

KCPE 2003

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.

The occasion was very different from what we had expected. Even before we entered the room, we could hear some noises ...

ENGLISH 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.

No pork or beef was 1 eaten at my grandmother's house, 2 rarely was there meat of any kind. We occasionally ate fish, but only those that had scales. Baking powder was never 3; it was 4 to contain a chemical 5 to the body. For all the 6 - breakfast, lunch and supper - we ate porridge and a mixture of mashed potatoes and vegetables. Grandmother put very little salt 7 she claimed it was bad 8 the heart. I am sure you 9 guess that the food was tasteless. 10 we ate it for we had no 11. The food and her 12 discipline made life in my grandmother's house miserable. You 13 not shout or even disagree with another person. She was deeply religious and wanted total harmony in her household. I did not really disagree with what she 14, but I felt like a prisoner, without any 15 to do what I wanted.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. hardly | B. never | C. ever | D. usually |
| 2. A. and | B. but | C. for | D. as |
| 3. A. allowed | B. known | C. found | D. used |
| 4. A. said | B. considered | C. meant | D. felt |
| 5. A. bad | B. harmful | C. offensive | D. hostile |
| 6. A. dishes | B. meals | C. foods | D. menus |
| 7. A. and | B. which | C. because | D. so |
| 8. A. for | B. in | C. to | D. on |
| 9. A. could | B. should | C. can | D. will |
| 10. A. Moreover | B. So | C. Furthermore | D. Nevertheless |
| 11. A. alternative | B. otherwise | C. nothing | D. other |
| 12. A. serious | B. strict | C. severe | D. harsh |
| 13. A. will | B. should | C. shall | D. could |
| 14. A. stood for | B. believed about | C. wanted | D. required |
| 15. A. space | B. freedom | C. choice | D. chance |

In questions 16 to 18, choose the best alternative to complete the sentences.

16. It was not until five o'clock _____
A. and the game ended
B. when the game ended
C. that the game ended
D. then the game ended.
17. Some people prefer walking _____
A. than driving
B. to driving
C. not driving
D. besides driving.
18. The athlete is too slow _____
A. to win the race
B. for winning the race
C. he can't win the race
D. that he can't win the race.

For questions 19 and 20, arrange the sentences given to form a sensible paragraph.

19. (i) She had such perfect features that the hunter could not quite believe she was real.
(ii) A hunter sat by a river to rest.
(iii) The woman was as beautiful as a gazelle.
(iv) He noticed a faint ripple in the water and when he looked more closely, he saw that it was a woman swimming.
A. (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)
B. (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
C. (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
D. (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
20. (i) The town was slowly waking to life.
(ii) It was six fifteen, and the sun was rising.
(iii) He looked at the cheap alarm clock on the chair by his bedside.
(iv) Kyalo stirred for a while and then sat up.
A. (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)
B. (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
C. (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)
D. (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

For questions 21 to 23, select the alternative that can best replace the underlined words.

21. After a hard day's work, she was very exhausted.
A. bored
B. worn-out
C. extremely weak
D. finished

22. They welcomed the guest with open arms.

- A. happily
B. excitedly
C. willingly
D. warmly

23. Kambo called on his old friend last week.

- A. visited
B. rang
C. checked
D. saw

In questions 24 and 25, select the alternative that does not fit in the group.

24. A. walk
B. crawl
C. run
D. jog
25. A. stationery
B. equipment
C. cupboard
D. luggage.

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

Grandmother had always warned us against being rude to people, especially those older than ourselves. She said rude children were a shame to their parents, and could bring ill-fortune to themselves. She insisted that adults had to be addressed with respect as "mother" or "father of so and so", "uncle" or "aunt" as appropriate. We never took her seriously until one of us learnt a lesson the hard way.

One day my brother Tope, three of my cousins and I were playing our favorite game of hide and seek. Everybody else had been discovered easily except Tope. We had totally failed to locate him until a stranger came along. To our amazement, he stopped and seemed to be talking to a big tree by the path. We moved closer and heard him say, "Please show me where the shopping centre is."

It was then that we heard Tope tell the stranger, "Ssshh! Go away. You'll make them discover where I am."

We all started shouting, "Tope, we have found you at last!"

Tope angrily sprang out of his hiding place. The stranger was now confused. "Where is the shopping centre?" he asked.

Tope gave him an angry look and shouted, "Crooked legs, the shopping centre is up here in my nostrils."

My cousins burst out laughing while the stranger stood there shocked at such misconduct. It was then that Grandmother's words came to my mind. Not sure of what my playmates would say, I hesitantly gave the stranger the direction to the shopping centre.

"Thank you very much," he said and walked away.

A week later, Tope and his friends went to pick mangoes. They had collected some when they realised that the biggest and ripest were at the topmost part of one of the trees. None of the children was willing to climb upto this part; the height was simply scaring. They tried to bring down the mangoes by hitting them with stones but they kept missing. They had almost given up when Tope volunteered to climb up the tree. The others watched in disbelief as their hero climbed higher and higher. As soon as he got to the top of the tree, he started throwing down the juicy mangoes to the excited children.

Suddenly a branch broke and Tope fell down with a thud. There was total confusion; some children ran away clutching the mangoes, while some stood by and watched helplessly. Tope lay on the ground groaning in pain. He had broken his leg. Luckily, some people who were passing by saw him and rushed him to hospital.

At the hospital, Tope shouted to anybody in white uniform, "Please help me! I don't want to die!"

"Calm down, the doctor will see you in a minute," a nurse told him as she gently put him on a bed.

Just then, a doctor came into the room, and he immediately recognized the patient. This was the boy who had been very rude to him a week earlier. The doctor started mimicking Tope. "Please help me! Help me! I don't want to die!" It was then that the truth dawned on Tope. He passed out not so much from the pain but from the shock. When he came to, his leg was neatly plastered. Grandmother and the doctor were standing over him with kind smiles on their faces.

26. What do we learn about "Grandmother" from the first paragraph?
- She hated rude children.
 - She feared ill-fortune.
 - She was concerned about her grandchildren.
 - She was harsh to her grandchildren.
27. The children were amazed because
- they saw a stranger talking to Tope
 - they had totally failed to locate Tope
 - the stranger didn't know where the shopping centre was
 - the stranger seemed to be talking to no one.
28. Why did Tope angrily spring out of his hiding place?
- The stranger had discovered him.
 - The children were moving closer and closer.
 - The stranger had ruined the game for him.
 - The children started shouting.
29. Why was the writer hesitant about giving the stranger directions.
- He feared that his playmates would beat him.
 - He didn't know the direction very well.
 - He had been warned about talking to strangers.
 - He feared that the other children might disapprove of his action.
30. "... that my Grandmother's words came to mind " What words were these?
- That we should only respect older people.
 - That we should address people appropriately.
 - That we should help all people.
 - That we should respect all people.
31. Which of the following does NOT describe the writer?
- obedient
 - cowardly
 - kin
 - Polite
32. The words "given up" can best be replaced by
- surrendered
 - despaired
 - become hopeless
 - become impatient
33. There was total confusion after Tope fell because
- he fell with a thud
 - he broke his leg
 - the children could only watch helplessly
 - the children didn't know what to do.
34. The word "mimicking" as used in the passage means:
- imitating
 - copying
 - repeating
 - mocking
35. The shock that made Tope pass out was caused by
- the pain in the leg
 - his learning the truth
 - his recognition of the doctor
 - the presence of the doctor.
36. Tope could best be described as
- heroic
 - naughty
 - fearful
 - amusing
37. The doctor's behaviour teaches us that we
- shouldn't take revenge
 - shouldn't ask for directions
 - should give treatment to our enemies
 - should always be thankful.
38. An appropriate title for this story would be:
- Grandmother's words of wisdom
 - Tope's dangerous adventures
 - Tope learns an important lesson
 - The kind and forgiving doctor

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

Many people take sodas and yet have never stopped to think what is in them. Well, maybe they should. The manufacturers of soft drinks use little quantities of a chemical - ethylene glycol, popularly known as anti-freeze in the drinks. This chemical prevents water from freezing at the normal temperature of 0°C . This in effect means that the drink can remain liquid even down to levels of -4°C or -5°C . They refer to this as "really chill."

