all the money into five - shilling coins. How many five- shilling coins did she get?

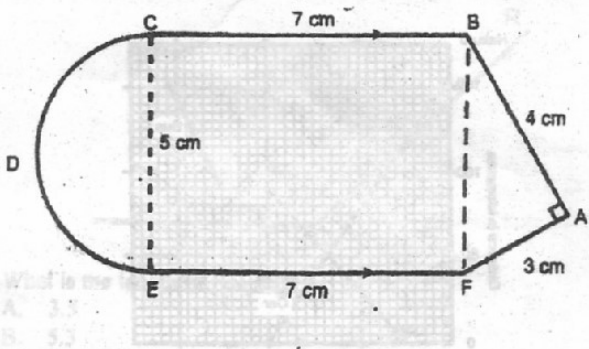
- A. 51 250
- B. 10 250
- C. 2 050
- D. 370

41. A fundraising meeting for Jako, Kabula, Masindu and Buko raised sh. 108, 000. Jako got three times as much as Buko. Masindu got two - thirds of Jako's share while Kabula got half as much as Jako. How much did Kabula receive?

- A. sh. 43, 200
- B. sh. 28, 800
- C. sh. 21, 600
- D. sh. 14, 400



42. In the figure below, angle BAF is a right angle. Line CB is parallel to EF and $CB = EF = 7\text{ cm}$. Line $BA = 4\text{ cm}$ and $AF = 3\text{ cm}$. EDC is a semi-circle of diameter 5 cm.



What is the area of the figure in square centimeters?
(Take $\pi = 3.14$)

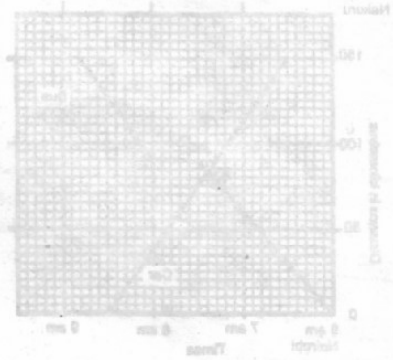
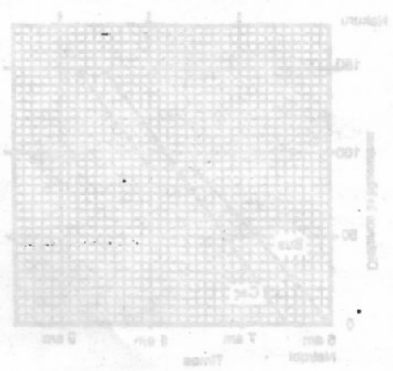
- A. 50.8125
- B. 56.8125
- C. 60.6250
- D. 80.2500

43. A salesperson earns a salary of sh. 2000 plus a 5% commission on sales above sh. 10,000. In one month the salesperson sold goods worth sh. 25,000. How much money did the salesperson receive that month?

- A. sh. 3250
- B. sh. 2750
- C. sh. 2500
- D. sh. 750

44. What is the expression $7(x + 4y + 2) + 5(2x - y + 3)$ in its simplified form?

- A. $17x + 23y + 29$
- B. $3x + 3y + 29$
- C. $17x + 3y + 5$
- D. $9x + 27y + 17$

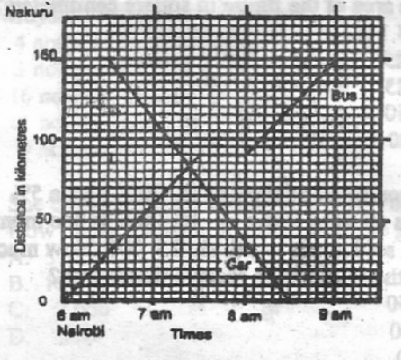
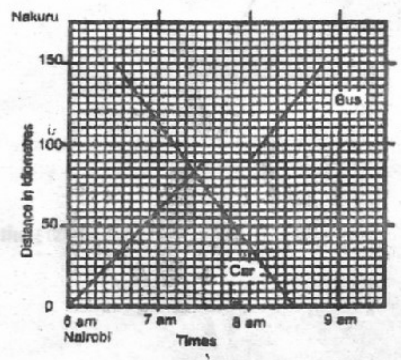
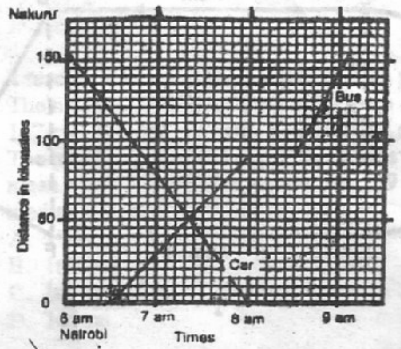
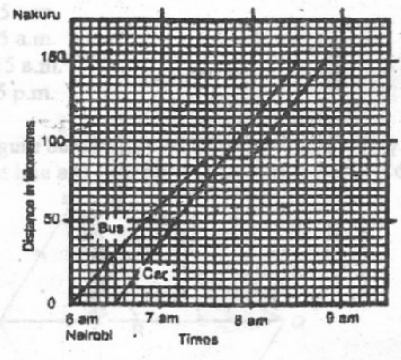


46. The table below shows the rates charged for postage:

Zone	East African	within the African Zone	within the Middle & Near East Zone	Country
Letters (Maximum Not over 100 g weight)	38.00	38.00	38.00	Not over 30 g
1 kg	100.00	100.00	100.00	300 g
"	100.00	100.00	100.00	200 g
"	100.00	100.00	100.00	100 g
"	100.00	100.00	100.00	50 g
"	100.00	100.00	100.00	20 g
Postcards (Maximum Not over 100 g weight)	38.00	38.00	38.00	Not over 30 g

47. A bus left Nairobi for Nakuru a distance of 120 km at 8:00 am. It got a puncture. It took 30 minutes to change the wheel. On the same day a car left Nairobi for Nakuru at 8:30 am. The graph below represents the bus and the car journey.

45. A bus left Nairobi for Nakuru, a distance of 150 km, at 6 a.m. After travelling for 1 ½ hours at an average speed of 60 km/h it got a puncture. It took 30 minutes to change the wheel. The bus then travelled at an average speed of 75 km/h for the rest of the journey. On the same day a car left Nakuru for Nairobi at 6:30 a.m. and took 2 hours to reach Nairobi. Which one of the graphs below represents the bus and the car journeys?



