

KCPE 2002

ENGLISH SECTION B: COMPOSITION

Time: 40 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. In the spaces provided above write your full Index Number, your Name and the Name of your 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.

School was finally over. The pupils cheered as the bell rang. It was Friday, and I...

SECTION A: LANGUAGE

Questions 1 to 15

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

Drug abuse can be 1 as the use of a drug to the point where the user's health is affected, 2 where it becomes difficult for the user to live 3 responsible life. It is 4 recognised that drug abuse 5 young people is a social problem in Africa. Drug abuse is something which affects 6 the drug users and 7 families. For the users there is the 8 of permanent addiction; their bodies 9 become completely unable to 10 without drugs. This 11 them to disease and can in the end 12 their death. 13 of the bad effects of addiction 14 the user's family is the loss of 15 when the user is unable to continue working. Another problem is that relationships in the family begin to get 16 as the other members of the family stop sympathising with the user.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. seen | B. considered | C. defined | D. thought |
| 2. A. or | B. even | C. but | D. also |
| 3. A. the | B. that | C. any | D. a |
| 4. A. now | B. therefore | C. still | D. again |
| 5. A. for | B. among | C. between | D. in |
| 6. A. half | B. all | C. first | D. both |
| 7. A. there | B. they're | C. their | D. the |
| 8. A. risk | B. trouble | C. problem | D. intention |
| 9. A. would | B. will | C. may | D. should |
| 10. A. function | B. perform | C. exist | D. live |
| 11. A. bring | B. hurry | C. cause | D. invite |
| 12. A. Any | B. Many | C. Some | D. One |
| 13. A. for | B. on | C. in | D. to |
| 14. A. money | B. wealth | C. resources | D. income |

For questions 16 to 18, choose the best alternative to replace the underlined words.

16. The girls decided to put off the trip.
A. stop
B. postpone
C. delay
D. cancel
17. The group of players gathered around the coach.
A. band
B. crowd
C. team
D. spectators
18. Ali's performance was extremely good.
A. excellent
B. admirable
C. great
D. perfect

In questions 19 to 21, choose the alternative that best completes the blank space.

19. We are soon going on holiday, _____?
A. isn't it
B. aren't we
C. are we
D. is it
20. Anyango will visit her aunt on Saturday, _____?
A. will she
B. can she
C. must she
D. won't she
21. They could not believe it, _____?
A. could they
B. couldn't they
C. would they
D. wouldn't they

For questions 22 and 23, choose the alternative that means the opposite of the underlined word.

22. To everybody's surprise, Maina failed the test.
A. fell
B. passed
C. past
D. missed
23. He became rich gradually.
A. quickly
B. slowly
C. steadily
D. immediately

For questions 24 and 25, choose the alternative that best completes the sentence.

24. What a great day _____
A. was it?
B. that was!
C. it was?
D. was that!
25. Not only was it very wet, _____
A. also it was dark.
B. again it was dark.
C. but it was also dark.
D. and it was also dark.

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

For years I never fully realised that anything had been wrong with my childhood. I only knew one thing: I thought I was going crazy. I felt different from everyone else. I could not seem to develop close relationships with people. I did not have many close friends. None of my social relationships lasted longer than a few days or a couple of weeks at the most. I felt insecure and unsure of myself in social situations and at school. I did not have confidence in my abilities. My parents seemed to confirm this by their constant complaints. My father was an alcoholic, and his illness affected us all.

One of my most vivid memories is about an incident that occurred when I was in Standard Five. My parents had been fighting, which usually happened whenever my father had been drinking. As their voices grew louder, their tone became more abusive. I was huddled in a bedroom with two of my sisters, neither of whom wanted to believe that there was anything wrong. I prayed that the fight would not involve any of my brothers or sisters.

Suddenly I heard louder noises and screaming. It sounded as if something terrible was happening. My mother had been on the receiving end of my father's temper many times. Now I was afraid she was being hurt ... no, I was actually afraid my father was going to kill her. I raced out of the bedroom to stop the fight.

When I came into the kitchen, I saw what had caused all the noise. My father had overturned a cupboard full of pots and pans and they were all over the floor. He was screaming at my mother, who just stood there taking his abuse and not trying to stop him. I jumped between them trying to shut out the insults my father was pouring at me.

"Stop it, just stop it!" I yelled, I think, at both of them. My father grabbed my arm in a drunken rage. My mother tried to protect me and grabbed onto my other arm. They pulled at me from opposite directions, and my father screamed: "Okay, who do you love?"

These problems went on for years and it made our home miserable. Then one day my father came home and announced that he would never drink again. We looked at each other, doubt written all over our faces. He noticed our reaction and said, "I'm serious. I know how much suffering I've caused you and I'm sorry. I have joined an organisation that will help me to overcome this problem."

With tears in our eyes, we got up and hugged him affectionately. My mother was so excited that she wept and laughed for a long time. She embraced him and the glitter in her eyes told us that she still loved him. And do you know? My father kept his word.

(Adapted from *The Purposeful Writer* by Donna Gorrell)

26. From the first sentence we know that the writer
- was not sure what was wrong at that time.
 - did not realise for many years the wrongs he had done.
 - had childhood problems but did not quite know it.
 - somehow managed to live through those years.
27. Why did the writer think he was going crazy?
- He was different from everyone else.
 - He could not relate with people.
 - He had no close friends.
 - He felt different from other people.
28. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "unsure" as used in the passage?
- unaware
 - unhappy
 - uncertain
 - uncomfortable
29. "My parents seemed to confirm this ..." means that his parents
- knew that he did not have abilities.
 - were dissatisfied with his lack of confidence in his abilities.
 - did not have confidence in him either.
 - reminded him about it by complaining constantly.
30. Which of the following statements is not correct?
- The writer did not have any close friends.
 - The writer's father was a sick man.
 - The writer's parents had more than four children.
 - The writer did not seem to enjoy other people's company.
31. The fact that the writer and two of his sisters were "huddled" in a bedroom shows that they were
- surprised.
 - cold
 - lonely.
 - frightened.
32. The writer's two sisters
- believed nothing was wrong.
 - pretended nothing was wrong.
 - did not know what was going on.
 - wanted the fighting to end.
33. How do we know from the third paragraph that the writer did not trust his father?
- He punished his mother very often.
 - He thought his father would kill his mother.
 - He was afraid his father would hurt his mother.
 - He was terribly scared of him.
34. Which of the following choices best describes the writer?
- He was confused and unfriendly.
 - He was confident and merciful.
 - He was caring and courageous.
 - He was crazy and unsure.
35. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- The writer's mother loved him more than the father did.
 - The writer often stopped fights between his father and mother.
 - The writer loved his mother more than he loved his father.
 - Both parents must have caused the writer much pain.
36. "These problems went on for years" means
- the father's drinking and their suffering continued for a long time.
 - the yelling and screaming did not stop immediately.
 - the quarrelling and fighting were frequent.
 - the parents argued and fought for many years.
37. From the last paragraph, we can conclude that the writer's father was finally
- despised by the family.
 - laughed at by the mother.
 - forgiven by the family.
 - admired by the mother.
38. What does "My father kept his word" mean?
- He was faithful.
 - He stopped fighting.
 - He stopped drinking.
 - He fulfilled his promise.

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

Hearing impairment or deafness can either be total or partial. People who begin to go deaf in adult life have different problems from those who are born with a hearing impairment. They have to learn different ways of behaving and different ways of communicating, perhaps at a time when learning is not at all easy.

Such people have to learn how to use a hearing aid although the device is not a complete solution to their problem. The sound perceived by the hearing impaired person through the hearing aid is distorted and appears to have more background noise than is heard by someone with normal hearing. In addition, the hearing impaired have to look at the movement of the speaker's lips in order to understand what the speaker is saying. This is called lip-reading. Lip-reading is difficult; it demands intense concentration, and an uninterrupted direct view of the speaker's face. No other activities can take place at the same time: the lip-reader has to stop eating, stop washing up, stop mending, stop everything in order to concentrate on 'hearing'. This may make them appear stupid to the ignorant. However, it is not a question of stupidity, but a way of ensuring that the lip-reader does not misunderstand the message. Imagine what it is like trying to communicate to someone in a very noisy classroom. Frustrating, isn't it? The hearing impaired have to face that all the time.

A useful way of looking at the problem is to see the hearing impaired person as a foreigner and to treat him or her as if you were in a foreign country. This means that you have to speak more clearly and raise your voice slightly. You have to use gestures in order to make your meaning clear and also to be ready to use pencil and paper to be absolutely certain. It is also important to make sure that you do not obscure your mouth with your hand or any object.

Another point quite often forgotten is that a hearing aid may be quite useful in a quiet room. But try it on a busy street, in a noisy market, bus or classroom and you have a really difficult problem distinguishing speech. So do not suggest to or even encourage hearing impaired people to go to functions which are going to make disability appear worse and thus increase their sense of failure. This does not mean that the hearing impaired should be cut off from social activities. On the contrary, you can carefully select for them entertainment places with good sound systems. Also choose the best seating locations so that their hearing is enhanced rather than hindered. Making sure that the people talking are clearly seen will also help.

(Adapted from *Effective Reading* by Simon Greenall and Michael Swan)

39. According to the passage, people who lose hearing ability in adult life
- are luckier than those born with a hearing impairment.
 - find it more difficult to learn to communicate.
 - are more unfortunate than the others.
 - find life very difficult.
40. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word device as used in the passage?
- a machine
 - a tool
 - a commodity
 - an instrument
41. Which of the following is not true about hearing aids? They are
- not very efficient in noisy places.
 - quite useful in quiet places.
 - helpful in improving hearing.
 - the solution to the hearing problem.
42. The most important thing to do when lip-reading is to
- watch the speaker very carefully.
 - concentrate fully while "listening".
 - stop eating and washing.
 - ensure you do not appear stupid.
43. To help the hearing impaired, we can
- shout, speak clearly and use gestures.
 - use gestures, read and speak slowly.
 - shout, use pencil and paper, and speak clearly.
 - use gestures, be loud enough and write.
44. "The hearing impaired have to face *that* all the time." What does the word "that" refer to?
- misunderstanding
 - background noises
 - frustration
 - appearing stupid
45. You should discourage the hearing impaired from attending functions that
- seem to make them fail.
 - are held in noisy places.
 - seem to worsen their disability.
 - are attended by many people.
46. The word 'obscure' as used in the passage means
- block.
 - shut.
 - hide.
 - protect.
47. How many groups of hearing impaired people are mentioned in the passage?
- two
 - three
 - four
 - five
48. From the passage, we can conclude that the hearing impaired should be treated with
- sympathy
 - consideration
 - humility
 - favour
49. The last paragraph suggests that the hearing impaired should not be
- excluded from social functions.
 - forbidden from entertainment places
 - discouraged from attending social activities.
 - hindered from enjoying themselves.
50. What would be a suitable title for this passage?
- Looking after the hearing impaired
 - Using hearing aids
 - Communicating through lip-reading
 - Understanding the hearing impaired

KCPE 2002

KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA PILI: INSHA

Insha

Andika insha isiyopungua ukurasa mmoja na nusu juu ya kichwa kifuatacho:

Andika hotuba utakayowatolea wanafunzi wenzako kuhusu umuhimu wa kudumisha usafi wa mwili na wa mazingira.

KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA KWANZA: LUGHA

Maswali 1 mpaka 15.

Soma vifungu vifuatavyo. Vina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne hapo. Chagua jibu lifaalo zaidi kati ya yale uliyopewa.

Mataifa yanayoendelea yamekuwa 1 wananchi kutilia maanani mipango ya kudhibiti uzazi na kupata watoto ambao wanaweza 2 ipasavyo. Ni jambo la busara kwa vijana 3 vizuri kabla ya kufunga ndoa kuhusu jambo 4.