The chemical, ethylene glycol, is a slow poison. If a person drinks four litres of soda, this could be their last drink.

Furthermore, manufacturers use carbon dioxide in liquid form to preserve the drinks. After a soda drinking contest at a University in India, the winner, who had downed eight bottles, fainted on the spot. The reason was that there was too much carbon dioxide in his blood. Needless to say, sodas were banned in that particular institution as a result. No one would advise anybody to drink carbon dioxide.

For most soft drinks the acid level measures around 3-4 on the acidity scale. This amount of acidity is strong enough to dissolve bones and teeth. In one experiment, a famous brand of cola dissolved a whole broken tooth after ten days!

Soft drinks contain no nutritional value. On the contrary, they have a high sugar content, carbonic and phosphoric acid, a variety of chemicals, flavourings and colourings.

The practice of taking cold drinks after a meal is particularly not advisable. Our body needs at least a temperature of 37°C for the digestive enzymes to function. The temperature of cold drinks is close to 0°C . This will reduce the effectiveness of the enzymes, thus making digestion difficult. Instead of the food getting digested, it becomes fermented. The fermented food produces gases, decays and becomes toxic. It is absorbed by the intestines, circulates in the blood stream and is carried to the whole body. Hence toxic substances collect in other parts of the body, causing a variety of diseases.

People may not stop drinking sodas altogether but they can reduce the amount they take or switch to alternatives. Fresh juices and plain water are healthful and people should be encouraged to get used to them early in life. By the way, the artificial juices (squashes) found in shops are no better than sodas. It takes a certain amount of courage to say no but everybody will eventually be glad that they took the healthier option.

(Adapted from "Kenya Police Review", December 2001).

39. The first paragraph suggests that people should
- think seriously as they drink sodas
 - think about the contents of sodas
 - drink sodas as they think
 - drink sodas and think.
40. "... this could be their last drink" means the person may
- die as a result
 - be poisoned slowly
 - be very full
 - not want another soda.
41. Manufacturers of soft drinks use ethylene glycol to keep the drinks
- from getting chilly
 - liquid below 0° C
 - for a long time
 - soft and chilly.
42. The word "downed" as used in the passage means:
- drank
 - knocked down
 - finished
 - put down
43. The University in India banned sodas in the institution because they did not want students to
- take sodas
 - have soda drinking contests
 - faint after drinking
 - take carbon dioxide.
44. The broken tooth dissolved because
- this was only an experiment
 - it had stayed in the cola for ten days
 - the acidity in the cola was very high
 - it was too weak to stay in the cola.
45. Which of the following statements is not true about soft drinks? They have
- a variety of acids
 - nutritional value
 - flavourings and colourings
 - many chemicals.
46. Why is it not advisable to take cold drinks after meals?
- Digestive enzymes can only function at 37° C.
 - They ferment the food.
 - They disturb the process of digestion.
 - The body temperature is lowered.
47. What major problem does fermented food cause in the body?
- It produces various gases.
 - It goes to all parts of the body.
 - It affects the circulation of blood.
 - It leads to poor health.
48. The writer suggests that artificial juices are
- worse than sodas
 - made from special fruits
 - also to be avoided
 - found only in shops.
49. What does the word "courage" as used in the passage mean?
- bravery
 - strength
 - determination
 - capability
50. According to the writer
- we cannot stop drinking soda even if we wanted to
 - fresh juices and plain water are good when used early in life
 - a little soda is not completely bad for health
 - people should stop drinking soda altogether.

KCPE 2003

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 insha kwa makini na uandike insha yako kwenye nafasi uliyochiwa.

Insha

Andika insha isiyopungua ukurasa mmoja na usuu juu ya kichwa kifutacho:

Siku yenyewe ilikuwa Ijumaa. Nakumbuka vizuri sana namna baba alivyoingia nyumbani..... Endeleza.

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.

Tulika mkabala wa kidimbwi 1 upepo na kutazama runinga. Kipindi tulichokitazama kilifanya nyoyo zetu kuatuka 2 jitimai. Tuliona watoto wadogo ambao hali zao 3. Vifupa vya mbavu 4 viliweza kuhesabiwa na matumbo yao yalikuwa 5 viriba. "Kwa nini watoto hawa kuwa hivi?" Baraza 6 Maganga akajibu, "Watoto hawa wanaugua ugonjwa wa utapiamlo. Utapiamlo ni 7 wa lishe bora mwilini. Tukila chakula 8 mahitaji yetu ya mwili tutashikwa na ugonjwa huu.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----------------|----|----------------|----|-----------------|----|------------------|
| 1. | A. | tukifunga | B. | tukipungua | C. | tukipunga | D. | tukifungia |
| 2. | A. | na | B. | kwa | C. | katika | D. | kwenye |
| 3. | A. | zilihuzunisha | B. | zilihuzunika | C. | zilihuzunishana | D. | zilihuzunikia |
| 4. | A. | vyao | B. | zao | C. | lao | D. | yao |
| 5. | A. | mithili za | B. | mithili wa | C. | mithili na | D. | mithili ya |
| 6. | A. | alishauri | B. | alijisaili | C. | alisaili | D. | alijiuliza |
| 7. | A. | upungufu | B. | upunguzaji | C. | kupunguza | D. | kupungua |
| 8. | A. | kisichotoshana | B. | kisichotosheka | C. | kisichotoshewa | D. | kisichotosheleza |

Baada ya mtoto kuzaliwa, Mungu 9 walimu wengi. Mwalimu wa kwanza wa mtoto ni mama. Yeye 10 anayeanza kuujaza ukurasa 11 wa ubongo wa mwanawe. Baba pia ana 12 kubwa katika kumfunza na kumlea mtoto. Mazingira ya mtoto 13 yeye huanza kuwa na walimu wengi wa 14. Ikumbukwe kuwa 15 mazingira anapokulia mtoto yatamfunza maadili yeye ataibuka kuwa mwadilifu.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|--------------|----|-------------|----|--------------|----|-------------|
| 9. | A. | hutunukiwa | B. | humtunukia | C. | huwatunukia | D. | anatunukiwa |
| 10. | A. | ndio | B. | ndiwe | C. | ndiyo | D. | ndiye |
| 11. | A. | tupu | B. | mtuvu | C. | mtupu | D. | tulivu |
| 12. | A. | madaraka | B. | dhima | C. | wajibu | D. | wadhifa |
| 13. | A. | yanapopanuka | B. | inapopanuka | C. | zinapopanuka | D. | anapopanuka |
| 14. | A. | kuigiwa | B. | kuigana | C. | kuigizana | D. | kuiga |
| 15. | A. | hata kama | B. | ijapokuwa | C. | iwapo | D. | ingawa |

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

16. Chagua kivumishi katika sentensi ifuatayo
Mtoto mtiifu haonywi mara nyingi.

- A. haonywi
- B. mtoto
- C. mtiifu
- D. mara nyingi

17. Ni msemu upi unaotoa maana ya: Kumpa mtu sifa asizostahili?

- A. Kumwonea kijicho
- B. Kumlilia ngoa
- C. Kumbwagia zani
- D. Kumvika kilemba cha ukoka

18. Jengo la kuhifadhi nafaka huitwa

- A. ngome
- B. ghala
- C. ufuo
- D. maktaba

19. Chagua sentensi iliyo sahihi

- A. Vikombe ambavyo vilinunuliwa ni visafi
- B. Vikombe ambavyo vilivyoununuliwa ni visafi
- C. Vikombe ambavyo vilinunuliwa ni safi
- D. Vikombe ambavyo vilivyoununuliwa ni safi

20. Chagua sentensi iliyoakifishwa ipasavyo

- A. Alitumwa kununua vitu vifuatavyo: sukari, vitunguu, mchele, na ngano
- B. Alitumwa kununua vitu vifuatavyo, sukari, vitunguu, mchele na ngano.
- C. Alitumwa kununua vitu vifuatavyo: sukari, vitunguu, mchele na ngano.
- D. Alitumwa kuhunua vitu vifuatavyo, sukari, vitunguu, mchele, na ngano.