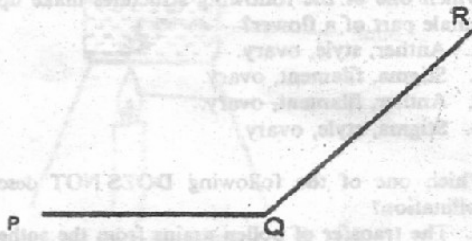
46. The table below shows the rates charged for postage:

	Countries within East African Zone	Countries within the rest of African Zone	Countries within Europe, Middle & Near East Zone	Australia America & Far East Zone
Letters Not over 20 g	28.00	34.00	38.00	48.00
(Maximum Not over 100 g weight	58.00	68.00	77.00	98.00
2 kg) " " 250 g	100.00	118.00	135.00	171.00
" " 500 g	180.00	210.00	140.00	306.00
" " 1 kg	299.00	352.00	401.00	510.00
" " 2 kg	458.00	573.00	651.00	824.00
Postcards (exceeding 5 cm by 10.7 cm)	28.00	34.00	38.00	48.00

Sande posted two letters each weighing 50 g, one to his son in Tanzania and the other to Nigeria (Rest of Africa). He also sent two letters each weighing 150 g, one to his daughter in Europe and the other to Australia. He then sent a postcard to his friend in India (Near East). How much money altogether did he pay as postage?

- A. sh. 508
- B. sh. 275
- C. sh. 432
- D. sh. 470

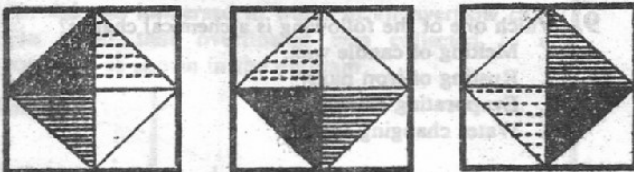
47. The diagram below represents two sides of a quadrilateral PQRS. To get the position of S, construct angle QRS = 30° and angle SPQ = 60° . Join RS, SP and diagonal SQ.



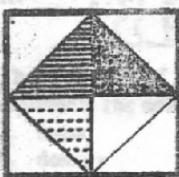
What is the length of line SQ?

- A. 3.5
 B. 5.3
 C. 10.2
 D. 12.9
48. Odour invested a certain amount of money in a business that paid simple interest at the rate of 15% per annum. At the end of nine months he withdrew sh. 1125 which was the interest the money had earned. How much money had he invested?
- A. sh. 100
 B. sh. 5625
 C. sh. 7500
 D. sh. 10 000
49. In a cupboard there are pencils, rulers and books. The number of pencils is 15 more than that of rulers. The number of books is three times that of rulers. If the number of pencils is p , which one of the expressions below represents the total number of items in the cupboard?
- A. $5p - 60$
 B. $3p - 27$
 C. $5p + 60$
 D. $5p - 30$

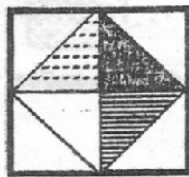
50.



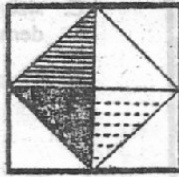
Which one of the following shapes below should be drawn in the blank box to continue the pattern above?



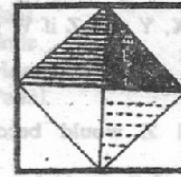
A.



B.



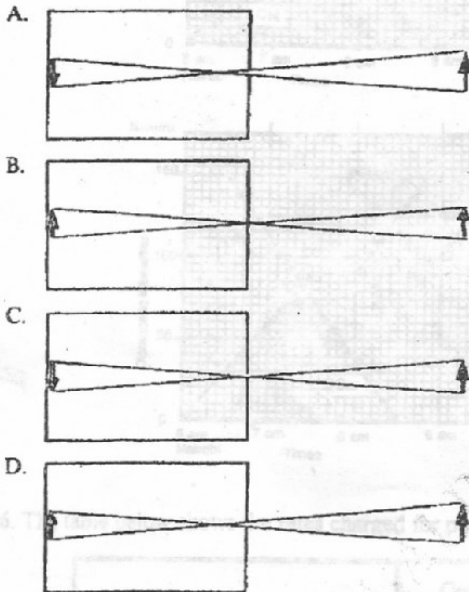
C.



D.

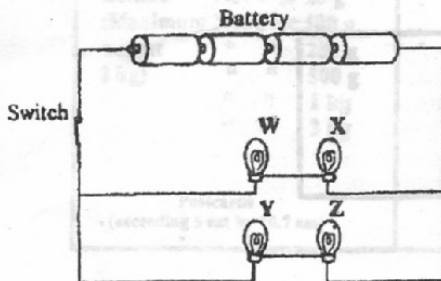
1. Which one of the following **DOES NOT** have chemical energy?
- Lemon.
 - Kerosene.
 - Charcoal.
 - Dynamo.

2. The diagrams below were drawn by different groups of pupils to show how images are formed in a pinhole camera.



Which one is **CORRECTLY** drawn?

3. The diagram below represents a circuit with four bulbs labelled W, X, Y and Z.



What would happen to bulbs X, Y and Z if W was removed?

- X, Y and Z would become dim.
- X, Y and Z would go off.
- X would go off, Y and Z would become brighter.
- X would become dim, Y and Z would become brighter.

4. Which one of the following structures make up the female part of a flower?
- Anther, style, ovary.
 - Stigma, filament, ovary.
 - Anther, filament, ovary.
 - Stigma, style, ovary.

5. Which one of the following **DOES NOT** describe pollination?
- The transfer of pollen grains from the anther to ovary of same flower.
 - The transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of same flower.
 - The transfer of pollen grains from one flower to another flower on the same plant.
 - The transfer of pollen grains from one flower to another flower on a different plant of same kind.

6. Which one of the following statements is true ab **ALL** insects? They
- undergo complete metamorphosis
 - breathe through spiracles
 - have proboscis
 - have wings.