Hapo zamani za kale vijana 5 kuhusu maisha ya ndoa na jamii. Vijana wa siku hizi nao wanahitaji kuongozwa. Hata hivyo ni jambo la kusikitisha kuona kuwa 6 wazazi wamewaachia walimu kazi hiyo. Hali kadhalika badala ya wazazi kuwa 7 bora kwa wana, wengine wao ndio walio katika mstari wa mbele kuwapotosha 8. Wazazi 9 kujua kuwa vijana ndio tegemeo la taifa.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|------------------|----|-----------------|----|-----------------|----|----------------|
| 1. | A. | yakizingatia | B. | yakiwahimiza | C. | yakihumizia | D. | yakiwazingatia |
| 2. | A. | kuwatuza | B. | kuwatuzaia | C. | kuwakidhi | D. | kuwahamasisha |
| 3. | A. | kuwashauri | B. | kushauriwa | C. | kushurutishwa | D. | kushurutika |
| 4. | A. | hiyo | B. | hilo | C. | hii | D. | hizi |
| 5. | A. | walihusishwa | B. | waliusiwa | C. | walihusika | D. | walitolewa |
| 6. | A. | miongoni mwa | B. | baadhi ya | C. | kati ya | D. | baina ya |
| 7. | A. | kielezi | B. | mwelekeo | C. | kielelezo | D. | maendeleo |
| 8. | A. | kwa vitendo vyao | B. | na vitendo vyao | C. | kwa vitendo yao | D. | na vitendo yao |
| 9. | A. | hawana budi | B. | hayanabudi | C. | wana budi | D. | wanabudi |

10 hadi nyumbani kujipumzisha na kusubiri usiku ambao, kama usiku wa siku 11, ulifika bila kuleta shangwe yoyote. Usiku 12 ulifumika kila kitu na kurudisha hofu nyoyoni 13 Kristina na Bahati. Hawakujua ni mambo 14 ambayo yanguwafika 15 nchi hiyo ya majitu.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|------------|----|---------------|----|--------------|----|-------------|
| 10. | A. | waliongoza | B. | waliongozeana | C. | waliongozana | D. | waliongozea |
| 11. | A. | ingine | B. | ingineyo | C. | lingineo | D. | nyinginezo |
| 12. | A. | huu | B. | hiyo | C. | huo | D. | hii |
| 13. | A. | kwa | B. | ya | C. | za | D. | mwa |
| 14. | A. | ipi | B. | yapi | C. | yupi | D. | zipi |

Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30, chagua jibu lililo sahihi.

16. Aksami hii $\frac{4}{5}$ huitwa
A. khumusi tano
B. khumusi nne
C. robo tano
D. thuluthi nne.
17. Nilinyeshewa nikalowa maji
A. chubwi
B. Chakari
C. Chepechepe
D. Chururu
18. Kutokana na jina mlio tunapata kitenzi
A. mlia
B. mlizi
C. kilio
D. lia
19. Mablanketi ishirini pamoja huitwa _____ moja ya mablanketi.
A. korija
B. darzeni
C. bunda
D. jozi
20. Panga vifungu vifuatavyo ili vilete maana moja kamili
(i) alipelekwa hospitali
(ii) wala hatukufahamu
(iii) aliugua nini
(iv) hatukueleza kuwa
A. (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
B. (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)
C. (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)
D. (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
21. Maana ya 'ungalifika ungaliniona' ni
A. ulifika lakini hukuniona
B. hukufika na hukuniona
C. hukufika ila uliniona
D. ulifika na uliniona.
22. Katika kamusi maneno hupangwa kulingana na abjadi yaani a, b, c, d, e na kuendelea. Ni orodha ipi ya maneno iliyopangwa vizuri?
A. Kionjamchuzi, Kipaimara, Kipandikizo, Kipimajoto.
B. Mamlaka, Mamia, Maliwazo, Mandhari.
C. Somo, Sononeka, Shamrashamra, Staffahi.
D. Urafiki, Uwaziri, Uvumbuzi, Uraia.
23. Chagua msembo wa taarifa ufaao wa sentensi 'Njoo haraka twende sokoni,' alimhimiza.
A. Mama alimhimiza kuwa, 'njoo twende sokoni.
B. Mama alimhimiza aje haraka twende sokoni.
C. Mama alimhimiza 'twende sokoni haraka.'
D. Mama alimhimiza amfuate haraka waende sokoni.
24. Ni kiunganishi kipi kilicho sahihi?
Mwalimu alishindwa kulijibu hilo swali _____ mimi?
A. bali
B. wala
C. sembuse
D. licha.
25. Giza lilitoweka kukaanza kuwa _____ na kukapendeza.
A. kweupe
B. peupe
C. weupe
D. mweupe
26. Mtoto wa ndege anaitwa _____
A. kifaranga
B. kimatu
C. kiweto
D. kinda
27. Chagua sentensi iliyo sahihi kisarufi.
A. Habari ambayo zillitufikia zilitushangaza.
B. Habari ambazo zilitufikia zilitushangaza.
C. Habari ambazo zilizotufikia zilitushangaza.
D. Hahari ambao ilitufikia ilitushangaza.
28. Maana ya 'tuliimbiana' ni
A. aliniimba nami nikamuimba
B. aliimba nami nikaimba
C. Aliniimbia nami nikamwimbia
D. Aliwaimba nami nikawaimba.
29. Onyesha sentensi iliyo na ki ya masharti
A. Nilikuwa nikienda sokoni alipowasili.
B. Anatembea kivivu.
C. Kile kitoto ni cha nani?
D. Nikimwona nitamslimu.
30. Chagua sentensi iliyopangwa vizuri zaidi.
A. Wewe utakuja kwetu siku gani?
B. Siku gani kwetu wewe utakuja?
C. Kwetu siku gani utakuja wewe?
D. Wewe kwetu siku gani utakuja?

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Kevin alikuwa mwenye bidii shuleni na hata nyumbani. Alimaliza kazi chapu chapu tena kwa usahihi. Ila yake kubwa ilikuwa husuda. Jane alikuwa mfanyi kazi kwa akina Kevin. 'Mbona wazazi wangu wanampa Jane pesa chungu nzima na mimi hata nikisaidia vipi sipewi japo senti moja? Kwa nini wazazi wakitoka, Jane anakuwa ndiye mkubwa wetu hapa? Wazazi wanamwamini sana, isitoshe wanamwachia pesa za matumizi. Lazima nitamchongea kwa wazazi afutwe kazi.' Kevin akaamua.

Siku moja, baada ya kufunga shule, Kevin alirudi nyumbani na matokeo mazuri ya mtihani. Alikuwa wa kwanza darasani. Wazazi wakafurahi na kumpongeza. Kevin aliona kuwa hiyo ilikuwa heko ya mdomo tu. Siku iliyofuata alianza kuchoma uguru. Jane alijaribu juu chini kujitetea lakini aliambulia patupu. Kwa hakika ukweli wa mpita njia si uongo wa mwenye nyumba. Akafunga virago vyake na kwenda zake akiwa amejawa na simanzi tcle kwa kumwagiwa unga wake bure bilashi.

Asubuhi iliyofuata Kevin alidamka na kufanya kazi nyingi za ndani. Alipomaliza akatoka nje, akanadhifisha kiunga, akafua nguo na kupiga pasi. Akashughulikia maakuli ya mchana na kuandika meza. Aliwaita wadogo zake wakala na kuosha vyombo. Baadaye akawaambia wadogo zake waketi wasome. Wakamtii. Naye akafanya vivyo hivyo.

Punde si punde, Kevin akaanza kuhesabu kibunda chake cha siku. 'Leo nimefaulu kuwa mfanyi kazi bora kuliko Jane. Isitoshe, nimekwa kiongozi hapa nyumbani na hata pesa za masurufu nilizopewa nimefaulu kuzitumia ipasavyo.' Baada ya hesabu ya uwongo na kweli, aling'amua kuwa siku hiyo angefaidika kwa kuzipata shilingi mia moja na hamsini. Hata hivyo mgongo wake ulimuuma ingawa ilikuwa tu siku ya kwanza. Aliamua kuwa kwa kazi zote alizofanya pamoja na usumbufu wa wadogo zake, angewahurumia wazazi kwa kuwadaa shilingi mia moja tu. Malipo ya upishi hangewadaa kwani ndio walionunua chakula. Mara akawaza, 'Niliwaletea wazazi ripoti nzuri sana mwisho wa muhula. Hivyo watanipa shilingi hamsini na zawadi juu yake.' Akajitia kusoma huku akitabasamu na kuwangojea wazazi kwa hamu na ghamu.

Wazazi walipowasili walistaajabu na kuwiza kama Jane alikuwa amerudi kwani nyumba ilikuwa ni safi sana. Kevin alifurahi akawapokea mizigo. Aliwajibu kuwa ndiye aliyefanya kazi hizo zote. Wazazi wakafurahi sana na kuwahimiza watoto wao wote kujifunza kazi za mikono kama Kevin.

Mara Kevin akaonyesha kusinywa kwani heko za mdomo tu zilikuwa kwake si kitu. Mkono mtupu haulambwi. Akawakabidhi wazazi ile orodha ya kazi alizozifanya akitarajia kibindo kizito ili awaringie nduguze. Wazazi walipoisoma, walitazamana kwa mshangao. Kisha wakamwita na kumketisha kitako wakampa pesa, akafurahi. Baadaye wakamwita na kumshauri, 'Sikiza vizuri. Sisi tulikuzaa, tukakulea kwa uchungu na gharama na bado tunaendelea kukutunza. Kwa hayo yote hatukudai na wala hatutakudai.'

Kevin kuyasikia hayo alifeheheka, akazijutia fikra zake finyu za kitoto. Alikuwa amesahau kwamba kuwasaidia wazazi ilikuwa ni jukumu lake. Alijuta kumwonea Jane wivu, akaomba msamaha kwa kumfitini. Aliwarudishia wazazi wake pesa walizokuwa wamempa.

31. Jane alionewa wivu na Kevin kwa kuwa:
- A. Alifanya kazi vizuri akapendwa sana na wazazi
 - B. Aliachiwa pesa za masurufu ingawa hakuwa mkubwa
 - C. Alilipwa mshahara kwa kufanya kazi na kutunza watoto
 - D. Jane hakumpenda Kevin alipolipwa mshahara wake

32. Kevin alipofaulu hakutaka
- A. kupongezwa tu bali apewe pesa na zawadi
 - B. heko ya wazazi pamoja na zawadi
 - C. apewe majukumu, zawadi na pesa
 - D. apewe pesa, zawadi, pamoja na por gezi

33. 'Ukweli wa mpita njia si uongo wa mwenye nyumba' maana yake ni:
- A. mwenye nyumba siku zote huaminika kwa kuwa ni mkweli
 - B. mwenyeji hata akiwa mbaya huaminiwa kuliko mgeni mkweli
 - C. mgeni hathaminiwi kwa kuwa ni mwongo kuliko mwenye nyumba
 - D. mgeni akisema ukweli huaminika kuliko mwenyeji asemaye ukweli

34. Kwa nini Kevin alitaka Jane aachishwe kazi?
- A. ili Jane arudi kwao
 - B. ili Kevin asaidie wazazi
 - C. ili Kevin afaidike badala ya Jane
 - D. ili watoto wajifunze kazi

35. Wazazi walifurahi kwa sababu:
- A. ingawa Jane alikuwa ameondoka kazi zote za nyumbani zilikuwa zimefanywa
 - B. nyumba ilikuwa safi ingawa Jane alikuwa ameondoka na siku hiyo wasingelipa chochote
 - C. watoto walikuwa wamesoma na Kevin aliyekuwa mkubwa aliomba pesa na kusema ukweli.
 - D. Kevin aliwapokea mizigo akawashukuru na akataka zawadi kwa kutunza watoto.

36. Akitarajia kibindo kizito ina maana:
- A. akitarajia apewe malipo makubwa kwa kazi zote alizofanya.
 - B. akitarajia apewe pesa kwa kazi alizofanya siku hiyo
 - C. akitarajia zawadi kwa kazi zote za siku alizofanya.
 - D. akitarajia kuhesabu pesa zote alizofanyia kazi siku hiyo.