21. Ukubwa wa sentensi

Ndege mkubwa alipaa angani ni:

- A. Ndege kubwa alipaa angani.
- B. Dege kubwa lilipaa angani.
- C. Dege kubwa alipaa angani.
- D. Ndege kubwa lilipaa angani.

22. Kitenzi kinachoweza kuundwa kutokana na jina mshindani ni

- A. shinda
- B. mshinde
- C. kishindo
- D. shindano

23. Ni sentensi ipi kati ya hizi iliyo na kwa ya kuonyesha sababu?

- A. Alitembea kwa maringo
- B. Alilima kwa jembe
- C. Alialikwa kwa mwalimu mkuu.
- D. Aliadhibiwa kwa utundu wake

24. Juma aligawa robo ya muwa sawasawa kwa wanawe wawili. Kila mmoja alipata

- A. sudusi
- B. robo mbili
- C. thumuni
- D. nusu

25. Hili ni umbo gani?



- A. Mraba
- B. Mche
- C. Pia
- D. Mstatili

26. Mwana wa simba huitwa

- A. mtoto simba
- B. simba marara
- C. kinengwe
- D. shibli

27. Mdomo ni kwa binadamu, kidona ni kwa

- A. ndege
- B. ndovu
- C. kombamwiko
- D. samaki

28. Chagua kikundi cha wadudu

- A. Mchwa, Nzige, Panzi, Mkizi
- B. Nge, Tai, Mbu, Kiroboto
- C. Shore, Njiwa, Mende, Konokono
- D. Sisimizi, Chungu, Nzige, Kumbikumbi

29. Kanusha:

Ndege akijenga kiota huishi humo.

- A. Ndege anapojenga kiota haishi humo
- B. Ndege akijenga kiota hataishi humo
- C. Ndege asipojenga kiota haishi humo
- D. Ndege ajengapo kiota hataishi humo

30. Onyesha kielezi katika sentensi hii: Wazee wengi walitembea polepole

- A. Wazee
- B. Polepole
- C. Walitembea
- D. Wengi

Soma kifungu kifuatacho, kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Bwana Limbuka alikuwa amekuzwa katika mazingira ya kazi nyingi. Wazazi wake waliamini kuwa, mtu akifunzwa kazi mapema, atakuwa mkakamavu maishani. Kwake Limbuka alichukulia kinyume. Kimoyomoyo, alijiapia kuwa akipata kazi na aoe, kisha apate watoto, hatawasumbua. Alitia bidii shuleni na akapita mitihani yake ya viwango vya juu. Baadaye, akabahatika kama mtende, akavuka mabonde na milima hadi huko ughaibuni kuongezea masomo.

Akiwa bado ana lile dukuduku lake la hapo awali, aliziangalia familia za huko na kuvutiwa. Akathibitisha kuwa makuzi ya kikwao ni ya kishamba. Akasahau kuwa, kisomo cha kijadi alichopwa na wazazi kilikuwa ndicho chanzo cha ufanisi wake.

Baada ya miaka si haba alirudi kwao, akaoa na kujaliwa watoto wawili. Alimwapia mkewe kuwa, yeye hatathubutu kushikilia makuzi ya kizamani. Hakujua kuwa mwacha mila ni mtumwa. Hapo basi wakawalea watoto kama mayai. Watoto walipoguswa kidogo, walishtakia hali kwa wavyele wao, nao waliwabwekea "wachokozi" kwa hasira. Watu wakabakia macho tu! Wakamngojea "msema kweli wa maisha". Watoto wakaota pembe za kinyati. Kwa kukosa kazi yoyote, waliigiza lolote lile waliloion... katika runinga. Waliropokwa ovyo popote pale bila ya tahayuri yoyote. Walipokua kidogo walianza kunywa pombe, kuvuta sigara na kutumia madawa ya kulevya.

Vituko vilipozidi na kuvuka mipaka, walianza kuwadharau na kuwaabisha wageni maskini waliowatembelea huko kwao. Waliowahi kufika kwao kwa vigari vya supana mikononi walichekwa. Hata watoto walishangaa walipoona watu wakipanda "matatu" au "mabasi". Walipokwenda kuchukuliwa shuleni kwa gari walilolipuuza, walijificha na kusema. "Hilo ni gari la sokoni, halitufai". Walipoingia kwenye maduka, walichagua bidhaa za bei ghali. Bwana Limbuka na mkewe waliridhi matakwa ya watoto wao wakidhani kuwa huko ndiko kupenda. Walisahau kuwa kuna leo na kesho. Wakasikika wakisema, "Watoto safi sana hawa. Ni jasiri na werevu. Hawana undani wowote." Hawakukumbuka kuwa kuna yale yanayofaa kusemwa na kuna yale ya kumezea. Maneno mengine huchoma watu nyoyoni.

Watoto wa Limbuka walizidi kudidimia kisimani. Shule nayo ikawapiga chenga. Wakashindwa-mitihani yao ya kidato cha nne. Katika hali ya kuokoa jahazi lililokuwa likizama, wazazi wakawapa mitaji ya kuanzishia biashara. Baada ya muda mfupi mambo yalivurugika. Mali yote ikafujwa kwa kasi kwani buyu la asali halichovwi mara moja. Mwishowe ukata uliwanyemelea wakawa maskini hohehahé wasioweza hata kuwasaidia wazazi wao wazee. Walibaki kuwayawaya mitaani na kuzubaliwa na walimwengu. Limbuka na mkewe nao walijifunza kuwa mtoto hakuzwi kwa kubwagiwa mapesa na kuengwaengwa. Anafaa kufunzwa jinsi ya kuukabili ulimwengu bila ya kutegemea nundu za wazazi. Mtegemea cha ndugu hufa maskini.

31. Wazazi wa Limbuka
- waliuwahi udongo ungali maji
 - hawakujali maslahi ya mwana wao
 - walimpa Limbuka fursa ya kujiamulia
 - walikuwa watesi na wasumbufu
32. Limbuka alianza kuwa na mtazamo tofauti na makuzi yake
- wakati alioa
 - alipopata watoto
 - alipokuwa akiongezea masomo
 - akiwa nyumbani kwa wazazi wake
33. Maana ya "kwake Limbuka alichukulia kinyume" ni kusema;
- Kufunzwa kazi mapema kunasaidia mtu na familia yake
 - Kufunzwa kazi nyingi ni msingi wa bidii maishani
 - Kufunzwa kazi mapema hakuleti faida yoyote maishani
 - Kufunzwa kazi mapema ni kinyume cha sheria
34. Ni mambo gani yanayoonyesha kuwa Limbuka ni mwacha mila?
- Kutopenda kazi nyingi, kwenda ng'ambo na kuvutiwa na makuzi ya kigeni.
 - Kuvutiwa na familia za ng'ambo, kupuza makuzi ya jadi na kuwaonea watoto fahari hata wakiropokwa.
 - Kutowakaripia watoto, kuwanunulia bidhaa ghali na kuwaonea fahari.
 - Kuwaonea watoto fahari hata wakiropokwa, kuwapa mitaji na kupuza malezi ya jadi.
35. Ni zipi kati ya hizi hazikuwa tabia za watoto wa Limbuka?
- Kuwa auni wazazi na kutia bidii shuleni.
 - Kulewa na kudharau watu.
 - Kuvuta sigara, kuropokwa na kupenda makuu.
 - Kuiga, kutojali hisia za watu na kuwazibisha.
36. Walipokwenda kuchukuliwa shuleni kwa gari wafilolipuuza, walijificha na kusema. "Hilo ni gari la sokoni, halitufai". Hali hii inamaanisha kuwa
- wenzao shuleni walikuwa na magari bora zaidi
 - hawakupenda kwenda sokoni kwa gari lisilofaa
 - hawakupenda vigari vya supana mikononi
 - nyumbani kulikuwa na gari bora kuliko mto
37. "Mchelea mwana kulia, hulia yeye." Limbuka na mkewe walilia kwa:
- kuwapatia watoto wao mitaji na mali
 - kutolinda watoto wao wakati wakiwa wazee
 - kukosa mtu wa kuwasaidia wakiwa wazee
 - kusumbuliwa na ukosefu wa mali nyingi.
38. Maana ya kuukabili ulimwengu bila ya kutegemea nundu ni
- mtu kuweza kujikimu bila ya kutarajia misaada
 - kuingilia ulimwengu kwa kushauriwa na wazazi
 - kuingilia ulimwengu bila kujali matokeo
 - mtu kupambana na maisha kwa kutegemea wengine
39. Msimamo wa mwandishi ni kuwa
- makuzi ya kigeni ni bora kuliko ya kijadi
 - watoto wakilelewa bila kufunzwa maadili hupotoka
 - watoto wakipata elimu ya juu huharibika
 - watoto wanapopotoka wapewe mitaji na mali
40. Ughaibuni ni
- nchi za uzunguni
 - nchi za masomo ya juu
 - nchi zilizoendelea
 - nchi za mbali

Soma kifungu hiki kisha ujibu maswali 41-50.