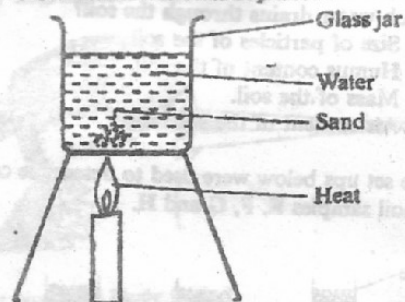
7. Which one of the following plants stores its food in the root?
- Groundnuts.
 - Cassava.
 - Irish potato.
 - Onion.

8. Which one of the following is **TRUE** about fish, reptiles and amphibians? They have
- scales
 - gills
 - varying body temperature
 - external fertilisation.

9. Which one of the following is a chemical change?
- Melting of candle wax.
 - Rusting of iron nails.
 - Evaporating spirit.
 - Water changing to ice.

10. A bowl made of iron may float when placed on water because of its
- weight
 - shape
 - size
 - density.

11. The diagram below represents a set up that can be used to demonstrate a certain process.



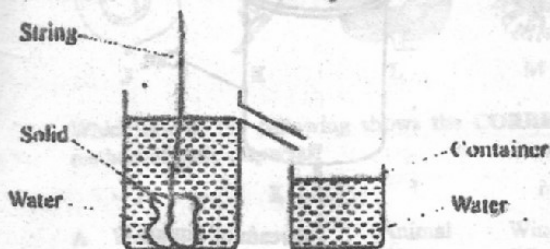
- The process demonstrated is
 A. convection
 B. conduction
 C. diffusion
 D. radiation.

12. Standard Eight pupils were provided with liquids P, Q, R, S and T that were either neutral or acidic. They were asked to mix two liquids at a time and use hibiscus flower juice to test whether the mixture was acidic or not. The results obtained are shown in the table below.

Mixture	Change
P + Q	Red
P + R	No change
R + S	Red
R + T	No change
P + T	No change
Q + T	Red
Q + R	Red

Which two liquids were acidic?

- A. Q and S.
 B. T and S.
 C. R and T.
 D. P and Q.
13. A solid was immersed in water in an overflow can. The water that overflowed was collected in a container as shown in the diagram.



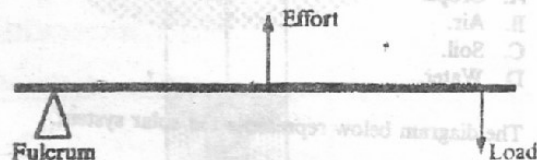
The amount of water collected in the container represents the solid's

- A. mass
 B. density
 C. weight
 D. volume.

14. Using a base and an indicator, the strength of an acid can be determined by

- A. the time it takes the indicator to change colour
 B. the intensity of the colour change with the indicator
 C. the number of drops required to change colour of the indicator
 D. the colour of the indicator.

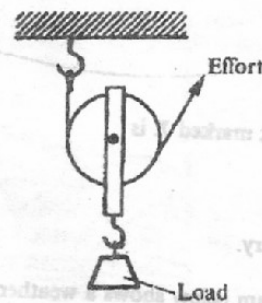
15. The diagram below shows the positions of fulcrum, effort and load in a lever.



Which one of the following pairs of levers has the same arrangement as that of the lever shown above?

- A. Pair of scissors and wheelbarrow.
 B. Pliers and nutcracker.
 C. Spade and fishing rod.
 D. Bottle opener and claw-hammer.

16. The diagram below represents a single movable pulley used to lift a load.



Which one of the following statements is TRUE about what happens when the effort moves up?

- A. The distance the load moves is equal to the distance effort moves.
 B. The effort applied is equal to the load.
 C. The distance the effort moves is twice the distance the load moves.
 D. Work done on the load is equal to work done by the effort.

17. In which one of the following parts of a bicycle is friction NOT required?

- A. Seat.
 B. Axle.
 C. Handle.
 D. Pedal.

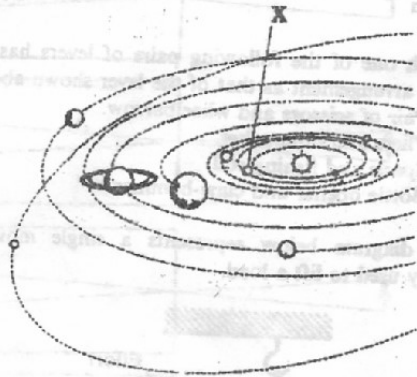
18. Which one of the following waste products DOES NOT require processing before recycling?

- A. Waste paper.
- B. Scrap metal.
- C. Dirty used water.
- D. Rice husks.

19. Which one of the following is polluted MOST when a farmer uses pesticides excessively?

- A. Crops.
- B. Air.
- C. Soil.
- D. Water.

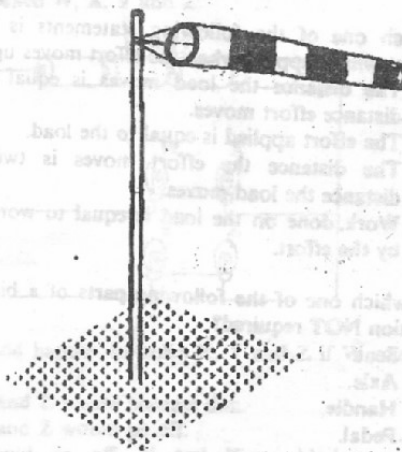
20. The diagram below represents the solar system.



The planet marked X is

- A. mars
- B. venus
- C. earth
- D. mercury.

21. The diagram below shows a weather instrument.



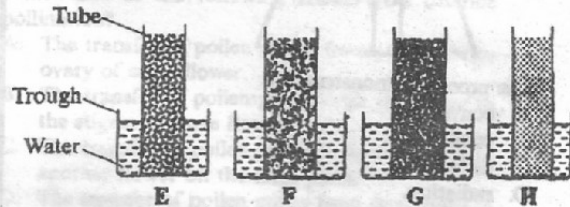
The instrument is used for measuring

- A. direction and strength of wind
- B. speed and direction of wind
- C. speed and pressure of wind
- D. pressure and strength of wind.

22. Which one of the following determines the rate at which water drains through the soil?

- A. Size of particles of the soil.
- B. Humus content of the soil.
- C. Mass of the soil.
- D. Air content of the soil.

23. The set ups below were used to determine capillarity in soil samples E, F, G and H.



The correct conclusion cannot be drawn from the results of this experiment because

- A. soil types were different
- B. tubes were placed in different troughs
- C. troughs were of different sizes
- D. tubes were of different sizes.