37. Kevin alivijutia vitendo vyake kwa kuwa
- A. aliwadai wazazi wake malipo
 - B. ni wajibu wa wazazi kumfanyia makubwa
 - C. alikuwa mfanyi kazi bora kama Jane
 - D. aliumwa na mgongo siku ya kwanza

38. Neno lingine lenye maana sawa na simanzi ni:
- A. hasira
 - B. kisasi
 - C. huzuni
 - D. wasiwasi

39. Ni mpango upi wa matendo ya Kevin ulio kulingana na kifungu?
- A. kuomba mshahara, kuchongea, ku msamaha, kufanya kazi.
 - B. kufanya kazi, kuchongea, ku mshahara, kuomba msamaha.
 - C. kuchongea, kufanya kazi, mshahara, kuomba msamaha.
 - D. kuomba msamaha, kufanya kazi, ku mshahara, kuchongea

40. Anwani ifaayo zaidi kwa habari hii ni:
- A. Wajibu wa watoto na wazazi kwa wan
 - B. Kevin kumwachisha Jane kazi
 - C. Jukumu la watoto kwa wazazi wao
 - D. Juhudi za Kevin nyumbani na shuleni

Soma habari ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Katika nchi nyingi zilizo maskini, vijana wengi wanaomaliza shule za msingi huridhika mapema. Wakikamilisha kiwango hicho hudhania kuwa wamepata elimu ya kutosha na wanaweza kufanya lolote. Wao husahau kuwa hicho walichosoma kilikuwa kitone na kionjo tu cha bahari ya masomo.

Baadhi yao hufikiria kuwa wamekuwa watu wazima wafaa kuo na kuolewa. Hawakumbuki kuwa 'watoto' wakianza kupata watoto tena bila kujiweza kifedha ni kujididimiza katika ufukara. Wengine husinywa na masomo wakidai kuwa wamechoka. Huu ni uvivu ulioje! Elimu ni bahari kubwa isiyokauka daima dawamu.

Jambo la kusikitisha ni kuwa, baadhi yao hupenda kuendelea na masomo lakini hawatii bidii. Wanadhani kuwa wazazi wao ni fukara mno. Kukata tamaa huku si kuzuri kamwe. Ni bora kusoma kwa bidii kwani tumeshawahi kuona watoto wengi maskini waliofaulu sana wakipata wadhamini. Ni heri kufa macho kuliko kukata tama. Mtu asomaye na kufaulu hata akikosa kwenda sekondari, bado atathaminiwa na jamii yake na ataitumia elimu hiyo kujiimarisha maishani.

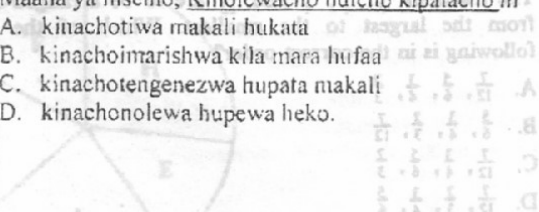
Wengine hufaulu lakini shule huwa chache. Serikali inafanya juu chini kuongeza idadi ya shule. Vijana wanahimizwa wasome tu kwani hata kama watazikosa shule za upili wataweza kusomea kwenye vyo vya ufundi. Kadhalika wanaweza kujiingiza katika masomo ya ngumbaru wakajisomea pole pole hadi chuo kikuu. Baada ya kumaliza wasipakate mikono na kusema kuwa hawatasoma tena. Wanapaswa kusoma magazeti, wasikilize taarifa za habari na ikiwezekana watazame runinga. Iwapo kuna maktaba za umma waende huko kusoma kwani ni rahisi sana mtu kuwa bongo-lala kama hasomi. Kinolewacho ndicho kipatacho.

Vijana wasiojiendeleza kielimu huweza kujiingiza kwa haraka katika anasa wasizozimudu. Maovu mengi huzidi nchini kama bongo hazitashughulishwa katika ujenzi wa taifa. Vijana watazidi kuwa kupe katika jamii badala ya kujitegemea. Mtegemea cha ndugu hufa maskini.

Nchi zote zinazotaka kutajika kuwa ni miongoni mwa mataifa yaliyoendelea lazima zihimise vijana wote wasome kwa bidii. Watobolewe ukweli kuwa kisomo hafifu hakimpeleki mtu popote. Umaskini uondolewe ili kila mtu aweze kusomesha wanawe. Ikibidi kisomo kiwe cha lazima hadi kidato cha pili au cha nne. Hili likikubalika, wanafunzi hawatakua tu kimwili bali kiakili pia. Matendo yao yatakuwa yanaonyesha busara zaidi na watajiendeleza kiuchumi. Ukosefu wa elimu ni hatari kwa usalama kwani huchangia kuongeza ujinga, umaskini na magonjwa.

41. Hatari ya 'watoto' kupata watoto ni:
- kuzama katika uhalifu
 - kuchoshwa na masomo
 - kujiingiza katika umaskini
 - kufukuzwa na wazazi
42. Wanafunzi wengine hawatii bidii kwa sababu
- hukata tamaa na kutoroka
 - hata wakipita hawatapata shule na vyuo
 - wanadhani wakipita wazazi hawatapata karo
 - wanadhani wazazi wao watawaoza mara moja
43. Maana ya elimu ni bahari kubwa isiyokauka daima dawamu ni
- elimu ya shuleni ina kina kirefu
 - elimu ya shuleni ni bahari kubwa
 - elimu haina kikomo
 - elimu huleta maarifa
44. Tatizo linalowakabili wanafunzi wengine waliofaulu ni:
- uhaba wa vyuo vya ufundi
 - ukosefu wa shule za kutosha
 - kukosa runinga na magazeti
 - kusomea shule za ufundi
45. Kukosa kujitendeza kielimu huwafanya vijana
- kusugua bongo
 - kuwa wategemezi
 - kuwa watu wakubwa
 - kusoma katika maktaba
46. Mataifa yanayoendelea
- lazima yawe macho shuleni
 - lazima yahimize kisomo kwa wote
 - lazima yawe na matendo ya busara
 - lazima yatajike miongoni mwa mataifa mengine
47. Wadhamini ni
- wanaohimiza
 - wanaoheshimu
 - wanaosaidia
 - wanaotuliza
48. Vijana wanapaswa kusoma magazeti na kusikiliza habari ili
- waburudike vilivyo
 - wapanue mawazo
 - wasiingie katika anasa
 - wasiwe walegevu

49. Ni jibu gani lisilo sawa kulingana na kifungu ulicho soma?
- vijana wasiojiunga na shule za sekondari wanaweza kusoma elimu ya ngumbaru
 - vijana wote waliokosa nafasi ya kujiendeleza kimasomo hapa nchini wamejiingiza katika maovu.
 - vijana wengi wakimaliza masomo ya msingi huridhika
 - vijana wengine hawatii bidii shuleni
50. Maana ya msembo, Kinolewacho ndicho kipatacho ni
- kinachotiwa makali hukata
 - kinachoimarishwa kila mara hufaa
 - kinachotengenezwa hupata makali
 - kinachonolewa hupewa heko.



A rectangular plot measuring 40 m by 30 m is to be fenced all round. If three strands of wire are to be used, what would be the total length of wire required in metres?

- 168
- 232
- 204
- 234

An empty box weighed 2.2 kg. Kendo packed books in the box until the total weight was 9.2 kg. If each book weighed 250 g, how many books were packed?

- 19
- 28
- 38
- 280

The diagram below represents two sides of a parallelogram WXYZ. Complete the parallelogram.



KCPE 2002 MATHEMATICS

1. Which of the following is 5505055 in words?
- Five million, fifty five thousand and fifty five
 - Five million, five hundred thousand, five hundred and fifty five
 - Five million, five hundred and five thousand and fifty five
 - Five million, five hundred and fifty thousand and fifty five.

2. The fractions $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{12}$ are to be arranged from the largest to the smallest. Which of the following is in the correct order?

- $\frac{7}{12}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{3}$
- $\frac{5}{6}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{12}$
- $\frac{7}{12}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{2}{3}$
- $\frac{7}{12}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{6}$

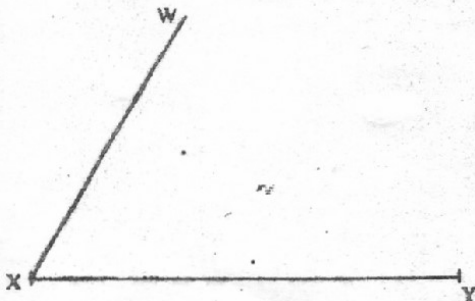
3. A rectangular plot measuring 46 m by 38 m is to be fenced all round. If three strands of wire are to be used, what would be the total length of wire required in metres?

- 168
- 252
- 504
- 5244

4. An empty box weighed 2.5 kg. Kombe packed books in the box until the total weight was 9.5 kg. If each book weighed 250 g, how many books were packed?

- 10
- 28
- 38
- 280

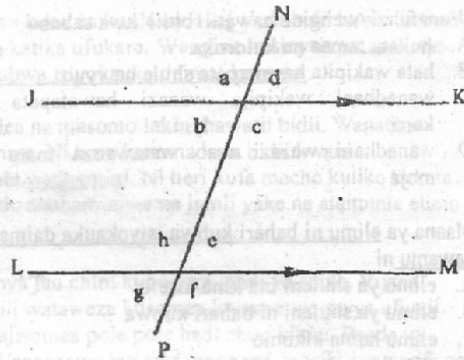
5. The diagram below represents two sides of a parallelogram WXYZ. Complete the parallelogram.



What is the length of the diagonal XZ?

- 5 cm
- 6.3 cm
- 7 cm
- 10.5 cm

6. In the figure below lines JK and LM are parallel. Line NP is a transversal.



Which of the statements below is NOT always true?

- $g + e = a + d$
- $e + f = c + d$
- $a + e = 180^\circ$
- $b = g$

7. Peter bought the following items from a shop:

- 3 rolls of toilet paper @ sh 17
- $\frac{1}{4}$ kg of salt @ sh 30 per kg
- 2 kg packet of rice for sh 70
- 2 bottles of juice @ sh 70

What balance did he receive if he paid for the items using a sh 500 note?

- sh 313.00
- sh 283.50
- sh 216.50
- sh 146.50

8. Maria agreed to loan Luvisia sh 10 000 at a compound interest of 15% per annum. How much money altogether did Luvisia pay Maria after two years?

- sh 13 225
- sh 13 000
- sh 11 500
- sh 3 225

9. A motorist covers 3 km in every $1\frac{1}{4}$ minutes. How many kilometers will he have covered from 8.19 am to 9.08 am?

- 28
- 84
- 147
- $257\frac{1}{4}$

12. Three clocks were set to ring at intervals as follows:

the first after every 6 minutes
the second after every 15 minutes
the third after every 24 minutes

If the clocks were set at the same time, after how many minutes did they ring together?

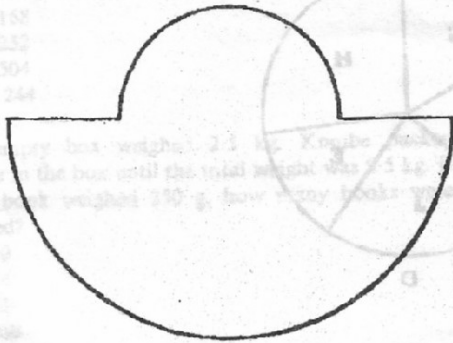
- A. 30
- B. 45
- C. 120
- D. 2 160

13. Twenty-four 5-decilitre packets of milk were emptied into a 50-litre container.

How many more such packets of milk were needed to fill the container?

- A. 100
- B. 76
- C. 52
- D. 38

14. The diagram below shows a plot of land made up of two semi-circles with same centre. The diameters of the semi-circles are 28 metres and 56 metres.



If pegs were put at intervals of two metres all the way round, how many pegs were used?

(Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

- A. 78
- B. 66
- C. 80
- D. 144

15. The top of a 25 m ladder leans on a vertical wall with its lower end touching the ground.

Which one of the following sets of measurements represents the height of the wall and the horizontal distance of the ladder from the wall?