Masikio ni sehemu muhimu sana ya mwili. Viumbe wengi wamepewa masikio mawili ya kunasia habari. Masikio hutakiwa kusafishwa vizuri wakati wowote mtu anapooa au kunawa. Nta za masikioni hufaa kuondolewa kwa uangalifu. Baadhi ya watu huyaharibu masikio kwa kuyachokorachokora kwa njiti za viberiti. Badala ya kuotoa uchafu huo vizuri, wanaukandamizia ndani ya sikio. Wengine huingiza vitu vingine visivyofaa wanapatwa na mwasho masikioni. Je, umewahi kufikiria jinsi kidubwasha kilichotokomezwa na kudidimia sikioni, kinavyoweza kugusana na viungo vingine na kusababisha taabu kubwa? Idhihirike kuwa, kuingiza vijidude kama hivyo masikioni kutasababisha kuziba kwa masikio. Kuzibuliwa kwa masikio hayo huweza kugeuka kuwa ngoma goya na kusababisha uziwi. Uziwi wa kujitakia ni kama mtu kujipalia makaa.

Baadhi ya masikio hugaribiwa na sauti kubwa kama ya muziki. Redio na televisheni zinafaa kufunguliwa sauti za wastani. Sauti kubwa za kushtua moyo hazidhuru tu masikio, bali huweza kuleta maafa kwa wale wagonjwa wenye maradhi ya moyo. Ni vyema kuyajali masishi ya wenzetu. Baadhi ya vijana huonea fahari hali hiyo ya kupandisha sana sauti za redio majumbani au kwenye "mtatari". Tabia hiyo hukera na huwadhuru hata wahusika wenyewe bila kujua. Isitoshe, hali hii huweza kuleta uhasama kwa majirani. Uanguhaji wa vyombo kama sahani na vyuma sakafuni pia huathiri. Kelele zinazofanywa darasani au mikutanoni nazo hazifai. Kulitesatesa sikio kwa kulitogatoga kila mahali pia huleta maumivu. Kutumia herini zenye madini hafifu yasiyopatana na ngozi ya mtu binafsi huleta usumbufu mkubwa. Wakati nywele zinapooshwa na kemikali kuachwa kuingia masikioni, huwa ni hatari. Kadhalika, watoto wadogo wanapocheza huweza kujiingiza nafaka masikioni au kujidunga kwa vitu vyenye ncha kali. Uvutaji wa masikio kama adhabu ni tabia isiyofaa kwani huhasiri masikio.

Ni vyema mtu akiwa na shida amuone daktari ama sivyo madhara makubwa yatazuka. Wakati masikio yanapoanza kutoa usaha yatibiwe mara moja. Kutokwa kwa usaha ni dalili ya kuwa na kidonda kisichofaa kutafutiwa dawa za kiholela. Wataalamu wa masikio ndio tu wanaofaa kuhusishwa na matibabu hayo.

41. Masikio ni sehemu ya
- kiwiliwili
 - ndewe
 - kichwa
 - shavu
42. Uchafu hukandamizwa masikioni kwa
- kutotolewa kwa njia inayofaa
 - kuziba kwa masikio
 - kuingiza vitu visivyofaa
 - kuwa na kidonda sikioni
43. Ni hali gani inayofanya watu kuchokorachokora masikio?
- yanapouma
 - yanapotoa usaha
 - yanapovimba
 - yanapowasha
44. Sauti kubwa za kushtua
- zinasababisha ugonjwa wa moyo
 - zinaweza kudhuru wagonjwa wa moyo
 - hazitolewi palipo na wagonjwa wa moyo
 - zinadhuru tu wagonjwa wa moyo
45. Ni mambo gani yanayofaa kuepukwa majumbani ili kuzuia watu wasiharibike masikio?
- Kupandisha sauti kwenye matatu nakuingiza vitu masikioni.
 - Kutoga masikio, kuweka kemikali nakumwona daktari.
 - Kuangusha vyombo, kupiga kelele na kuvuta masikio.
 - Kuongeza sauti, kutotoga masikio hakutovuta masikio.
46. Kwa nini tabia ya kupandisha sauti za redio majumbani huweza kuleta uhasama kwa majirani?
- Majirani huenda hawapendi kupigiwa kelele.
 - Kwa sababu majirani hawana redio zao.
 - Majirani wana ugonjwa wa masikio na moyo.
 - Ni kawaida ya majirani kupenda uhasama.
47. Maana ya kidonda kisichofaa kutafutiwa dawa za kiholela ni
- kidonda kinachohitaji dawa za kiasili
 - kidonda kisichoweza kupona kamwe
 - kidonda kinachohitaji matibabu ya haraka zaidi
 - kidonda kinachohitaji matibabu yenye uangalifu zaidi
48. Kujipalia makaa ni
- kujisababishia jambo
 - kujiletea madhara
 - kujiwekea makaa
 - kujiletea jambo
49. Chagua methali mwafaka inayoweza kutumika kueleza kifungu hiki
- Kipendacho moyo ni dawa
 - Heri kufa jicho kuliko kufa moyo
 - Usipoziba ufa utajenga ukuta
 - Sikio la kufa halisikii dawa.
50. Fundisho la habari hii ni
- Kutunza masikio
 - Kumwona daktari
 - Kutocheza na vitu masikioni
 - Kutopandisha sauti za redio

KCPE 2003 MATHEMATICS

1. What is the place value of digit 3 in the number 7830402?
 - A. Hundred thousands
 - B. Ten thousands
 - C. Thousands
 - D. Hundreds
2. What is the value of $3(5^2 - 4^2) + 51 + 17$?
 - A. $4\frac{10}{17}$
 - B. 9
 - C. 30
 - D. 62
3. The heights of six pupils were recorded as 1.35 m, 1.42 m, 1.40 m, 1.50 m, 1.35 m and 1.38 m. What was the median height?
 - A. 1.35 m
 - B. 1.39 m
 - C. 1.40 m
 - D. 1.45 m
4. Florence bought 18 bags of fruits at sh 300 per bag. She spent sh 700 on transport. The fruits in two bags got spoilt and she sold the rest at sh 520 per bag. How much profit did she make?
 - A. sh 8 320
 - B. sh 3 260
 - C. sh 2 920
 - D. sh 2 220
5. Which one of the following is 30030030 in words?
 - A. Thirty million three hundred and thirty.
 - B. Thirty million three thousand and thirty.
 - C. Thirty million thirty thousand and thirty.
 - D. Thirty million three hundred thousand and thirty.
6. What is the value of $\frac{0.31 \times 1.04}{1.2}$?
 - A. 263.5
 - B. 2.635
 - C. 0.2635
 - D. 0.02635
7. Wasilwa bought the following items from a shop:
 - 6 kg of sugar @ sh 45.00
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ kg of tea for sh 90.00
 - 3 kg of rice @ sh 30.00
 - 2 kg of cooking fat @ sh 70.00
 If he used a one thousand shillings note to pay for the items, what balance did he receive?
 - A. sh 410
 - B. sh 455
 - C. sh 590
 - D. sh 765
8. What is 468.3894 rounded off to the nearest tenth?
 - A. 470
 - B. 468.3
 - C. 468.39
 - D. 468.4