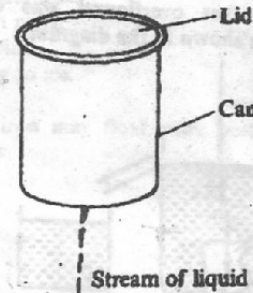
24. Which one of the following contains a weakened form of disease causing germs?

- A. Stimulant.
- B. Vaccine.
- C. Herbal extract.
- D. Depressant.

25. Which one of the following is NOT an effect of cigarette smoking?

- A. Heart attacks.
- B. Discoloured teeth.
- C. Air pollution.
- D. Restlessness.

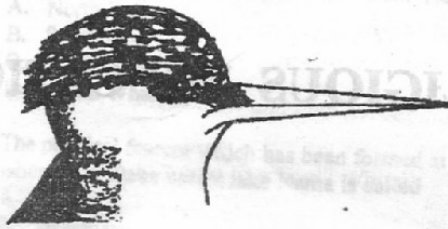
26. The diagram below shows how a liquid flows out a can with a hole at the bottom.



Which one of the following will make the liquid flow out smoothly?

- A. Making another hole at the top.
- B. Shaking the can.
- C. Increasing the size of the hole.
- D. Raising the container to higher level.

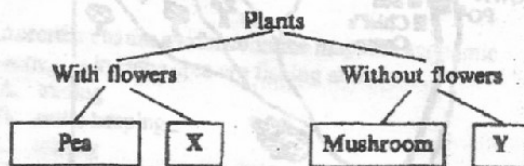
27. The diagram below shows the beak of a certain bird.



The bird most likely feeds on

- A. fish
- B. nectar
- C. insects
- D. seeds.

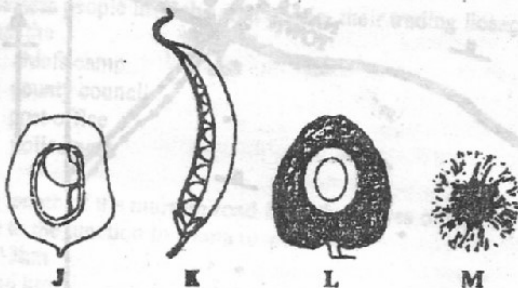
28. The chart below shows a simple classification of plants.



Which one of the following pairs represent X and Y?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| X | Y |
| A. Fern | Algae. |
| B. Wheat | Cypress. |
| C. Bean | Maize. |
| D. Moss | Pawpaw. |

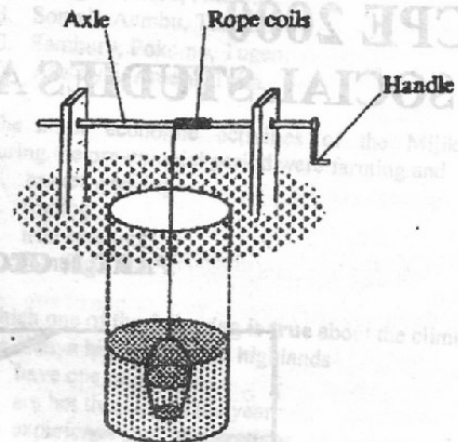
29. Diagrams J, K, L and M represent fruits and seeds.



Which one of the following shows the CORRECT method of their dispersal?

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| J | K | L | M |
| A. Water | Animal | Animal | Wind. |
| B. Animal | Self | Water | Wind. |
| C. Self | Animal | Wind | Animal. |
| D. Water | Wind | Animal | Self. |

30. The diagram below represents a winch which can be used to raise water from a well.



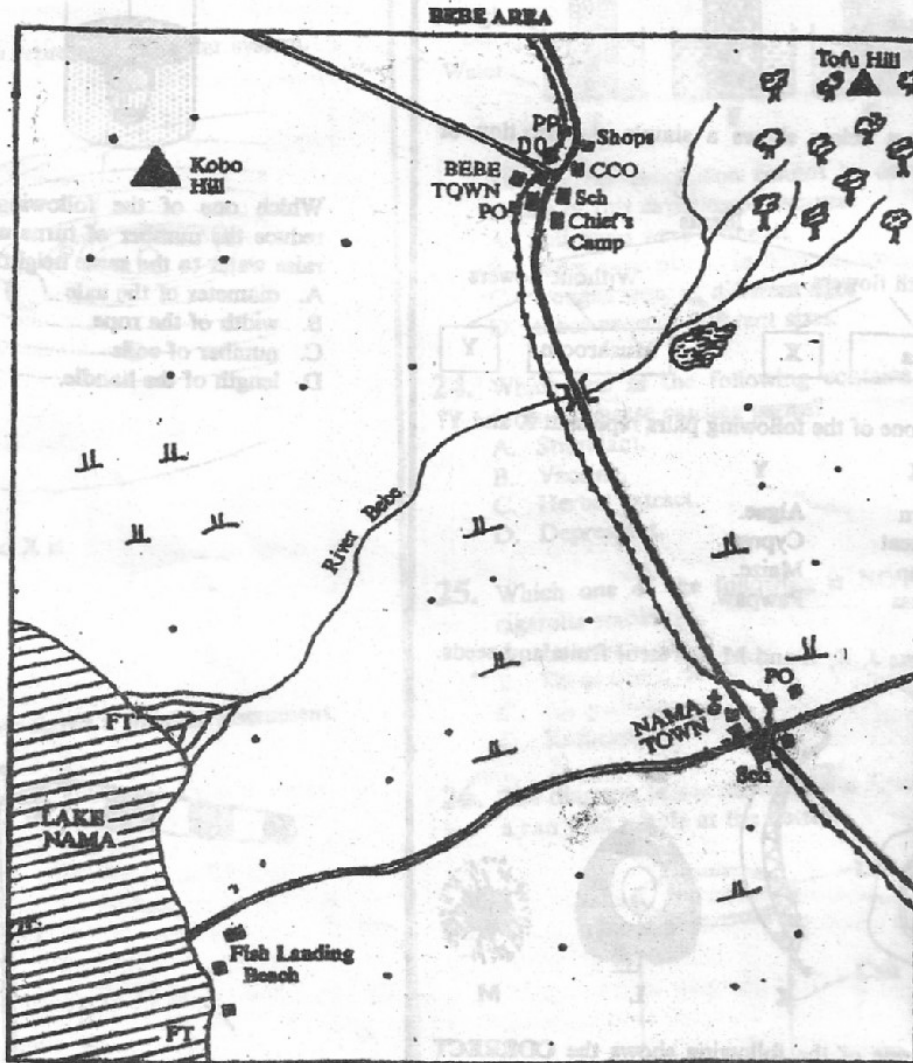
Which one of the following should be done to reduce the number of turns made by the handle to raise water to the same height? Increase the

- A. diameter of the axle
- B. width of the rope
- C. number of coils
- D. length of the handle.