- A. 12 m and 13 m
- B. 3 m and 4 m
- C. 5 m and 12 m
- D. 7 m and 24 m

16. Kazungu bought a radio on hire purchase terms. He paid a deposit of sh 900 and 9 equal monthly instalments of sh 300. The hire purchase price was 20% more than the marked price.

What was the marked price of the radio?

- A. sh 720
- B. sh 2 880
- C. sh 3 000
- D. sh 3 600

17. The length of a rectangle is represented by the expression $(2x + 8)$ cm and its width by the expression $(x - 6)$ cm.

If the perimeter is 58 cm, what is the actual length of the rectangle?

- A. 3 cm
- B. 9 cm
- C. 26 cm
- D. $45\frac{1}{3}$ cm

18. Cheptoo was hired for 8 hours a day from Monday to Friday and 5 hours on Saturday. She was paid sh 5 850 per week. Cheptoo now works 10 hours a day from Monday to Friday and is free on Saturday.

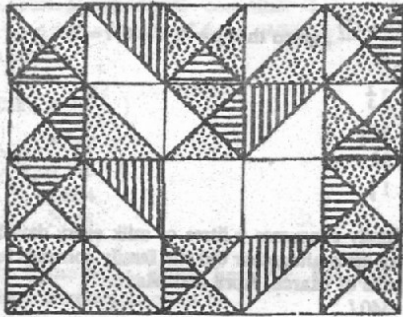
What is her weekly pay if she is paid at the same rate per hour as before?

- A. sh 4 500
- B. sh 5 265
- C. sh 5 300
- D. sh 6 500

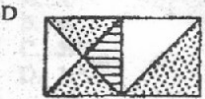
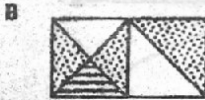
19. What is the value of $21 \div 8$ correct to two decimal places?

- A. 2.6
- B. 2.62
- C. 2.625
- D. 2.63

20.



Which one of the patterns below would complete the design above?



21. A cylinder has a volume of 550 cm^3 . If the height of the cylinder is 7 cm, what is its diameter?

(Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

- A. 50 cm
- B. 25 cm
- C. 10 cm
- D. 5 cm

22. A vendor kept money in a box and in a tin. In the box there were:

- 15 ten-shilling coins
- 23 twenty-shilling coins
- 36 five-shilling coins

In the tin there was an equal number of ten-shilling and five-shilling coins and no twenty-shilling coin. The total amount of money in both, the box and tin, was sh 1 000.

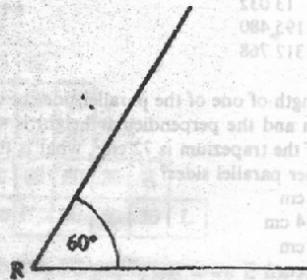
How many five-shilling coins were in the tin?

- A. 14
- B. 21
- C. 28
- D. 70

23. A road measuring 3 cm on a map has an actual length of 12 kilometres. What is the scale used on the map?

- A. 1 : 4
- B. 1 : 400
- C. 1 : 4 000
- D. 1 : 400 000

24. The diagram below shows part of two sides of triangle RST. Angle SRT = 60° . Complete the diagram to form triangle RST such that RS = 8 cm and ST = 9 cm. Construct the bisector of angle TRS to meet side ST at V.



What is the size of angle RVS?

- A. 100°
- B. 80°
- C. 70°
- D. 30°

25. In one month an agent sold 5 plots at sh 250 000. She charged a 5% commission for the sale of plots and paid 15% of the commission to her workers.

How much money did she remain with?

- A. sh 33 125
- B. sh 9 375
- C. sh 6 250
- D. sh 10 625

26. Fundi, Halima and Gitonga are employed in a firm. Fundi's monthly salary is sh 50 more than that of Gitonga. Halima's monthly salary is sh 90 more than half of the total amount earned by Fundi and Gitonga.

If Fundi's salary is sh n , which one of the expressions below represents the total monthly income of the three employees?

- A. sh $3n + 165$
 B. sh $4n - 10$
 C. sh $3n - 30$
 D. sh $3n + 15$

27. Which one of the ratios below represents 0.75?

- A. 3 : 40
 B. 3 : 7
 C. 4 : 3
 D. 3 : 4

28. How many times is the value of the digit 8 more than the value of digit 2 in the number 850 265?

- A. 799 800
 B. 4 000
 C. 1 000
 D. 4

29. A factory produced 65 160 sweets. The sweets were packed in packets each holding 24 sweets. The cost of each packet was sh 72. All the packets were then equally put in 15 cartons. What was the cost of the sweets in each carton?

- A. sh 181
 B. sh 13 032
 C. sh 195 480
 D. sh 312 768

30. The length of one of the parallel sides of a trapezium is 6 cm and the perpendicular height is 4 cm. If the area of the trapezium is 72 cm^2 , what is the length of the other parallel sides?

- A. 30 cm
 B. 16.4 cm
 C. 12 cm
 D. 3 cm

31. In a certain leap year, 16th February was Wednesday. What day was 1st May the same year?

- A. Saturday
 B. Sunday
 C. Monday
 D. Tuesday

32. What is the value of the expression

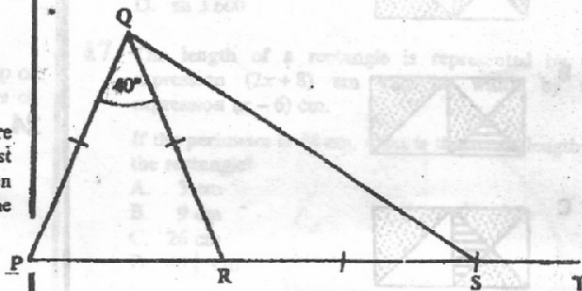
$$\frac{p^2(n-r^2)}{nr}, \text{ given that } p=4, n=6, r=7$$

- A. $2\frac{2}{3}$
 B. $21\frac{1}{3}$
 C. 32
 D. $1\frac{1}{3}$

33. A family consumes 6 litres of milk every day. How many litres altogether did the family consume in the months of March, April and May?

- A. 540 l
 B. 546 l
 C. 552 l
 D. 558 l

34. In the figure below $PQ = QR = RS$. Angle $PQR = 40^\circ$.



What is the size of angle QST?

- A. 145°
 B. 130°
 C. 110°
 D. 160°

35. What is 899 470 rounded off to the nearest ten thousand?

- A. 890 000
 B. 899 000
 C. 900 000
 D. 900 470

36. What is the value of $\frac{1\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}}{1\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2}}$?

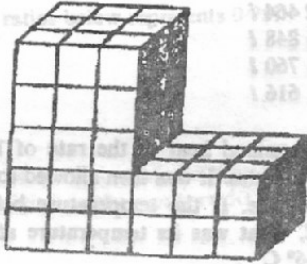
- A. $1\frac{11}{18}$
 B. $\frac{7}{18}$
 C. 1
 D. $\frac{7}{10}$

45. A motorist left town A at 8.15 am for town B, a distance of 330 km. He covered the first 112 km in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours and stopped for 20 minutes to fuel. He continued with the journey arriving in town B at 11.55 am.

What was the average speed for the whole journey?

- A. 109 km/h
- B. 99 km/h
- C. 90 km/h
- D. 84 km/h

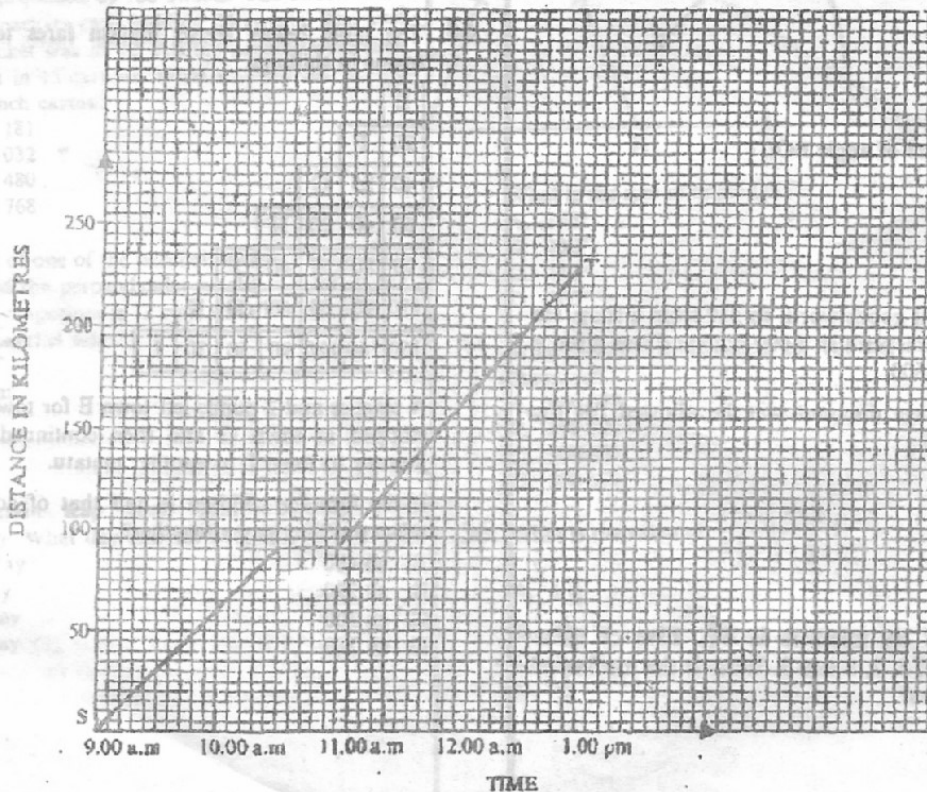
46. A stack of cubes as shown in the figure below was painted on all faces.



How many cubes were painted on three

- A. 10
- B. 9
- C. 12
- D. 14

47. The graph below represents the journey of a car travelling from town S to town T.



What was the average speed for the journey?

- A. $56\frac{1}{4}$ km/h
- B. $57\frac{1}{2}$ km/h
- C. 65 km/h
- D. $65\frac{1}{2}$ km/h

Working Space

48. The telegram charges were sh 13.50 for the first 10 words. Every additional word was charged sh 2.75. The total amount was then rounded up to the nearest fifty cents. Otieno sent the following telegram:

PAUL OCHIENG BOX 120 OYUGIS
GO VISIT ATIENO BOARDING SCHOOL
KISII THIRD OCTOBER
OTIENO PETER

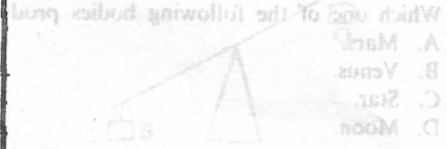
How much did he pay for it?

- A. sh 14.00
B. sh 16.50
C. sh 27.00
D. sh 27.50
49. The bus fare from one town to another was decreased by 20% and later increased by 20%. If the original fare was sh. 50, what is the new fare?

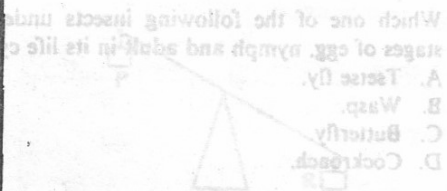
- A. sh 32
B. sh 40
C. sh 48
D. sh 50

50. A rectangular plot measures 64 m by 16 m. What would be the length of the side of a square plot with the same area?

- A. 32 m
B. 40 m
C. 512 m
D. 1 024 m



Which one of the following bodies produces water moves objects? Flowing water
A. has energy of movement
B. is a liquid
C. has potential energy
D. carries less dense objects only

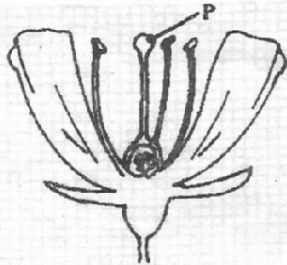


Which one of the following insects undergoes stages of egg, nymph and adult in its life cycle?