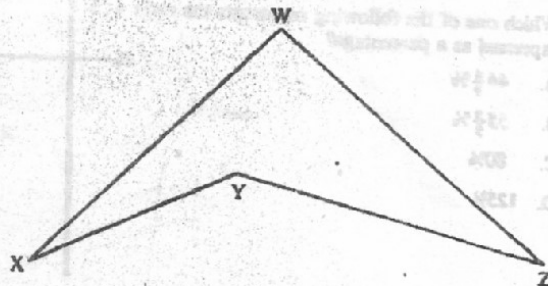
9. Kamau wants to get change for a sh 1000 note. The change is to consist of sh 500, sh 200, sh 100 and sh 50 notes. What is the smallest number of notes he can get?
 - A. 4
 - B. 5
 - C. 6
 - D. 7
10. Oloo slept at 2315 h. on Sunday and woke up six hours later. On what day and time did he wake up?
 - A. Sunday 5-15 am
 - B. Monday 5-15 pm
 - C. Monday 5-15 am
 - D. Sunday 5-15 pm

11. What is the difference in value between the LCM of 8 and 12, and the GCD of 36 and 54?
 - A. 104
 - B. 84
 - C. 14
 - D. 6

12. What is the value of $\frac{7}{8}$ of $(\frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{4}$?
 - A. $\frac{91}{120}$
 - B. $2\frac{7}{10}$
 - C. $4\frac{11}{20}$
 - D. $4\frac{1}{3}$

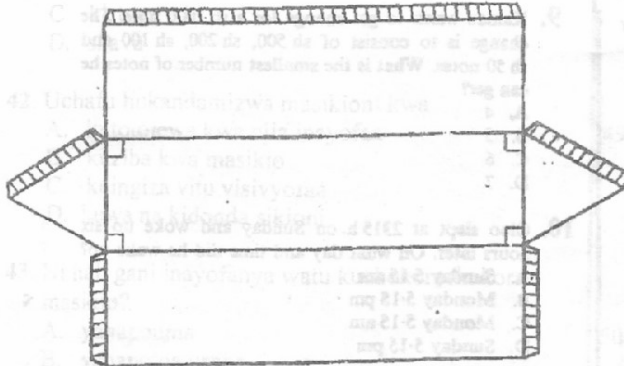
13. A rectangular container measures 75 cm by 50 cm by 1 m. What is the capacity of the container in litres?
 - A. 3750 l
 - B. 375 l
 - C. 37.5 l
 - D. 3.75 l

14. What is the measure of the interior angle XYZ of the quadrilateral WXYZ constructed below?



- A. 220°
- B. 140°
- C. 25°
- D. 20°

15. The figure below, shows a net made up of three rectangles and two triangles.



Which one of the following solids can be formed from this net?

- A. rectangular prism
 B. triangular pyramid
 C. rectangular pyramid
 D. triangular prism
16. A plot of land is made up of a semi-circle and a rectangle. The semi-circle has a diameter of 14 m while the rectangle measures 20 m by 5 m. What is the area of the plot?
 (Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)
- A. 122 m²
 B. 177 m²
 C. 254 m²
 D. 408 m²
17. A distance of 480 m is represented on a scale drawing by a line measuring 2.4 cm. What is the scale used?
 A. 1 : 20
 B. 1 : 200
 C. 1 : 2000
 D. 1 : 20000
18. Which one of the following represents the ratio 4 : 5 expressed as a percentage?
 A. 44 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
 B. 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
 C. 80%
 D. 125%

19. The table below shows the number of times the teams Simba, Moto and Dawa won, draw or lost in a competition. Three points were awarded for each game won, one point for each game drawn and no points for a game lost.

	SIMBA	MOTO	DAWA
WON	2	4	3
DRAWN	5	1	5
LOST	3	5	2

Which one of the following is the order in which the teams were ranked?

- 1st 2nd 3rd
 A. Simba Moto Dawa
 B. Moto Dawa Simba
 C. Dawa Simba Moto
 D. Dawa Moto Simba
20. A shopkeeper bought cooking fat in 30 one kilogram packets and 20 five hundred gram packets. She repacked the fat in packets of 125 grams each. How many packets did she get?
 A. 400
 B. 320
 C. 104
 D. 32
21. The total number of pupils enrolled in schools in a district was 48 000. In a pie chart the number enrolled in secondary schools was represented by an angle of 120° while, that in the primary schools was represented by 150°. The rest were enrolled in the pre-primary schools. What was the number in the pre-primary schools?
 A. 36 000
 B. 20 000
 C. 16 000
 D. 12 000
22. Which one of the following sets of measurements can be used to construct a right-angled triangle?
 A. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm, 6 cm, 9 cm
 B. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm, 6 cm
 C. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm, 3 cm, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm
 D. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm, 9 cm, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm

23. In one year the population of gazelles in a park was 3400. In the following year, the population reduced by 25%. What was the size of the population of gazelles after the reduction?

- A. 850
- B. 230
- C. 3375
- D. 2550

24. The two parallel sides of a trapezium measure 16 cm and 12 cm. The perpendicular distance between the parallel sides is 8 cm. What is the area of the trapezium?

- A. 112 cm^2
- B. 768 cm^2
- C. 224 cm^2
- D. 160 cm^2

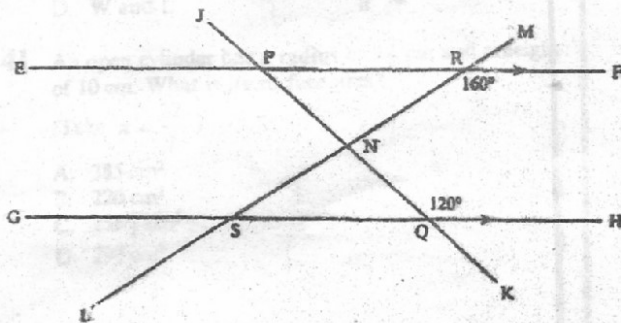
25. The length of the two diagonals of a rhombus are 8 cm and 6 cm. What is the length of one side of the rhombus?

- A. 3 cm
- B. 4 cm
- C. 5 cm
- D. 10 cm

26. Amina paid sh 24 000 for a TV set after getting a 20% discount. What was the marked price of the TV set?

- A. sh 30 000
- B. sh 28 800
- C. sh 19 200
- D. sh 20 000

27. In the figure below, line EF is parallel to line GH. Lines JK and LM intersect at N. Angle NQH = 140° and angle NRP = 160° .



What is the size of angle PNS?

- A. 100°
- B. 80°
- C. 60°
- D. 20°

28. Construct triangle PQR such that line QR = 8 cm, angle PQR = 45° and angle RPQ = 55° . What is the length of line PQ?

- A. 6.8 cm
- B. 6.6 cm
- C. 13.7 cm
- D. 9.6 cm

29. A Saleslady earns a basic salary of sh 4 000. For any sales above sh 10 000, she is also paid a commission. In one month she sold items worth sh 40 000 and earned a total of sh 4 900. What was her percentage commission?

- A. $2\frac{1}{4}\%$
- B. 3%
- C. $16\frac{1}{2}\%$
- D. $22\frac{1}{2}\%$

30. Agola bought n oranges and Mwangi bought $n + 1$ oranges. Muni bought twice as many oranges as both Agola and Mwangi. Which one of the following expressions shows the total number of oranges they bought?

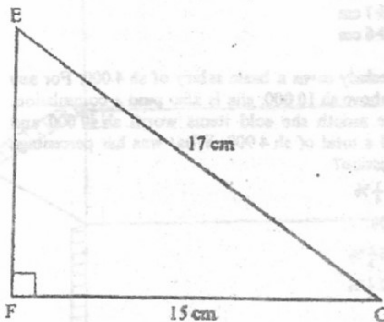
- A. $6n + 3$
- B. $3n + 2$
- C. $4n + 2$
- D. $2n + 3$

31. Twenty members of a group contributed sh 80 000 each to buy a piece of land. They already had sh 120 000 in a bank out of which sh 20 000 was to remain in the bank and the rest spent in buying the piece of land.