KCPE 2000

SOCIAL STUDIES AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

PART 1: GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND CIVICS



SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Kilometres

KEY

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| ⛪ Church | 🌳 Forest | DO District Officer |
| • Hut / Houses | 🌳 River and Bridge | CCO County Council Office |
| ■ Permanent Houses | 🌳 Swamp | PP Police Post |
| ☎ Telephone line | 🌳 Scrub | FT Fish Trap |
| 🛣 Murrum road | | PO Post Office |
| 🛣 Tarmac Road | | Sch School |

Study the map of Bebe area and answer questions 1 to 7.

1. What is the direction of Kobo hill from Nama town?
 - A. North East.
 - B. South East.
 - C. North West.
 - D. South West.
2. The physical feature which has been formed at the point where river Bebe enters lake Nama is called
 - A. a delta
 - B. an estuary
 - C. a tributary
 - D. a spring.
3. What evidence is there to show that most parts of Bebe area receive low rainfall?
 - A. Forest.
 - B. Scrub.
 - C. Swamps.
 - D. Hills.
4. According to the evidence in the map, the economic activities in Bebe area are fishing and
 - A. trading
 - B. cattle keeping
 - C. mining
 - D. saw-milling.
5. The headteacher of the school in Nama town wants to pass urgent information to the District Officer in Bebe town. The quickest means for passing the information would be by
 - A. sending a telegram
 - B. posting a letter
 - C. sending a messenger
 - D. making a telephone call.
6. Business people in Bebe area obtain their trading licences from the
 - A. chiefs camp
 - B. county council
 - C. post office
 - D. police post.
7. The length of the murrum road from the shores of the lake to the junction in Nama town is
 - A. 13km
 - B. 16 km
 - C. 15 km
 - D. 10 km.
8. Which one of the following communities in Eastern Africa was ruled by Kings during the pre-colonial period?
 - A. The Baganda
 - B. The Wanyamwezi
 - C. The Nuer
 - D. The Oromo.

9. Which one of the following Kenyan communities belong to the same language group?
 - A. Abagusii, Iteso, Akamba.
 - B. Somali, Aembu, Turkana.
 - C. Samburu, Pokomo, Tugen.
 - D. Abaluyia, Ameru, Taifa.
10. The main economic activities of the Mijikenda during the pre-colonial period were farming and
 - A. basket weaving
 - B. trading
 - C. iron smelting
 - D. hunting.
11. Which one of the following is true about the climate of the Kenya highlands? The highlands
 - A. have one rainy season
 - B. are hot throughout the year
 - C. experience cool temperatures
 - D. receive most of the rain from the North East trade winds.
12. Which one of the following statements is true of rice growing in Kenya? Rice is
 - A. mainly grown under irrigation.
 - B. harvested by the use of machines.
 - C. mainly grown for export.
 - D. grown by large scale farmers.
13. Which one of the following islands is the largest?
 - A. Zanzibar.
 - B. Madagascar.
 - C. Mauritius.
 - D. Seychelles.
14. Below are statements describing a region in Africa
 - (i) it has very hot days and cold nights
 - (ii) it has cloudless nights
 - (iii) it has scanty vegetationThe region described above is the
 - A. Kalahari
 - B. Congo Basin
 - C. lake Victoria region
 - D. Coastal Plains of West Africa.
15. Which of the following ways of interaction was most common between the Akamba and the Agikuyu during the pre-colonial period?
 - A. Intermarrying.
 - B. Raiding.
 - C. Trading.
 - D. Sporting.
16. One of the problems facing coffee farming in Tanzania is
 - A. shortage of seedlings
 - B. lack of markets
 - C. frequent flooding
 - D. attacks by pests and diseases.

17. The Eastern Africa communities in the boxes below share a common origin.

Dinka

Shilluk

Luo

Y

Which one of the following communities is represented by letter Y in the box above?

- A. Chagga.
- B. Acholi.
- C. Amhara.
- D. Somali.

18. Below are some cultural practices of a community in Kenya.

- (i) the people decorate themselves with red ochre
- (ii) their main food consists of animal products
- (iii) women build huts for the family

The community whose culture practices are described above is the

- A. Ameru
- B. Abakuria
- C. Giriama
- D. Maasai.

19. Which one of the following groups of rivers in Africa is used for the production of hydro-electric power?

Tana Nile

Limpopo Omo

A.

B.

Congo Gambia

Volta Athi

C.

D.

20. Below are descriptions of a town in Kenya.

- (i) it is a mining town
- (ii) it is a railway terminus
- (iii) it receives little rainfall

The town described above is

- A. Nanyuki
- B. Magadi
- C. Athi River
- D. Kitale.

21. The government of Kenya is promoting modern methods of livestock farming among pastoral communities mainly to

- A. ensure proper use of available pastures
- B. improve the standard of living of the people
- C. increase the supply of meat in the country
- D. improve the quality of livestock breeds.

22. Which one of the following was the main duty of diviners in Africa before the coming of Europeans?

- A. Settling disputes among members of the community.
- B. Allocating land to members of the community.
- C. Leading the warriors to fight their enemies.

D. Telling the community what would happen in future.

23. Initiations were important in traditional African societies mainly because they

- A. marked the passage from one stage of life to another
- B. brought people together to share ideas
- C. gave people a chance to show their dancing skills
- D. enabled the youth to choose their marriage partners.

24. The main tourist attraction along the coast of Kenya is

- A. wildlife
- B. sandy beaches
- C. mangrove forests
- D. peoples' culture.

25. Which one of the following statements is true about growing of bananas in Uganda? Bananas

- A. are grown for subsistence.
- B. were introduced by the British.
- C. are mainly grown in the northern part of the country.
- D. are mainly grown for export.