The diagram below represents parts of a flower
A. Teste fly
B. Wasp
C. Butterfly
D. Cockroach

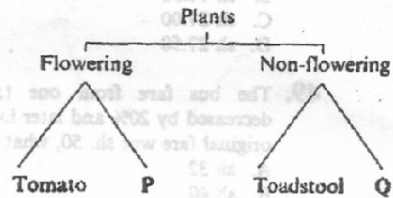
- Which one of the following bodies produces light?
 - Mars.
 - Venus.
 - Star.
 - Moon.
- Which one of the following explains why flowing water moves objects? Flowing water
 - has energy of movement
 - is a liquid
 - has potential energy
 - carries less dense objects only.
- Which one of the following insects undergoes the stages of egg, nymph and adult in its life cycle?
 - Tsetse fly.
 - Wasp.
 - Butterfly.
 - Cockroach.
- The diagram below represents parts of a flower.



- The function of the part labelled P is to
- produce nectar
 - receive pollen grains
 - lead pollen grains to the ovary
 - produce pollen grains.

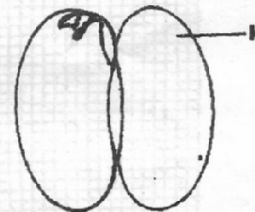
- Engine oil mixes with kerosene but does not mix with water. Methylated spirit mixes with water but does not mix with kerosene. How many layers would be observed if the four liquids were put in the same container?
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4

- A chameleon shoots out its tongue to
 - taste food
 - locate food
 - catch food
 - cool itself.
- The chart below represents a simple classification of plants.



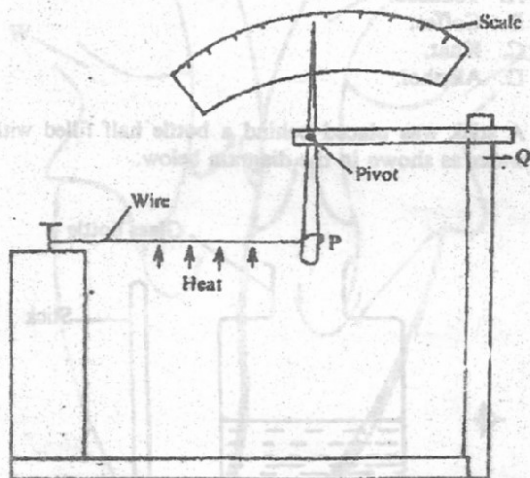
Which plants are represented by P and Q?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| P | Q |
| A. Fern | Moss. |
| B. Banana | Fern. |
| C. Moss | Mushroom. |
| D. Grass | Banana. |
- The diagram below represents parts of a germinating bean seed.



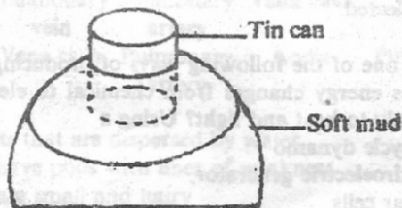
- The part labelled K
- serves as first leaves
 - becomes a shoot
 - absorbs water for the young plant
 - gives rise to roots.
- On a cold day most birds raise their feathers to
 - allow air to escape from their bodies
 - allow even distribution of heat in the body
 - avoid losing heat from their bodies
 - generate heat.

10. The diagram below represents an instrument that could be used to demonstrate that solids expand when heated.



Which one of the following should be done to make the instrument more efficient?

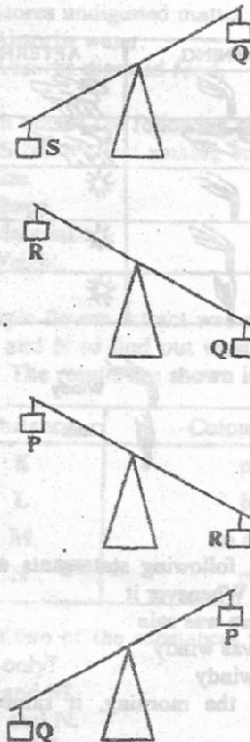
- Using a thinner pointer.
 - Reducing the length between support Q and pivot.
 - Using a thicker wire.
 - Increasing the length between P and pivot.
11. Pupils placed a little methylated spirit in a tin can and lit it. After a short while, they placed the tin can upside down over soft mud as shown in the diagram below.



The tin can sank into the soft mud. Which one of the following explains why the tin can sank into the mud?

- The tin can is denser than soft mud.
- Air pressure on the tin can forced the tin can into the soft mud.
- There was no air in the soft mud.
- Force of gravity forced the tin can into the soft mud.




















12. Objects P, Q, R and S were balanced on a beam as shown in the diagrams below.



The correct order from the heaviest to the lightest object is

- S Q R P
- Q R P S
- R S Q P
- Q P S R

13. The diagram below represents a weather record that was made by pupils for 5 days.

	MORNING	AFTERNOON
MONDAY	 	 
TUESDAY		 
WEDNESDAY	 	 
THURSDAY	 	 
FRIDAY	 	 

KEY



Sunny



Cloudy



Rainy



Windy

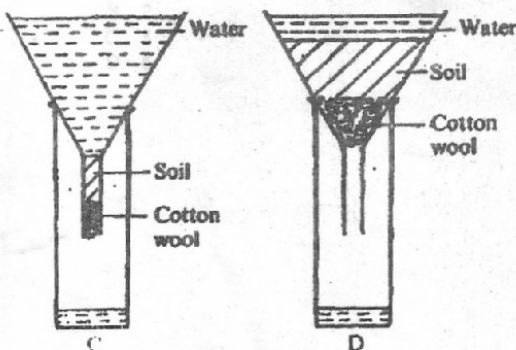
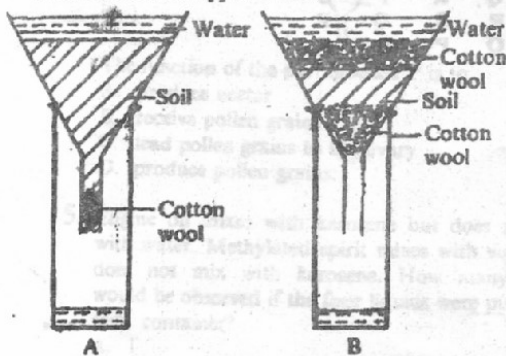


Calm

Which one of the following statements about the weather is correct? Whenever it

- was windy, there was rain
- was sunny, it was windy
- rained, it was windy
- was windy in the morning, it rained in the afternoon.

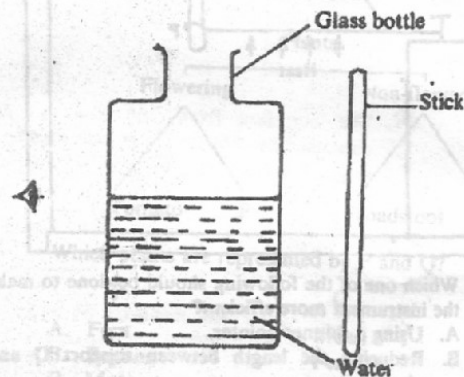
14. Which one of the diagrams below represents the correct set up that is used to compare drainage of water in different types of soil.



15. Which one of the following drugs is a stimulant when used in small quantities but a depressant when used in large quantities?

- Tobacco.
- Coffee.
- Khat.
- Alcohol.

16. A stick was placed behind a bottle half filled with water as shown in the diagram below.



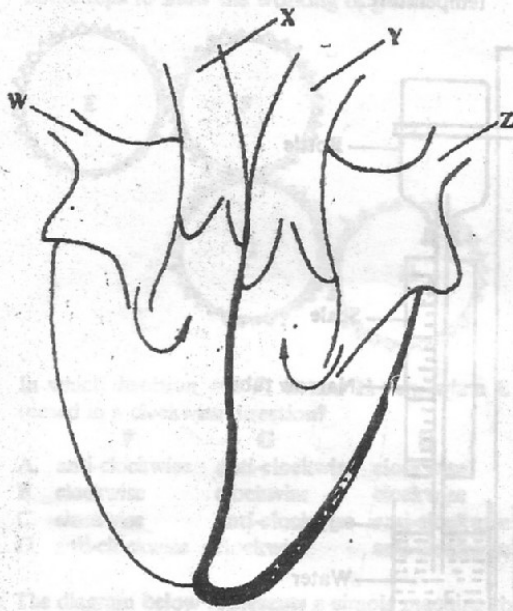
The part of the stick below the level of water appeared to be larger in size than the part above the level of water because rays of light were

- absorbed
- refracted
- dispersed
- reflected.

17. Which one of the following ways of producing light involves energy changes from chemical to electrical and lastly to heat and light? Using a

- bicycle dynamo
- hydroelectric generator,
- solar cells
- torch.

18. The diagram below represents a mammalian heart.



Which one of the following represents blood vessels W, X, Y and Z?

- | | W | X | Y | Z |
|----|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| A. | Aorta | Vena cava | Pulmonary vein | Pulmonary artery |
| B. | Pulmonary artery | Aorta | Vena cava | Pulmonary vein |
| C. | Pulmonary vein | Pulmonary artery | Vena cava | Aorta |
| D. | Vena cava | Pulmonary artery | Aorta | Pulmonary vein. |

19. Fruits that are dispersed by water
- have pods with lines of weakness
 - are small and hairy
 - are hollow and fibrous
 - are small with hooks.
20. A certain animal lays eggs, has scales and the body temperature varies with the surrounding. The animal is likely to be a
- snake.
 - platypus
 - load
 - duck.
21. The type of modified roots found in mangroves are called
- breathing
 - prop
 - buttress
 - clasping.

22. Which one of the following is the function of the rectum?

- Completes digestion of food.
- Stores undigested matter.
- Absorbs water.
- Absorbs digested food.

23. Which one of the following aspects of a given object DOES NOT affect sinking or floating of the object?

- Size.
- Shape.
- Material.
- Weight.

24. A purple flower extract was added to substances K, L, M and N to find out whether they were acids or bases. The results are shown in the table below.

Substance	Colour change
K	pink
L	blue
M	no change
N	pink

Which two of the substances react to form salt and water only?

- K and M.
- M and N.
- K and L.
- L and M.

25. Which one of the following aspects of an object cannot be changed?

- Mass.
- Density.
- Weight.
- Volume.

26. Which one of the following should NOT be the same when comparing rates of melting in substances?

- Quantity of substances.
- Amount of heat.
- The substances.
- Duration of heating.

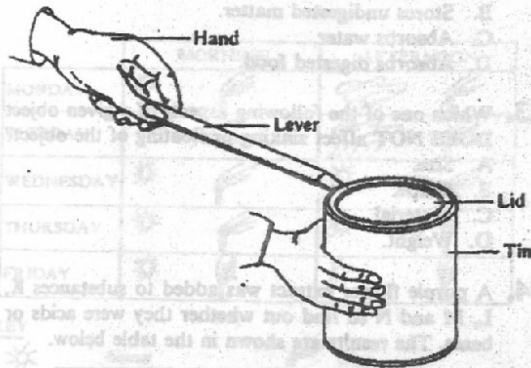
27. Standard Eight pupils suggested the following as ways of preventing monkeys from destroying crops.

- Laying a trap for the monkeys.
- Putting up a fence around the farm.
- Seeking the assistance of the game warden.
- Guarding the farm.

Which one of them is NOT acceptable?

- (i).
- (ii).
- (iii).
- (iv).

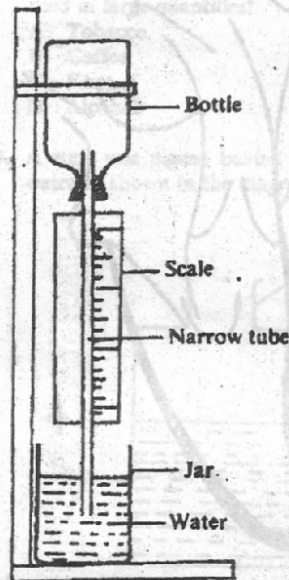
28. The diagram below represents a certain lever being used to open a tin



Which one of the following works in the same way as the lever shown above?