How much did the piece of land cost?

- A. sh 1 720 000
- B. sh 1 700 000
- C. sh 1 600 000
- D. sh 180 000

32. The diagram below represents triangle EFG in which line $FG = 15$ cm, line $EG = 17$ cm and angle $EFG = 90^\circ$.



What is the area of the triangle?

- A. 60 cm^2
 B. 68 cm^2
 C. 120 cm^2
 D. 127.5 cm^2
33. Pupils in a school prepared a circular flower garden of diameter 28 metres. They dug holes each 4 metres apart along the circumference for planting flowers.
- How many holes were dug? (Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)
- A. 154
 B. 88
 C. 11
 D. 22
34. Jane deposited sh 2 000 in a bank that paid compound interest at the rate of 12% p.a. How much money was in her account at the end of two years?
- A. sh 2 508.80
 B. sh 2 480
 C. sh 2 240
 D. sh 508.80
35. What is the value of x in the equation

$$\frac{3}{5}(x-5) + \frac{2}{5}(3x+5) = 10?$$

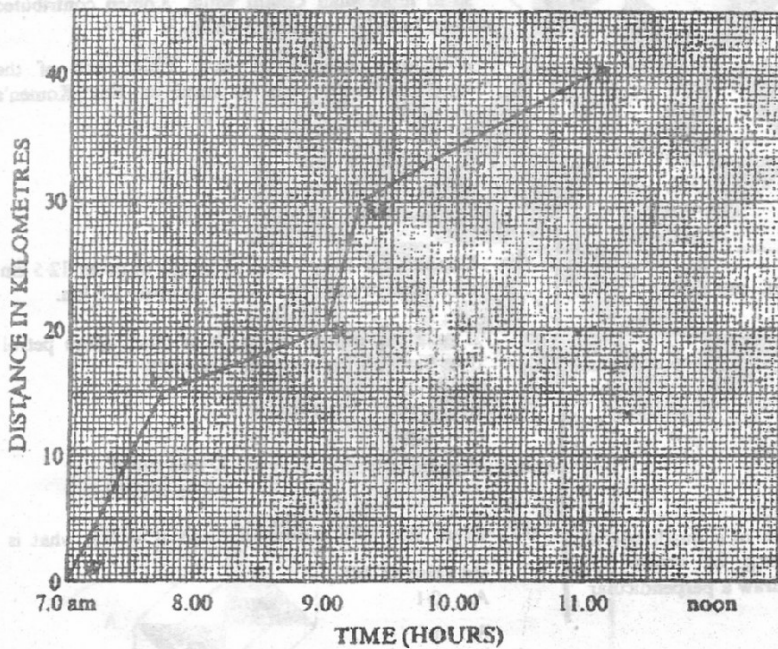
- A. $6\frac{1}{3}$
 B. $5\frac{1}{3}$
 C. 5
 D. $1\frac{1}{3}$

36. The number of children at a film show was 49 more than that of adults. The entry fee for each child was sh 15 while that of each adult was sh 30. The total amount of money paid by the children was sh 2 055.

How much money was paid by the children and the adults altogether?

- A. sh 7 635
 B. sh 4 695
 C. sh 3 375
 D. sh 2 640
37. A cylindrical block has a diameter of 14 cm and a height of 10 cm while, a rectangular block measures 15 cm by 10 cm by 5 cm. What is the difference in their volumes? (Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)
- A. 310 cm^3
 B. 790 cm^3
 C. 2290 cm^3
 D. 5410 cm^3
38. A clock gains 12.5 seconds every hour. If it was set correctly at 8:00 am on Sunday, what time will it show when the correct time is 8:00 am on Thursday?
- A. 8:25 am
 B. 8:20 am
 C. 8:10 am
 D. 8:05 am
39. Kaole, Mwasi and Mbithe shared some money. Mwasi got $\frac{2}{7}$ of the money and Mbithe got $\frac{1}{3}$ of the remainder. What fraction of the money did Kaole receive?
- A. $\frac{16}{21}$
 B. $\frac{11}{21}$
 C. $\frac{5}{21}$
 D. $\frac{1}{11}$

40. The graph below shows a school advisor's journey from schools W to P through schools L, K and M.



Between which two schools was she travelling at the highest speed?

- A. M and P
- B. K and M
- C. L and K
- D. W and L

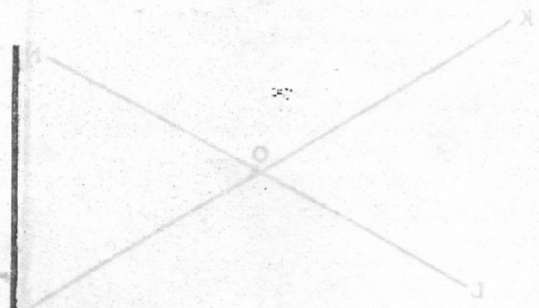
41. An open cylinder has a radius of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cm and a height of 10 cm. What is its surface area?

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

- A. 385 cm^2
- B. 220 cm^2
- C. $258\frac{1}{2} \text{ cm}^2$
- D. 297 cm^2

Working Space

2001-2000	1001-2000
3001-3000	2001-3000
4001-4000	3001-4000
5001-5000	4001-5000
6001-6000	5001-6000
7001-7000	6001-7000
8001-8000	7001-8000
9001-9000	8001-9000
10001-10000	9001-10000
11001-11000	10001-11000
12001-12000	11001-12000
13001-13000	12001-13000
14001-14000	13001-14000
15001-15000	14001-15000
16001-16000	15001-16000
17001-17000	16001-17000
18001-18000	17001-18000
19001-19000	18001-19000
20001-20000	19001-20000



42. The table below shows the postal rates for sending a money order.

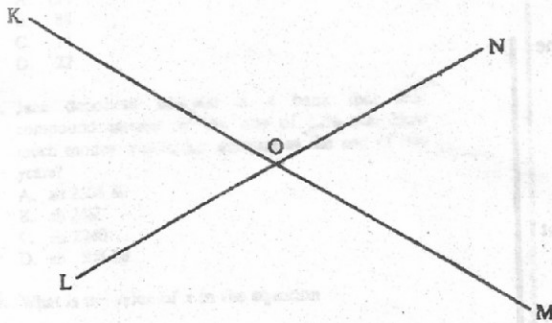
VALUE OF ORDER IN sh	COMMISSION
Not exceeding 500	sh 42
501- 1 000	sh 114
1 001- 3 000	sh 174
3 001- 5 000	sh 209
5 001-10 000	sh 295
10 001-20 000	sh 441
20 001-30 000	sh 617

Mambo sent two money orders, one for sh 17 500 and the other sh 10 000.

How much money did he pay at the post office altogether?

- A. sh 736
B. sh 27 500
C. sh 28 236
D. sh 28 117

43. Below is part of the construction of a quadrilateral KLMN with diagonals meeting at centre O. Complete the construction and draw a perpendicular from L to meet KN at P.



What is the length of LP?

- A. 7.8 cm
B. 6.7 cm
C. 4.6 cm
D. 4.4 cm
44. Muya earns sh 5 400 after working for 24 days. How much money should he receive if he is absent for 6 days?
- A. sh 1 350
B. sh 4 050
C. sh 7 200
D. sh 6 750

45. Three pupils Furaha, Gitahi and Komen contributed a total of sh 400 for a party. Furaha contributed sh 30 more than Gitahi while, Komen contributed three times as much as Furaha.

If Komen contributed sh x , which one of the equations below can be used to find Komen's contribution?

- A. $5x - 90 = 1 200$
B. $5x - 90 = 400$
C. $5x + 90 = 1 200$
D. $7x - 30 = 400$

46. Katana's car uses 1 litre of petrol to cover 12.5 km while Simiyu's car uses 1 litre to cover 9.6 km.

If each car covers 60 km, how much more petrol does Simiyu's car use than Katana's?

- A. 11.05 l
B. 6.25 l
C. 4.80 l
D. 1.45 l

47. Given that $MK = \frac{33 \times 0.4}{8}$ and $K = 16.5$, what is the value of M?

- A. 0.1
B. 1
C. 0.01
D. 10

48. The floor of a square room is covered completely by four equal square carpets. The area of each carpet is $3\frac{2}{9} m^2$.