26. Which one of the following weather recording instruments is correctly matched with the element of weather it measures?

Instrument	Element of weather
A. Thermometer	Humidity
B. Rain gauge	Temperature
C. Hygrometer	Rainfall
D. Barometer	Air pressure

27. Fishing along the coast of Kenya has not been fully developed mainly due to

- A. low demand for sea fish in the country
- B. inadequate funds to buy modern fishing equipment
- C. lack of adequate fishing skills
- D. competition from foreign fishermen.

28. Samore Toure and Lobengula are remembered in the history of Africa because they

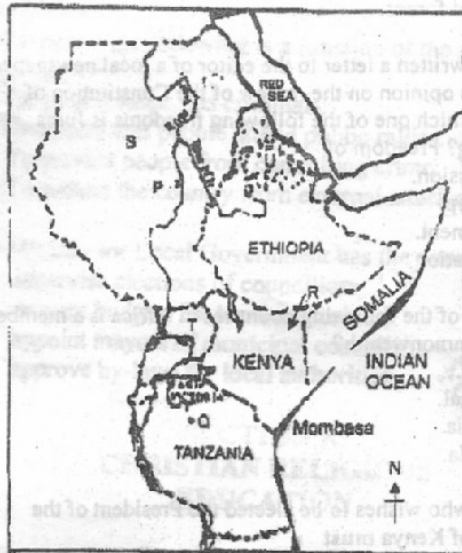
- A. resisted the establishment of colonial rule in their countries
- B. welcomed the Europeans into their countries
- C. assisted the Europeans to conquer their neighbours
- D. encouraged other African leaders to accept European colonisation.

29. The system used by France to rule her colonies in Africa was known as

- A. assimilation
- B. indirect rule
- C. direct rule
- D. association.

30. Which one of the following was a result of British rule in Nigeria?
- It encouraged African traditional religions.
 - It promoted unity among different African communities.
 - It led to the development of roads.
 - It promoted African traditional education.

Study the map of Eastern Africa below and answer questions 31 to 35.



31. Which one of the following explains why navigation along the river marked P is difficult?
- The amount of water in the river changes from season to season.
 - The river has crocodiles and hippopotamuses.
 - The river has many bends.
 - The river has waterfalls and floating vegetation.
32. The people who migrated into Kenya from Southern Ethiopia using the route marked R are
- Nilotes
 - Bantu
 - Cushites
 - Semites.
33. The countries marked S and T were ruled by
- Britain
 - Portugal
 - Italy
 - Germany.
34. The mineral mined at the place marked Q is used for making
- salt
 - cement
 - ornaments
 - electric wires.

35. The shaded area marked U has low population because it
- is frequently invaded by pests
 - is flooded regularly by water from the Red Sea
 - is occupied by many wild animals
 - receives inadequate rainfall.

36. The political associations formed in Kenya before 1939 had one factor in common. It was that they
- had members from all communities in the country
 - were against female circumcision
 - demanded fair treatment for Africans
 - were supported by European missionaries.

37. One of the duties of a chief of a location in Kenya is to
- appoint social development officers in the location
 - make laws for governing the location
 - supervise parliamentary elections in the location
 - maintain security in the location.

38. One of the contributions of Jomo Kenyatta to the History of Kenya is that he
- formed the first political party in the country
 - was the first African member of the Legislative Council
 - promoted the *Harambee* spirit in the country
 - formed trade unions to fight for African workers.

39. Which one of the following statements is true about the Organisation of African Unity (OAU)?
- It was formed by independent African countries.
 - It appoints leaders for independent African countries.
 - It controls trade between African and European countries.
 - Its headquarters is in Nairobi.

40. The head of government in Ethiopia is a
- President
 - Prime Minister
 - King
 - Queen.

41. Below are statements about a mountain in Africa
- it was formed as a result of volcanic activity
 - it is located near the boundary of two countries
 - it is covered by snow at the peak.

The mountain described above is

- Elgon
- Drakensberg
- Kilimanjaro
- Atlas.

42. Traditional African Societies predicted the coming of rains by
- reading information received from balloons released into the air
 - observing types and movements of clouds
 - listening to information about weather over the radio
 - reading weather charts showing the movement of winds.
43. Which one of the following is the main crop grown in the Ahero irrigation scheme?
- Tomatoes.
 - Cotton.
 - Rice.
 - Onions.
44. The location of Bamburi cement factory in Mombasa was influenced mainly by
- presence of limestone in the area
 - existence of market in the area
 - availability of electricity in the area
 - nearness to the port of Mombasa.
45. Traffic Police Officers wear clothes that reflect light at night in order to
- keep themselves warm
 - warn motorists of dangerous sections of the road
 - protect themselves from lightning
 - make themselves visible to motorists.
46. A foreign lady who marries a Kenyan man may be allowed to become a citizen of Kenya only if she
- shows respect to her husband
 - has children
 - has lived in Kenya for many years
 - applies to become a Kenyan.
47. The most effective way of ensuring discipline in a school is by
- making rules to govern the school
 - promoting communication among people in the school
 - punishing those who break school rules
 - giving the pupils freedom to do what they wish.
48. The most serious threat facing equatorial rain forest is
- destruction of trees by fire
 - frequent cutting down of trees
 - destruction of trees by animals
 - unreliable rainfall.
49. Most lakes in the Rift Valley of Kenya are salty because they
- experience high rate of evaporation
 - are narrow
 - are found in basins formed through faulting
 - have few water plants.

50. The main benefit of tourism to Kenya is that it
- promotes good relations between Kenya other countries
 - earns foreign exchange for the country
 - encourages the improvement of roads
 - promotes the building of hotels.
51. Three of the following are symbols of national unity in Kenya. Which one is not?
- National flag.
 - National Anthem.
 - Coat of Arms.
 - Armed forces.
52. Juma has written a letter to the editor of a local newspaper giving his opinion on the review of the Constitution of Kenya. Which one of the following freedoms is Juma exercising? Freedom of
- expression.
 - worship.
 - movement.
 - association.
53. Which one of the following countries in Africa is a member of the Commonwealth?
- Libya.
 - Senegal.
 - Zambia.
 - Angola.
54. A person who wishes to be elected the President of the Republic of Kenya must
- have attained a minimum age of 35 years
 - have served as a member of parliament
 - be a founder member of a political party
 - come from a constituency with many voters.