- A. Carrying a load using a wheelbarrow.
 B. Cutting hair using scissors.
 C. Scooping sand using a shovel.
 D. Catching fish using a fishing rod.
29. Which one of the following statements about a single fixed pulley is NOT CORRECT? The load
- A. distance is equal to the effort distance
 B. moves in the opposite direction to that of the effort
 C. is twice the effort used
 D. is equal to the effort used.
30. The planet with a ring around it is
- A. Mercury
 B. Saturn
 C. Pluto
 D. Jupiter.
31. The soil that drains water fastest,
- A. has small air spaces
 B. cracks when dry
 C. has poor capillarity
 D. has smooth texture.

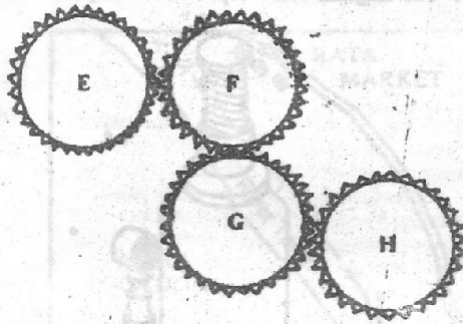
32. The diagram below represents an improvised instrument that could be used to measure room temperature.



The working of the instrument is based on the fact that

- A. liquids expand when heated and contract when cooled
 B. liquids rise in narrow tubes
 C. gases exert pressure
 D. gases expand when heated and contract when cooled.
33. The component of air in the atmosphere whose amount vary from time to time is
- A. oxygen
 B. water vapour
 C. carbon dioxide
 D. nitrogen.
34. The stages involved in the formation of rain are:
- (i) clouds are formed
 - (ii) water evaporates
 - (iii) heat from the sun warms water
 - (iv) rain falls
 - (v) water vapour condenses.
- The correct order in which the stages take place is
- A. (iii), (ii), (i), (v), (iv)
 B. (ii), (iii), (v), (i), (iv)
 C. (ii), (v), (i), (iii), (iv)
 D. (iii), (ii), (v), (i), (iv).

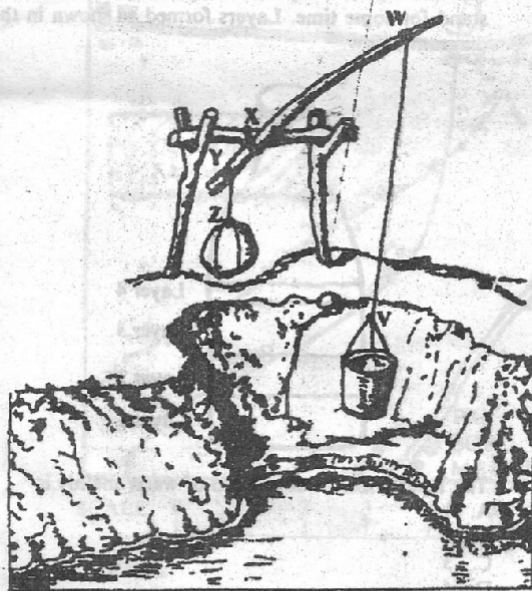
35. The diagram below represents an arrangement of bottle tops to show the working of gears.



In which direction will F, G and H turn, when E is turned in a clockwise direction?

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | F | G | H |
| A. | anti-clockwise | anti-clockwise | clockwise |
| B. | clockwise | clockwise | clockwise |
| C. | clockwise | anti-clockwise | anti-clockwise |
| D. | anti-clockwise | clockwise | anti-clockwise |

36. The diagram below represents a simple machine that is used to draw water from a river.



The effort distance is

- A. XY
B. WX
C. YW
D. YZ.

37. The following are activities involved in making an improvised hammer:

- (i) making a hole
- (ii) fitting a bolt
- (iii) shaping a piece of wood
- (iv) making the handle smooth
- (v) fixing the nut.

The correct order is

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

38. Which one of the following groups of drugs are harmful but are legal in Kenya?

- A. Tobacco, khat, beer.
B. Heroin, bhang, beer.
C. Bhang, heroin, mandrax.
D. Tobacco, mandrax, khat.

39. Vaccines are

- A. stimulants
B. preventive drugs
C. curative drugs
D. pain relievers.

40. The planet that takes the longest time to move round the Sun once is

- A. Uranus
B. Venus
C. Mars
D. Saturn.

41. One of the following practices DOES NOT help to conserve water. Which one is it?

- A. Drip irrigation.
B. Using oil to kill mosquito larvae.
C. Treating water from a factory.
D. Mulching.

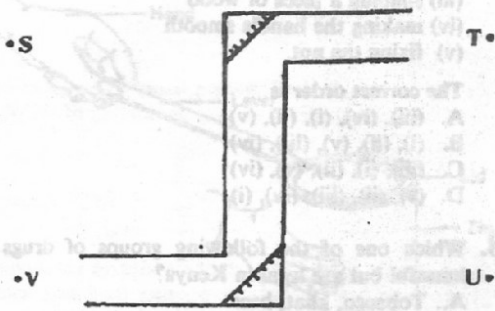
42. Birds which feed on grains have beaks that are

- A. strong, short and curved
B. strong, short and cupped
C. long, sharp and pointed
D. strong, short and straight.

43. Which one of the following sets of characteristics are descriptions of a wind pollinated flower?

- A. Fewer large pollen grains, petals sometimes absent.
B. Fewer large pollen grains, large loosely attached anthers.
C. Small in size, large loosely attached anthers, sticky stigma.
D. Small in size, large loosely attached anthers, petals sometimes absent.

44. The diagram below represents a periscope and the position of the image at point U.



The object is at position

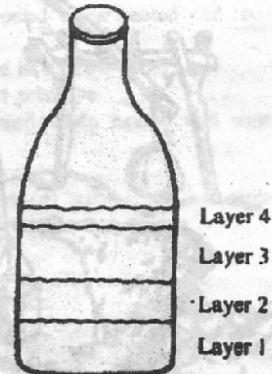
- A. S
 - B. T
 - C. U
 - D. V.
45. If the hole of the pinhole camera is widened the image
- A. becomes blurred
 - B. becomes larger
 - C. is upright
 - D. is not formed on the screen.
46. Which one of the following pairs consist of substances which have definite volume?
- A. Water vapour and ice.
 - B. Stone and air.
 - C. Sand and water.
 - D. Ice and air.
47. A suitable way of handling plastic materials to avoid pollution is
- A. dumping in the river
 - B. burning
 - C. burying in the soil
 - D. re-using.

48. The diagram below represents a simple machine.



The machine is an example of

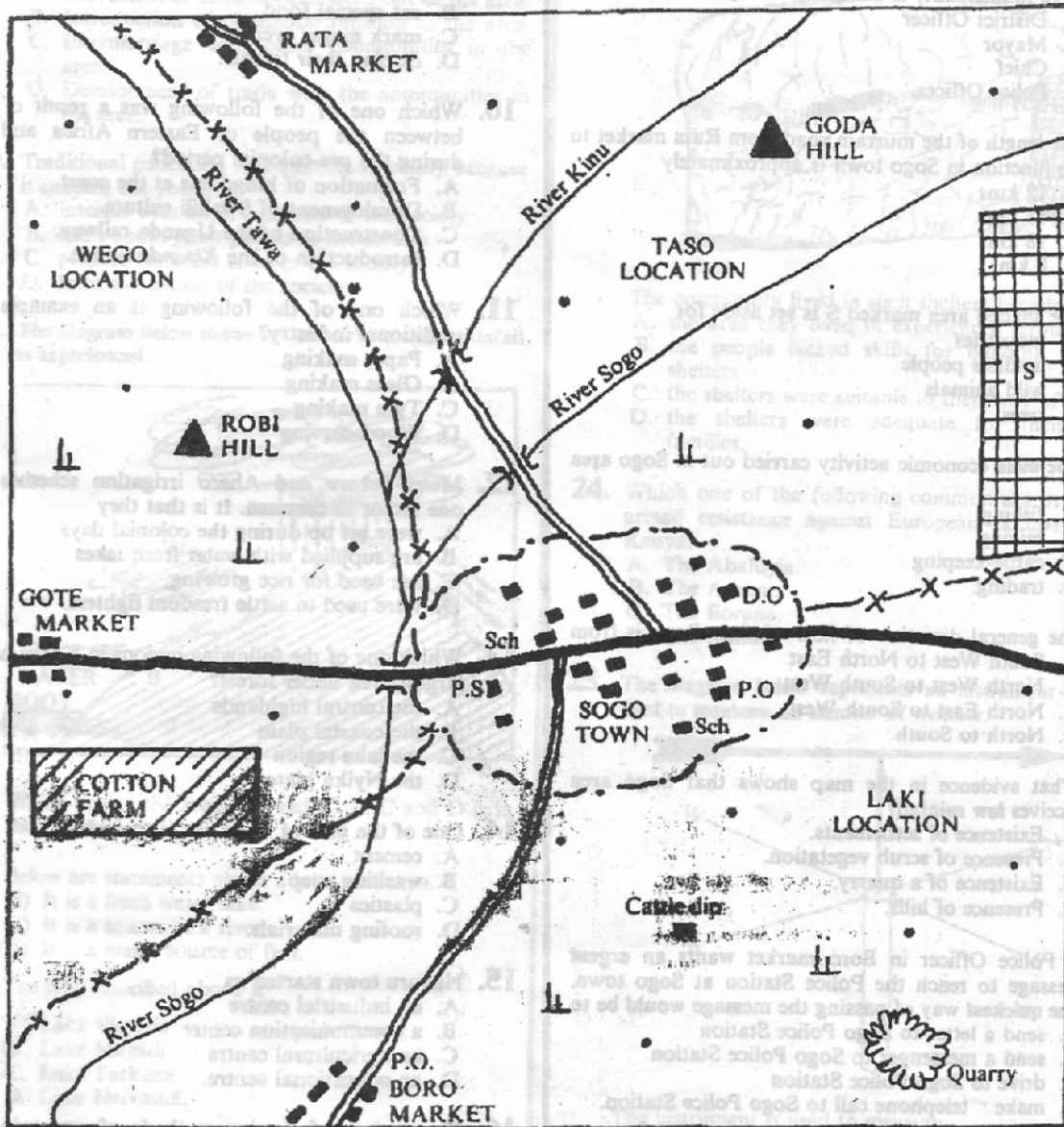
- A. gear
 - B. lever
 - C. inclined plane
 - D. wheel and axle.
49. A group of pupils filled a transparent bottle with soil and water. They shook the bottle and left it to stand for some time. Layers formed as shown in the diagram below.



The layer which is composed of water mainly is

- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4.
50. Non-conductors of electricity can be used in making
- A. insulators
 - B. handles of cooking utensils
 - C. fuses
 - D. contacts in switches.

SOGO AREA



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

KEY

- Bridge
- Murrum road
- Tarmac road
- Location boundary
- River
- Municipal boundary
- Permanent building
- Huts
- Game park

- D.O District Officer
- P.S Police Station
- P.O Post Office
- Sch School

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

1. Sogo municipality is administered by a
 - A. District Officer
 - B. Mayor
 - C. Chief
 - D. Police Officer.
2. The length of the murrum road from Rata market to the junction in Sogo town is approximately
 - A. 12 kms
 - B. 15 kms
 - C. 18 kms
 - D. 8 km.
3. The shaded area marked S is set aside for
 - A. industries
 - B. landless people
 - C. wild animals
 - D. trees.
4. The main economic activity carried out in Sogo area is
 - A. fishing
 - B. mining
 - C. cattle-keeping
 - D. trading.
5. The general direction of flow of river Sogo is from
 - A. South West to North East
 - B. North West to South West
 - C. North East to South West
 - D. North to South.
6. What evidence in the map shows that Sogo area receives low rainfall?
 - A. Existence of settlements.
 - B. Presence of scrub vegetation.
 - C. Existence of a quarry.
 - D. Presence of hills.
7. A Police Officer in Boro market wants an urgent message to reach the Police Station at Sogo town. The quickest way of passing the message would be to
 - A. send a letter to Sogo Police Station
 - B. send a messenger to Sogo Police Station
 - C. drive to Sogo Police Station
 - D. make telephone call to Sogo Police Station.
8. Below are four communities found in Kenya.
 - (i) Mijikenda
 - (ii) Abakuria
 - (iii) Abagusii
 - (iv) Akamba

Which one of the following statements is true about the communities listed above?