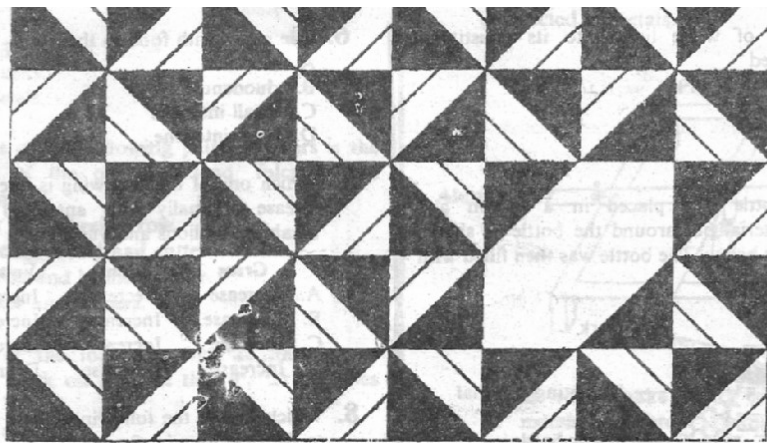
What is the length of one side of the room in metres?

- A. $6\frac{4}{9}$
B. $7\frac{3}{7}$
C. $3\frac{1}{7}$
D. $1\frac{6}{7}$

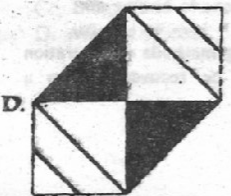
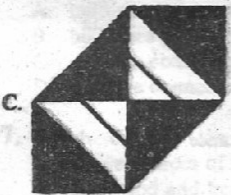
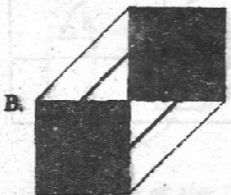
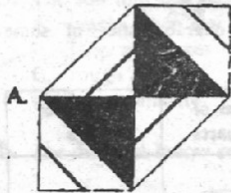
49. The hire purchase terms of a cupboard is a deposit of sh 4 400 and six monthly instalments of sh 900 each. The hire purchase price is 175% of the cost price while the cash price is 25% more than the cost price.

What is the cash price of the cupboard?

- A. sh 9 800
B. sh 5 600
C. sh 7 840
D. sh 7 000



Which one of the following shapes can complete the pattern above?



Working Space

Working Space

The diagram below shows a circuit with a battery, a lamp, and a switch. The switch is currently open. Which one of the following parts of the circuit is not a conductor?

A. light bulb
B. tungsten filament
C. glass coating of bulb
D. contact with oxygen

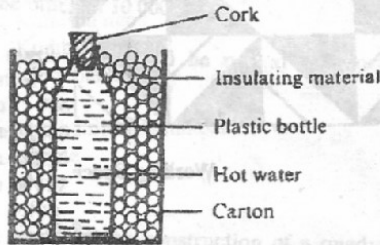
The function of hemoglobin in the blood is to:

A. fight germs
B. transport food substances
C. cause clotting of blood
D. combine with oxygen

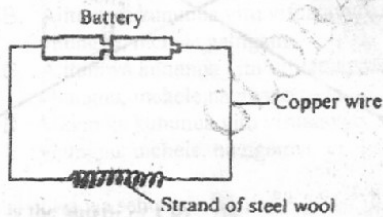
Which one of the following parts of the root is not a root cap?

A. Tomes and teeth
B. Cabbage and millet
C. Groundnuts and peas
D. Maize and potatoes

- The splitting of white light into its constituent colours is called
 - reflection
 - diffraction
 - refraction
 - dispersion.
- A plastic bottle was placed in a carton and insulating material put around the bottle as shown in the diagram below. The bottle was then filled with hot water.



- Which one of the following would help keep the water hot for a longer time?
- Putting a lining of aluminium foil around the carton.
 - Using insulating material with large air spaces.
 - Using black insulating material.
 - Using a metal box instead of a carton.
- The diagram below represents a set up that can be used to demonstrate a certain effect of electricity.



- The effect demonstrated is made use of in making
- electromagnets
 - light bulb
 - switches
 - conductors.
- The function of haemoglobin in the blood is to
 - fight germs
 - transport food substances
 - cause clotting of blood
 - combine with oxygen.
 - Which one of the following pairs of plants has root nodules?
 - Tomatoes and beans.
 - Cabbage and millet.
 - Groundnuts and peas.
 - Maize and potatoes

- Bile mixes with food in the
 - stomach
 - duodenum
 - small intestine
 - large intestine.
- Which one of the following is likely to happen if a disease gradually kills antelopes in a grassland inhabited by lions and vultures?

	Grass	Lions	Vultures
A.	Increase	Decrease	Increase
B.	Decrease	Increase	Increase
C.	Increase	Increase	Increase
D.	Increase	Decrease	Decrease

- Which one of the following plants has roots similar to the type found in carrots?
 - Onion.
 - Cassava.
 - Sweet potato.
 - Arrow root.
- The table below shows characteristics of some invertebrates.

Name	Number of body parts	Number of legs
Weevil	3	X
Y	2	8
Wasp	Z	6

X, Y and Z represent

	X	Y	Z
A.	8	cockroach	3
B.	6	spider	2
C.	6	tick	3
D.	8	crab	2

- The mass of 1 cm³ of a substance is its
 - volume
 - density
 - weight
 - surface area.
- In which one of the following methods of separation would only one substance be recovered from a mixture of two substances?
 - Evaporation.
 - Filtration.
 - Decanting.
 - Distillation.

12. Which one of the following materials can be recycled?

- A. Ash.
- B. Cowdung.
- C. Coffee husks.
- D. Scrap metals.

13. In which one of the following pairs of levers is the arrangement of the positions load, fulcrum and effort the same?

- A. Crowbar and wheelbarrow.
- B. Pair of scissors and nail cutter.
- C. Fishing rod and beam balance.
- D. Nutcracker and pincers.

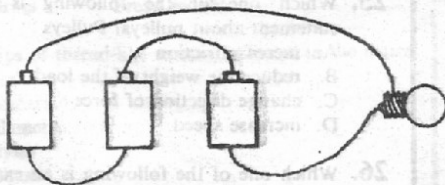
14. Which one of the following weather instruments DOES NOT work on the fact that matter occupies space?

- A. Rain gauge.
- B. Air thermometer.
- C. Windsack.
- D. Windvane.

15. The soil that can be used to make long ribbons has

- A. cracks when dry
- B. large air spaces
- C. rough texture
- D. low capillarity.

16. The diagram below represents a circuit.



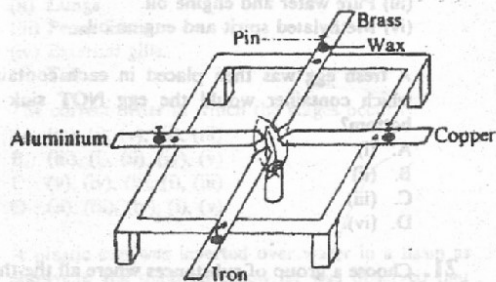
Which one of the following statements is TRUE about the circuit. The

- A. bulb uses power from three cells
- B. bulb uses power from one cell
- C. cells are connected in series
- D. cells are connected in parallel.

17. Which one of the following pairs consists of renewable sources of energy?

- A. Firewood and kerosene.
- B. Waterfall and petrol.
- C. Biogas and charcoal.
- D. Wind and coal.

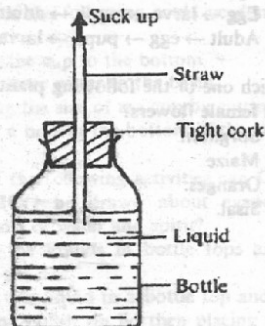
18. The diagram below represents a set up used by pupils to compare the rate at which heat is conducted in metals.



Pupils would make wrong conclusions if they used

- A. metals of different thickness
- B. different types of pins
- C. metals of different lengths
- D. different types of metals.