55. The diagram below represents a volcanic mountain



The physical feature marked Z in the above diagram is

- lava
- a crater
- concret
- a fault.

56. A common characteristic about the population of India and Kenya is that in both countries the
- birth rate is low
 - majority of the people are young
 - death rate is low
 - majority of the people are old.

57. The first step to take in controlling gully erosion is to
- build gabions
 - plant cover crops
 - construct terraces
 - plant trees.

58. Which one of the following planets is farthest from the Earth?
- Mercury.
 - Mars.
 - Jupiter.
 - Pluto.

59. Which one of the following is a function of the police force in Kenya?
- To punish suspected criminals.
 - To ensure that people attend public rallies.
 - To prevent people from committing crime.
 - To protect the country from external attacks.

60. The Minister for Local Government has the powers to
- supervise elections of councillors
 - prepare budgets for local authorities
 - appoint mayors of municipal councils
 - approve by-laws for local authorities.

SECTION A: CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which one of the following statements from the Bible shows that God wanted human beings to take care of the environment?
- Let us make man in our own image.
 - Let the earth produce all kinds of animal life.
 - Have many children and fill the earth.
 - Live all over the earth and bring it under control.

62. What punishment did God give to Eve because of her disobedience?
- Suffering while giving birth.
 - Putting on clothes.
 - Eating selected fruits.
 - Living with wild animals.

63. Who among the following people is the father of the Jews?
- Moses.
 - Abraham.
 - Esau.
 - Joseph.

64. When Moses was called by God he was living in
- Ur
 - Midian
 - Haran
 - Egypt.

65. Which one of the following commandments teaches about respect for human life?
- 'Do not commit murder'.
 - 'Do not accuse anyone falsely'.
 - 'Do not steal'.
 - 'Do not desire another man's house'.

66. Who among the following people was a judge in Israel?
- Joshua.
 - Gideon.
 - Aaron.
 - Miriam.

67. Who among the following kings was punished by God because of performing the duty of a priest?
- Jehu.
 - Ahab.
 - Saul.
 - Ahaz.

68. Who among the following kings is famous for being wise?
- David.
 - Jeroboam.
 - Rehoboam.
 - Solomon.

69. The boy raised to life by prophet Elijah was the son of the
- Shunammite woman
 - Canaanite woman
 - widow of Zarephath
 - widow of Nain.

70. Which one of the following happenings took place when Jesus was born?
- Mary visited Elizabeth.
 - Zechariah began to speak.
 - The angels sang.
 - There was an earthquake.

71. Joseph the husband of Mary worked as a
- carpenter
 - fisherman
 - preacher
 - shepherd.

72. The main message of John the Baptist to the people was to
- become his disciples
 - repent their sins
 - love one another
 - feed one another.

73. 'Worship the Lord your God and serve only him' (Luke 4:8). These words were said by Jesus during his
- temptation
 - baptism
 - crucifixion
 - transfiguration.

74. The main lesson Christians learn from the miracle of the feeding of the five thousand is to be
- generous
 - courageous
 - obedient
 - honest.
75. Which one of the following parables of Jesus teaches about treating neighbours well? The parable of the
- rich fool.
 - sower.
 - sheep.
 - Samaritan.
76. Who among the following disciples of Jesus broke the law of love because of his greed for money?
- Peter.
 - John.
 - Judas.
 - James.
77. 'Remember me, Jesus, when you come as King' (Luke 23:42). These words were spoken by the thief on the cross because he was
- innocent
 - patient
 - repentant
 - tolerant.
78. Who among the following people died because of cheating the apostles?
- Stephen.
 - Ananias.
 - Comelius.
 - Philip.
79. Paul was called by God mainly to
- preach the gospel to the Gentiles
 - go to Damascus for baptism
 - stop persecuting Christians
 - heal the sick.
80. Which one of the following statements from the Apostles' Creed teaches that Jesus is the Son of God?
- Descended into hell.
 - Suffered under Pontius Pilate.
 - Conceived by the Holy Spirit.
 - Crucified, died and was buried.
81. Which one of the following activities by the early Christians shows a fruit of the Holy Spirit?
- Preached the gospel.
 - Lived in joy.
 - Performed miracles.
 - Spoke in tongues.
82. In some traditional African communities people worshipped under a tree because it
- gave them fruits
 - was God's dwelling place
 - protected them from the wind
83. Which one of the following traditional African practices is found in Christianity?
- Making libation.
 - Tattooing of the body.
 - Marrying many wives.
 - Giving of new names.
84. Which one of the following rituals in traditional African communities was mainly carried out by a priest?
- Burying the afterbirth.
 - Shaving the hair.
 - Circumcising.
 - Offering sacrifices.
85. In some traditional African communities shedding of blood during circumcision showed that the initiates were
- strong and healthy
 - united with the ancestors
 - ready to lead others in prayer
 - separated from the community.
86. Which one of the following activities best promotes love among Christians?
- Going to church.
 - Praying with others.
 - Caring for the hungry.
 - Visiting one another.
87. Your classmate James takes away your lunch and eats it. As a Christian what would you do?
- Ask him to pay for it.
 - Tell him not to do it again.
 - Report him to the class prefect.
 - Announce it to the class.
88. John, a standard eight pupil who comes from a rich family despises other members of the class. As a Christian the best advice you would give him is that he should be
- trustworthy
 - brave
 - humble
 - a peace maker.
89. Rose, a standard six pupil finds out that her friend Jane has not been doing her morning duties. As a Christian what should Rose do about it?
- Report her to the class teacher.
 - Report her to the parents.
 - Tell her to be responsible.
 - Do the work for her.
90. The main reason why Christian missionaries came to Kenya was to
- introduce western education
 - stop slave trade
 - spread the gospel
 - stop female circumcision.

**SECTION B:
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

61. Which one of the following surah is related to the year which Prophet Muhamad (S.A.W) was born?

- A. *Al-Ikhlās*.
- B. *Al-Humazah*.
- C. *Al-Kafirun*.
- D. *Al-Fīl*.

62. The sunnah prayer performed before dawn is

- A. *Witr*
- B. *Taraweh*
- C. *Tahajud*
- D. *Dhuha*.