 - A. They belong to the same language group.
 - B. They occupy the highland region in Kenya.
 - C. They traded with the Arabs.
 - D. They were ruled by Kings.

9. In traditional African societies festivals and ceremonies were held mainly for people to
 - A. meet their friends
 - B. eat special food
 - C. mark major events
 - D. display their talents.
10. Which one of the following was a result of trade between the people of Eastern Africa and Asia during the pre-colonial period?
 - A. Formation of kingdoms at the coast.
 - B. Development of Swahili culture.
 - C. Construction of the Uganda railway.
 - D. Introduction of the Kipande system.
11. Which one of the following is an example of a traditional industry?
 - A. Paper making
 - B. Glass making
 - C. Tyre making
 - D. Wood-carving
12. Mwea-Tebere and Ahero irrigation schemes have one factor in common. It is that they
 - A. were set up during the colonial days
 - B. are supplied with water from lakes
 - C. are used for rice growing
 - D. were used to settle freedom fighters.
13. Which one of the following regions in Kenya has the largest area under forest?
 - A. the central highlands
 - B. the coastal plain
 - C. the lake region
 - D. the Nyika plateau
14. One of the uses of Soda ash is to make
 - A. cement
 - B. washing soap
 - C. plastics
 - D. roofing materials.
15. Nakuru town started as
 - A. an industrial centre
 - B. a communication centre
 - C. an agricultural centre
 - D. an educational centre.
16. Three of the following methods of preserving fish were used in Kenya during the pre-colonial period. Which one was not?
 - A. Freezing.
 - B. Sun-drying.
 - C. Smoking.
 - D. Salting.
17. During the pre-colonial period trade between the Agikuyu and their neighbours was promoted mainly by
 - A. demand for goods
 - B. support from community leaders
 - C. friendly relations with their neighbours
 - D. existence of reliable means of transport.

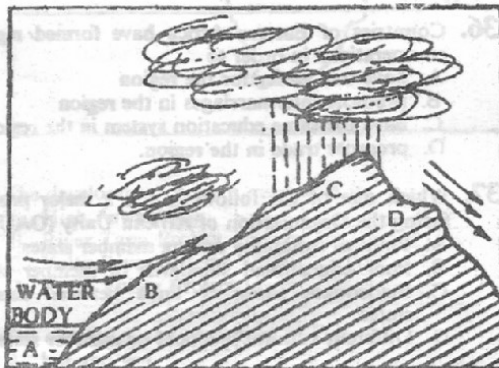
18. Three of the following were results of the migration of the Cushites into Eastern Africa. Which one was not?

- A. Movement of some communities out of the area.
- B. Introduction of plantation farming in the area.
- C. Inter-marriage with other communities in the area.
- D. Development of trade with the communities in the area.

19. Traditional education was important mainly because it enabled the youth to

- A. interact with adult members of the society
- B. learn about great people in the society
- C. prepare for adult roles in the society
- D. learn the secrets of the society.

20. The diagram below shows an area where relief rainfall is experienced.



Which one of the areas marked A, B, C and D is in the rainshadow?

21. Below are statements about a lake in Kenya.

- (i) It is a fresh water lake.
- (ii) It is a source of a river.
- (iii) It is a major source of fish.

The lake described above is

- A. Lake Victoria
- B. Lake Magadi
- C. Lake Turkana
- D. Lake Naivasha.

22. Which one of the following statements is true about the position of Kenya?

- A. It is to the South of the Equator.
- B. It is to the East of the Prime Meridian.
- C. It is to the North of Uganda.
- D. It is to the West of Ethiopia.

23. The picture below represents a type of shelter used by a community in Kenya during the pre-colonial period.



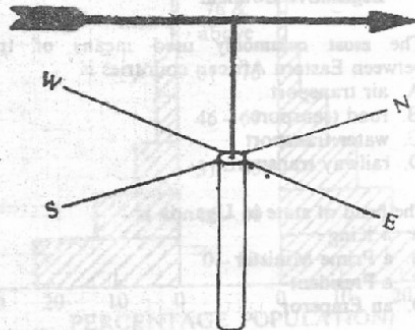
The community lived in such shelters because

- A. the area they lived in experienced strong winds
- B. the people lacked skills for building stronger shelters
- C. the shelters were suitable to their way of life
- D. the shelters were adequate for their small families.

24. Which one of the following communities organised armed resistance against European occupation Kenya?

- A. The Abaluyia.
- B. The Ameru.
- C. The Borana.
- D. The Nandi.

25. The diagram below represents an instrument that is used to measure an element of weather.



The instrument is used to measure

- A. direction of the wind
- B. amount of rainfall
- C. atmospheric pressure
- D. temperature.

26. Three of the following are results of the Maji Maji rebellion. Which one is not? It resulted in

- A. loss of many lives in Southern Tanganyika
- B. division of Tanganyika among different European Powers
- C. destruction of property of the local people
- D. establishment of strict German control in some areas.

27. Which one of the following statements is true about coffee growing in Kenya and Uganda? In both countries coffee is
- grown mainly through irrigation
 - grown mainly in lowland areas
 - grown mainly for export
 - grown mainly in plantations.

28. Below are statements about a mineral mined in Tanzania.
- It is used to make sharp instruments.
 - It is used to make ornaments.
 - It is one of the country's major exports.

The mineral described above is

- copper
 - limestone
 - diatomite
 - diamond.
29. Which one of the following events in Kenya took place first?
- Formation of Kikuyu Central Association.
 - Election of eight African representatives to the Legislative Council.
 - Release of Jomo Kenyatta from detention.
 - Nomination of the second African to the Legislative Council.

30. The most commonly used means of transport between Eastern African countries is
- air transport
 - road transport
 - water transport
 - railway transport.

31. The head of state in Uganda is
- a King
 - a Prime Minister
 - a President
 - an Emperor

32. Which one of the following groups of countries are members of the Commonwealth?

Morocco Nigeria Ethiopia	Angola Uganda Libya
--------------------------------	---------------------------

A.

B.

Senegal Zambia Tunisia	Nigeria Zambia Uganda
------------------------------	-----------------------------

C.

D.

33. Which one of the following European countries used indirect rule to administer their colonies in Africa?

34. Which one of the following is a result of colonial rule in Africa?
- Promotion of African traditional education.
 - Development of transport system.
 - Introduction of crop farming.
 - Promotion of African traditional religion.

35. The main tourist attraction in Eastern African countries is
- culture of the people
 - pre-historic sites
 - various types of wildlife
 - various types of landscape.

36. Countries of Eastern Africa have formed regional co-operations in order to
- have one leader for the region
 - promote intermarriages in the region
 - have the same education system in the region.
 - promote trade in the region.

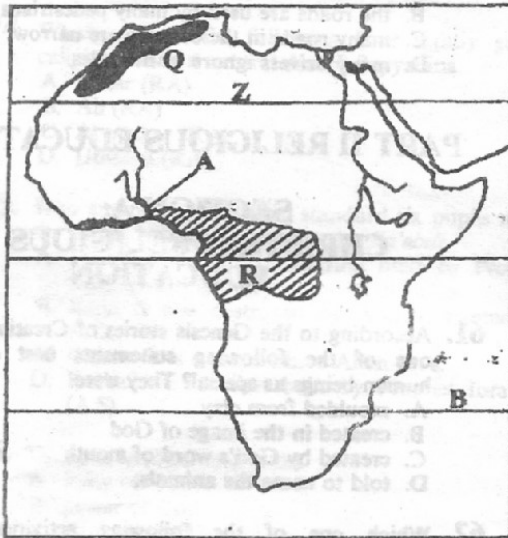
37. Which one of the following was a major problem facing the Organisation of African Unity (OAU)?
- Political instability among member states.
 - Poor educational standards of member states.
 - Inadequate transport links between member states.
 - Different cultural practices by member states.

38. Which one of the following reasons best explains why the Fulani of Nigeria practise nomadic pastoralism?
- Availability of large tracts of land.
 - Search for pasture for their animals.
 - Need to control animal diseases.
 - Search for markets for their animals.

39. Europeans were unable to conquer Ethiopia during the scramble for Africa because the
- Ethiopians were united under able rulers
 - Ethiopians were helped by their neighbours
 - Europeans lacked superior weapons
 - Europeans were divided among themselves.

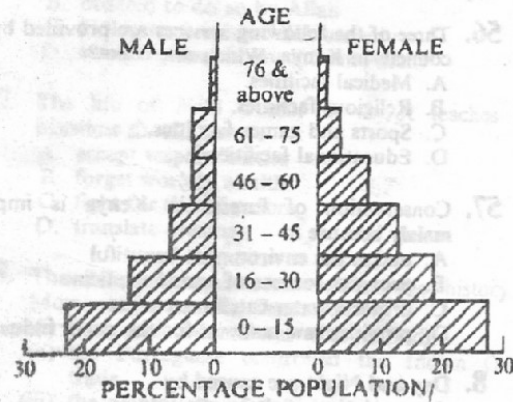
17. During the negotiations for a peace treaty between the Agikuyu and their neighbours, a prominent factor was
- demand for peace
 - support from contemporary rulers
 - friendly relations with their neighbours
 - existence of reliable means of transport.

Use the map of Africa below to answer questions 40 to 44.



40. The development project marked A is
 A. High Aswan Dam
 B. River Tana Project
 C. Volta River Scheme
 D. Kerio Valley Project.
41. The climate of the area marked Z is
 A. hot and wet
 B. wet and cold
 C. cold and dry
 D. hot and dry.
42. The vegetation of the shaded area marked R consists of
 A. tall evergreen trees and little grass
 B. scattered trees and tall grass
 C. short trees and short grass
 D. thorny trees and short grass.
43. The relief feature marked Q is the
 A. Adamawa Highlands
 B. Atlas Mountains
 C. Ahaggar Plateau
 D. Cameroun Mountains.
44. The latitude marked B is
 A. Greenwich Meridian
 B. Tropic of Cancer
 C. The Equator
 D. Tropic of Capricorn.
45. Which one of the following is a way of making arid areas in Kenya productive?
 A. By moving people from those areas.
 B. By constructing roads in those areas.
 C. By encouraging people to plant trees in those areas
 D. By encouraging people who live in those areas to practise shifting cultivation.

46. A clan refers to people who
 A. share a common ancestor
 B. live together
 C. are neighbours
 D. are friends.
47. The National Anthem of Kenya is important because
 A. it is sung when people are alert
 B. it was composed by leading musicians
 C. it is sung during national holidays
 D. it encourages people to be united.
48. A person becomes the Speaker of the Nation Assembly in Kenya through
 A. nomination by the President
 B. election by members of parliament
 C. election by registered voters
 D. nomination by the Electoral Commission.
49. In Kenya, a member of parliament may lose the parliamentary seat when the member
 A. misses eight continuous sittings in parliament
 B. is unpopular among parliamentarians
 C. makes little contributions during parliamentary debates
 D. fails to visit the constituency regularly.
50. The Age-Sex pyramid below describes the population of a country in Eastern Africa.



- Which one of the following statements is true according to the information in the diagram above?
 A. There are more males than females at all ages.
 B. The percentage of male and female at ages 46-60 is equal.
 C. There are more male children being born than females.
 D. A high percentage of the population is made up of young people.
51. The best way to prepare pupils to be useful members of society is by
 A. punishing them when they make mistakes
 B. encouraging them to read many books
 C. encouraging them to participate in community activities
 D. involving them in sports and games.

52. Three of the following factors promote the growing of maize in Tran-Nzoia district. Which one does not?
 A. Adequate means of transport.
 B. Availability of water for irrigation.
 C. Availability of market.
 D. Adequate supply of labour.
53. The *Jua Kali* industry in Kenya is important because it
 A. enables people to be self-reliant
 B. enables people to promote traditional crafts
 C. encourages people to move to urban centres
 D. encourages people to keep the environment clean.
54. Which one of the following is the main problem facing co-operatives in Kenya?
 A. Many people are unwilling to join the co-operatives.
 B. A large number of members are illiterate.
 C. Members contribute little amounts of money to the co-operatives.
 D. Money contributed by members is sometimes misused.
55. In Kenya, law and order is maintained by
 A. the Police
 B. the Army
 C. the National Youth Service
 D. the Prisons department.
56. Three of the following services are provided by town councils in Kenya. Which one is not?
 A. Medical facilities.
 B. Religious facilities.
 C. Sports and games facilities.
 D. Educational facilities.
57. Conservation of forests in Kenya is important mainly because it
 A. makes the environment beautiful
 B. provides sources of herbal medicine
 C. protects water catchment areas
 D. provides raw material for the paper industry.
58. Day and Night are caused by
 A. revolution of the earth
 B. movement of the moon
 C. movement of the sun
 D. rotation of the earth.
59. Registration of deaths of people in Kenya is important because
 A. it enables the government to know the most common diseases that kill people
 B. it enables the government to have records for future planning
 C. it enables doctors to know the medicines that are effective in controlling diseases
 D. it enables people to know the hospitals that provide good services.

60. The main reasons why there are many accidents on Kenyan roads is because
 A. there are many vehicles in the country
 B. the roads are used by many pedestrians
 C. many roads in the country are narrow
 D. many drivers ignore traffic rules.

PART II RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

SECTION A: CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. According to the Genesis stories of Creation, which one of the following statements best describes human beings as special? They were
 A. moulded from clay
 B. created in the image of God
 C. created by God's word of mouth
 D. told to name the animals.
62. Which one of the following activities shows Abraham's obedience to God?
 A. Moving from Haran to Canaan.
 B. Visiting his cousin Lot.
 C. Going to Egypt.
 D. Marrying Sarah.
63. Joseph was able to overcome the temptations from the wife of Potipher because he
 A. feared his father Jacob
 B. was hardworking
 C. was physically strong
 D. believed in God.
64. Which one of the following activities was carried out by the Israelites on the night of the passover in Egypt? They
 A. worshipped the golden calf
 B. offered their first borns to God
 C. ate roast meat
 D. drank wine.
65. 'Do not desire another man's house; do not desire his wife, his slaves, his cattle, his donkeys or anything else that he owns.' (Exodus 20:17)
 Who among the following people broke this commandment?
 A. Ahab.
 B. Joshua.
 C. Saul.
 D. Moses.
66. Which one of the following values do Christians learn from the story of Gideon when he was led by the spirit to defeat the Midianites?
 A. Courage.
 B. Honesty.
 C. Kindness.
 D. Tolerance.

67. Who among the following prophets challenged the worship of Baal on Mount Carmel?
 A. Micah.
 B. Samuel.
 C. Elijah.
 D. Isaiah.
68. In which one of the following ways did King David make Jerusalem a centre of worship?
 A. Building the temple.
 B. Defeating his enemies.
 C. Appointing priests to serve in the temple.
 D. Bringing in the ark of the covenant.
69. According to prophet Jeremiah the new covenant would be different from the old covenant because it will be
 A. written in peoples' hearts
 B. written on stone tablets
 C. for the Gentiles
 D. sealed by animal blood.
70. Through which one of the following ways did God tell Joseph to return to Israel with baby Jesus after the death of King Herod?
 A. The shepherds.
 B. The wisemen.
 C. A dream.
 D. Zechariah.
71. From the incident when Jesus went with his parents to the Temple at the age of twelve the main lesson Christians learn is that
 A. parents should discipline their children
 B. children should obey their parents
 C. children should be concerned about their parents
 D. parents should pray for their children.
72. When Jesus healed the leper he asked him to present himself to the priest. This shows that Jesus
 A. wanted to please the priest
 B. wanted the man to respect him
 C. wanted the man to be cured
 D. had come to fulfil the law.
73. From the incident when Jesus calmed the storm, Christians learn that they should have
 A. faith
 B. honesty
 C. obedience
 D. humility.
74. The parable of the friend at midnight teaches Christians that they should
 A. ask for advice from neighbours
 B. be ready to forgive others
 C. ask for food from neighbours
 D. pray without giving up.
75. Which one of the following is a teaching of Jesus on the love of enemies?
 A. Pray for those who mistreat you.
 B. Curse those who curse you.
 C. Love those who love you.
76. 'I find no reason to condemn this man.' (Luke 23:4) Who among the following people said this during the trial of Jesus?
 A. Herod.
 B. Pilate.
 C. The High Priest.
 D. Barabas.
77. In which one of the following ways did Jesus prove to the disciples that he had resurrected?
 A. Baptising them.
 B. Healing the sick.
 C. Eating with them.
 D. Washing their feet.
78. 'Jesus Christ makes you well. Get up and make your bed'. At once Aenas got up. (Acts of the Apostles 9:34) These words were spoken by Peter when he was in
 A. Joppa
 B. Lydda
 C. Jerusalem
 D. Antioch.
79. Who among the following people prayed for 'I' who persecuted him?
 A. Peter.
 B. Thomas.
 C. Stephen.
 D. Andrew.
80. Who among the following people in the New Testament is referred to as the 'Apostle to the Gentiles'?
 A. James.
 B. Matthew.
 C. Paul.
 D. John.
81. Which one of the following statements is true about traditional African religion and Christianity?
 A. The followers pray in sacred places.
 B. The followers offer animal sacrifices to the ancestors.
 C. Both religions have a founder.
 D. Both religions have a holy book.
82. In which one of the following ways did people in traditional African society give thanks to God for the blessings?
 A. Giving offerings.
 B. Visiting others.
 C. Sharing land with foreigners.
 D. Shaking hands.
83. Which one of the following is a rite of passage in traditional African society?
 A. Baptism.
 B. Confirmation.
 C. Pregnancy.
 D. Marriage.

84. In some traditional African societies boys and girls were allowed to mix freely when
- working
 - feasting
 - dancing
 - playing.
85. The main reason why Christians should obey their leaders is because they
- are God's representatives on earth
 - are chosen to rule with justice
 - keep peace in the community
 - ask people to do good.
86. Which one of the following activities would best promote good relationship between Christian parents and their children?
- children asking advice from their parents
 - children being allowed to visit their relatives
 - parents being role models to their children
 - parents paying fees for their children.
87. Your classmate Jane, has refused to lend you a pen. As a Christian, what action would you take?
- Ask the class teacher to talk to her.
 - Report her to the class prefect.
 - Tell her to help others.
 - Take the pen from her.
88. David played the harp for King Saul. (1 Samuel 16:23). This teaches Christians that leisure time should best be used for
- helping others
 - enjoying oneself
 - developing new skills
 - visiting places.
89. Your friend Peter, does not want to wash dishes at home because he says that it is a dirty job. As a Christian, what advice would you give him? I would advise him to
- ask his parents to employ a house help
 - understand that such work is good
 - move out of the home
 - tell his uncle to talk to his parents.
90. The first mission school in Kenya was started in Rabai mainly because the Africans
- needed to read the Bible
 - wanted to read in English
 - needed white collar jobs
 - wanted to trade.

SECTION B: ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. The *Surah* which warns Muslims against showing off in prayers is
- Fajl*
 - Moun*
 - Fatiha*
 - Kafirun*

62. Which one of the following acts is considered to be *haram* during *Hajj*?
- Covering the head for a man.
 - Eating tinned food.
 - Leaving the face bare for women.
 - Putting on unsewn clothes.
63. The *surah* which reminded Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) the favours given to him is
- Ikhlas*
 - Zalzalah*
 - Falaq*
 - Dhuha*.
64. 'Say God is one.' This verse of the Quran warns Muslims against
- disrespecting their teachers
 - greeting witchdoctors
 - wearing of charms
 - seeking treatment from herbalists.
65. '*Lailaha-illa-llaha*' is part of the *Kalima* which can make a person enter paradise when said during
- death
 - sleep
 - swalat*
 - marriage.
66. Abshir borrowed Kshs20 from Wacs to buy a book. He stayed with the money for so long that Wacs became angry. Abshir should
- repay the amount
 - avoid Wacs
 - give excuse for the delay
 - consult his class teacher.
67. One of the recommended activities in the morning of the day of *Edu-Fitri* before *swalat* is
- slaughtering an animal
 - applying perfume
 - taking breakfast
 - visiting neighbours.
68. The main reason why Allah cursed Abu-Lahab, the uncle of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) was because he
- refused to join Islam
 - was violent
 - disagreed with the Prophet's family
 - dispersed the crowd at Mt. Swafa.
69. Amina intends to observe the birthday of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.). The most appropriate activity in the celebration would be
- fasting on that day
 - visiting friends
 - singing and dancing
 - arranging for *milad-un nabi*.
70. How did Abdul-Mulalib react when Abrahah wanted to destroy the *Ka'aba*? He
- argued with Abrahah
 - called people for help
 - prayed to Allah and left
 - remained inside to perform *swalat*.

71. Hanaan, a standard seven pupil saw a child carrying a toy car and attempted to snatch it from him but stopped on remembering a hadith of the Prophet. This hadith teaches or
- Iman
 - Ihsan
 - Islam
 - Ikhlās.
72. *Tayammum* is an alternative to *wudhu*. Which parts of the body are common to both?
- Forehead and Ears.
 - Legs and Mouth.
 - Face and Legs.
 - Arms and Face.
73. Who among the following children of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) did the enemies of Islam think would inherit him?
- Ibrahim.
 - Zainab.
 - Qassim.
 - Ruqiya.
74. While Naow was praying he nullified his *wudhu* after the first *salat* in the last *tashahud*. What should he have done? To
- start *swalat* again
 - perform *wudhu* and pray
 - ask for forgiveness
 - consider the *swalat* completed.
75. 'From the evil of what He has created.' Which one of the following quotations correctly matches with this verse?
- '*Min-shuri mau Khalaaq.*'
 - '*Ilakhi-Nmaus.*'
 - '*Min-sharriil-Waswas.*'
 - '*Qul-Audhulhirabbil Fulaaq.*'
76. Barey was fasting but menstruated at 5.00 o'clock in the evening. What appropriate action would she have taken?
- Taken a bath and continued fasting.
 - Broken the fast and fasted later.
 - Considered that day's fasting complete.
 - Prayed for forgiveness.
77. The first spirit of *harambee* was demonstrated by Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) during the
- persecution of Muslims
 - turaweesh* prayers
 - construction of the mosque in Medina
 - first *hijra*.
78. The *Ka'aba* was built because it was
- meant for the performance of pilgrimage
 - Allah's command to Prophet Ibrahim (A.S.)
 - meant to stop Abraha from using the *Haram*
 - a place for prayers for the local people
79. The sharing of pencils, rubbers and food with your classmates is encouraged because it is a form of:
- Zakah*
 - Iman*
 - Sadaqa*
 - Ihsan*.
80. Which one of the following names describes Allah as the Most Powerful? *Al-*
- Khalaaq*
 - Razzaak*
 - Qadar*
 - Rahim*.
81. Who among the following attended the prayer led by Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) at *Baitul Maqoodus* during *Miiraa*?
- Prophets.
 - Swahaba*.
 - Angels.
 - Family members.
82. Which one of the following can be classified as light *najasaah*?
- Urine of a baby boy
 - Pork.
 - Vomit.
 - Blood of an old man.
83. A Muslim who travels throughout the world is likely to change the
- way of reading the Quran
 - direction of *swalat*
 - performance of *wudhu*
 - manner of dress.
84. Which one of the following statements is true about the angels of Allah? They
- received books
 - preached Islam
 - obeyed the commands of Allah
 - advised Allah.
85. According to the teachings of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) the best gift one can give to a sick person is
- dua*
 - medicine
 - food
 - comfort.
86. Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) emphasized that public announcement of marriage should be made by
- playing music
 - staying awake throughout the night
 - beating drums
 - feasting in the evening.
87. Allah has created man so as to
- produce children
 - make wealth
 - worship Allah
 - control other creations of Allah.