63. Which one of the following are correct characteristics of a hypocrite?

Breaks his promise
Gives bribes
Takes Riba

Tells lies
Breaks his promise
Untrustworthy

A.

B.

Tells lies
Backbites
Fornicates

Untrustworthy
Steals from orphans
Is proud

C.

D.

64. Which one of the following attributes of Allah is matched with the correct meaning?

- A. *Al-Malik* - The Great.
- B. *Ar-Rahim* - The Merciful.
- C. *As-salam* - The Mighty.
- D. *Al-Quddus* - The King.

65. While performing *wudhu*, Ali was seen

- (i) washing both feet
- (ii) passing wet hands over his head
- (iii) washing his hands
- (iv) washing face and both arms.

Which of the above activities give the *Fardh* parts of the *Wudhu*.

- A. (i) (iii) (iv)
- B. (ii) (iii) (i)
- C. (iii) (iv) (ii)
- D. (i) (ii) (iv).

66. Which one among the following pairs of women were the wives of Prophet Ibrahim (A.S.)?

- A. Sara and Hajar
- B. Hafsa and Zeinab
- C. Hajra and Khadija
- D. Sara and Maryam.

67. Which one of the following boxes has the correct order of the articles of faith? Belief in the

Will of God
Day of Judgement
Prophets of Allah
Revealed books
Angels
Oneness of Allah

Revealed books
Angels
Prophets of Allah
Day of Judgement
Oneness of Allah
Will of God

A.

B.

Oneness of Allah
Angels
Revealed books
Prophets of Allah
Day of Judgement
Will of God

Angels
Oneness of Allah
Revealed books
Prophets of Allah
Day of Judgement
Will of God

C.

D.

68. The main reason why Muslims do not gamble is because it

- A. is a waste of money
- B. breaks families
- C. causes stress
- D. is a commandment of Allah.

69. In his farewell message, Prophet Muhamad (S.A.W) strongly advised muslims to hold fast on to the

- A. Quran and *Tawheed*
- B. teachings of the Sahabas
- C. Quran and Sunnah
- D. Sunnah of the Prophet.

70. Another name for the *Ka'aba* according to the teachings of the Quran is Bai tul- ul-

- A. *Muamin*
- B. *Maqdis*
- C. *Haram*
- D. *Arqam*.

71. Inayow performs sunnah prayers regularly. Which one of the following has she been performing after every *fardh* prayer?

- A. *Baadiya*
- B. *Qabliya*
- C. *Dhuha*
- D. *Witr*.

72. Mazrui was reading the Holy Quran and he suddenly performed *Sujud*. Which *Sujud* did he perform? *Sijdatul-*

- A. *Sahaw*
- B. *Tilawa*
- C. *Salat*
- D. *Shukr*.

73. Abraha's army was destroyed by

- A. pebbles dropped by birds
- B. a fierce storm and rain
- C. an epidemic of Small pox
- D. wild elephants.

74. Upon being informed of a person's death a Muslim should say
- Inna lillahi wa inna ilahi rajiun*
 - La haula wala quwata illa billah*
 - Bismillahi wa-Allahu Akbar*
 - Astaghfiru - llah Wal hamdu li-llah.*
75. In which one of the following cities was Prophet Muhamad (S.A.W) stoned by protesting pagans?
- Minna
 - Yathrib
 - Makkah
 - Taif.
76. *Khalilu- llah* is the title given to Prophet
- Nuh(A.S)
 - Musa(A.S)
 - Ibrahim(A.S)
 - Issa (A.S).
77. Abu Hurairah (R.A.A.) reported the Prophet of Allah (S.A.W) as saying, that Allah Most High had said, 'O son of Adam, Spend (to help the others), I shall Spend on you'. The **main** teaching of this *Hadith* is that
- Muslims should spend all that they have on others
 - to be happy in life, a Muslim should spend on others
 - Muslims should always help each other
 - A Muslim should spend on others so as to expect reward.
78. According to the teachings of the Quran, *Laila-tul-qadar* is better than
- 100 nights
 - 1000 months
 - 1000 nights
 - 100 years.
79. The Portuguese ruled the East African coast for nearly a hundred years. During this period they
- fought wars with the Muslim rulers
 - controlled trade on the East African coast
 - introduced some food crops
 - preached Christianity.
- Which of the above facts **best** explain why muslim rulers wanted to expel the Portuguese from the East African coast?
- (i) (ii) (iv)
 - (iii) (iv) (i)
 - (i) (ii) (iii)
 - (ii) (iii) (iv).
80. When promising to do something for your friend you should always say
- Amen*
 - Bismillah*
 - Insha- Allah*
 - fi- Sabi-lllah.*
81. Gidaw has been confirmed sick by his doctor and his sickness does not allow him to perform *wudhu*. In order to perform prayers, Gidaw should perform
- Istinja*
 - Tayamum*
 - Istiqai*
 - Ghusul.*
82. Naow is a very religious boy. He always observes sunnah fasting but his Islamic Religious Education teacher told him its *haram* to fast on
- Ashura*
 - Idd-td-Fitri*
 - Ayamul-bidh*
 - Taa'sua.*
83. Who among the following people is a recipient of Zakah?
- Widows.
 - Orphans.
 - The deaf.
 - Debtors.
84. To abstain from sex as a means to protect oneself, from HIV infection means not to
- engage in sex at all
 - get married
 - have sex regularly
 - engage in sex before marriage.
85. Which one of the following actions is *shirk*?
- Telling lies to parents.
 - Praying to ancestors.
 - Drinking beer.
 - Gambling.
86. By celebrating *Milad-un-Nabi*, Muslims **mainly** demonstrate
- festive habits
 - Islamic brotherhood
 - love for the Prophet
 - spirit of equality.
87. Which one of the following is the right Islamic business practice?
- Hoarding goods.
 - Weighing goods accurately.
 - Making large profits.
 - Selling *Miraa*.

88. The belief in the day of judgement encourages Muslims to

- A. help others
- B. work for peace
- C. practise righteousness
- D. ensure equality.

89. The spread of Islam from the southern shores of Lake Victoria to the shores of Lake Tanganyika was due to the efforts of the

- A. early missionaries
- B. local chiefs
- C. Arab traders
- D. Muslim Imams of the area.

90. The Muslim calendar begins in the month of

- A. Rajab
- B. Shaaban
- C. Muharram
- D. Dhul-Hijjah.