19. The diagram below represents a straw fitted in an airtight glass bottle containing a liquid.



The sucking of the liquid is difficult because

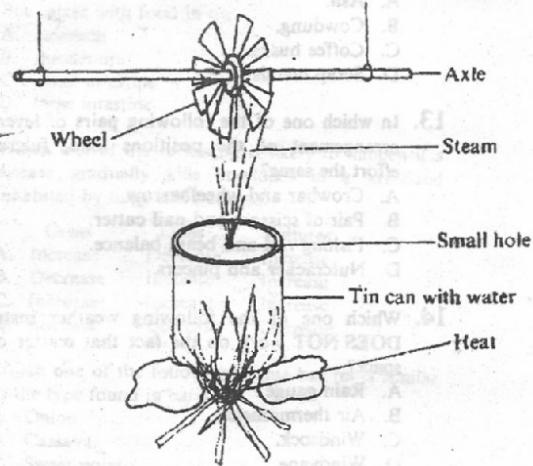
- A. the straw does not reach the bottom
- B. the liquid does not fill the bottle
- C. the air inside the straw prevents the liquid from rising
- D. air pressure does not act on the liquid.

20. In an experiment equal amounts of the following pairs of liquids were put in four identical containers:
- Kerosene and pure water.
 - Salty water and kerosene.
 - Pure water and engine oil.
 - Methylated spirit and engine oil.

A fresh egg was then placed in each container. In which container would the egg NOT sink to the bottom?

- (i)
 - (ii)
 - (iii)
 - (iv)
21. Choose a group of substances where all the three are acidic.
- Toothpaste, clover, wood ash.
 - Wood ash, sour milk, vinegar.
 - Lemon juice, toothpaste, baking powder.
 - Clover, vinegar, sour milk.
22. Which one of the following represents the correct order of stages in the life cycle of a butterfly?
- Adult → egg → larva → pupa.
 - Egg → pupa → larva → adult.
 - Egg → larva → pupa → adult.
 - Adult → egg → pupa → larva.
23. Which one of the following plants has separate male and female flowers?
- Sorghum.
 - Maize.
 - Oranges.
 - Sisal.

24. Steam can be used to drive a wheel as in the set-up shown in the diagram below.



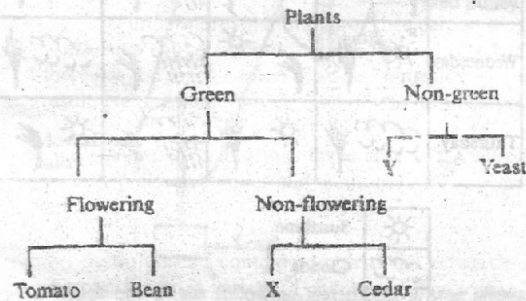
Which one of the following CANNOT increase the speed of the rotating wheel?

- Using blades made from lighter material.
 - Increasing the size of blades.
 - Increasing the size of the small hole.
 - Increasing the amount of heat.
25. Which one of the following is a CORRECT statement about pulleys? Pulleys
- increase friction
 - reduce the weight of the load
 - change direction of force
 - increase speed.
26. Which one of the following is an example of force?
- Weight.
 - Energy.
 - Pressure.
 - Work.
27. Which one of the following is NOT an example of an inclined plane?
- Crowbar.
 - Staircase.
 - Wedge.
 - Screw.
28. Which one of the following will NOT change when loam soil is added to sandy soil?
- Texture.
 - Capillarity.
 - Colour.
 - Fertility.

29. Choose a pair where any of the methods can be used for making water safe for drinking.

- A. Addition of chemicals, filtration.
- B. Decantation, boiling.
- C. Boiling, addition of chemicals.
- D. Filtration, decantation.

30. The chart below represents a simplified classification of plants.



Which plants are represented by X and Y?

X Y

- A. Cypress Mushroom
- B. Sugarcane Toadstool
- C. Moss Fern
- D. Grass Bread mould

31. The tips of thread-like structures found in the maize cob are

- A. anthers
- B. filaments
- C. styles
- D. stigmas.

32. Which one of the following helps a cactus plant reduce loss of water?

- A. Deep roots.
- B. Swollen stem.
- C. Thorn-like leaves.
- D. Green stem.

33. Which one of the following pairs of insects has a larva stage in their life cycle?

- A. Moth and bee.
- B. Housefly and cockroach.
- C. Mosquito and grasshopper.
- D. Termite and locust.

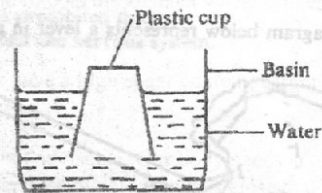
34. During the growth of a tadpole, the following parts develop in stages.

- (i) Hind limbs.
- (ii) Lungs.
- (iii) Front limbs.
- (iv) External gills.
- (v) Tail.

The correct order in which the stages occur is

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

35. A plastic cup was inverted over water in a basin as shown in the diagram below. It was observed that the water did not enter the cup.



Which one of the following could be done to make water enter the cup?

- A. Pushing the cup to the bottom.
- B. Adding more water to the basin.
- C. Reducing the size of the cup by cutting.
- D. Making a hole at the bottom of the cup.

36. In which of the following activities can CORRECT CONCLUSION be drawn about evaporation of equal amounts of water and spirit?

- A. Putting the liquids in bottle tops and placing both in the sun.
- B. Putting one liquid in a bottle top and the other in a shoe polish tin lid then placing the two in the sun.
- C. Putting the liquids in bottle tops then placing one in the sun and heating the other with a candle.
- D. Putting one liquid in a bottle top and the other in a shoe polish tin lid then heating both of them with a candle.

37. Which one of the following is NOT TRUE about pressure exerted by liquids?

- A. amount of liquid is increased
- B. diameter of container is reduced
- C. depth of liquid is increased
- D. container with liquid is raised.

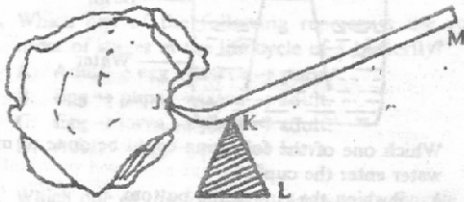
38. Which one of the following is a difference between solids and gases?

- A. Solids have mass whereas gases do not.
- B. Solids have definite shape whereas gases do not.
- C. Solids have definite shape whereas gases take the shape of the container.
- D. Solids can change to liquids whereas gases cannot change to liquid.

39. When lime powder was mixed with juice obtained from hibiscus flower, it changed colour. Which of the following substances **WOULD NOT** make hibiscus flower juice change to the same colour?

- A. Wet wood ash.
- B. Sour milk.
- C. Baking powder.
- D. Chalk dust.

40. The diagram below represents a lever in use.



The load would be moved with least effort if the distance is increased between points

- A. J and M
- B. K and L
- C. K and M
- D. J and K.

41. Which one of the following pairs consists of the smallest planet and the largest planet in the solar system?

- A. Earth and Mars.
- B. Mercury and Jupiter.
- C. Venus and Uranus.
- D. Pluto and Saturn.

42. The chart below represents a weather record for four days.

DAY	MORNING		AFTERNOON	
	8.00 - 10.00	10.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 2.00	2.00 - 4.00
Monday	Sunshine, Windy	Sunshine, Windy	Clouds, Windy	Rain, Windy
Tuesday	Sunshine, Windy	Clouds, Windy	Rain, Windy	Sunshine, Windy
Wednesday	Sunshine, Windy	Sunshine, Windy	Rain, Windy	Clouds, Windy
Thursday	Clouds, Windy	Sunshine, Windy	Rain, Windy	Sunshine, Windy

	Sunshine
	Clouds
	Rain
	Windy
	Calm

On which day did it rain immediately after being windy?

- A. Monday.
- B. Tuesday.
- C. Wednesday.
- D. Thursday.

43. Which one of the following pairs of forms of energy can be transmitted only when there is a medium?

- A. Heat and light.
- B. Sound and electricity.
- C. Sound and light.
- D. Heat and electricity.

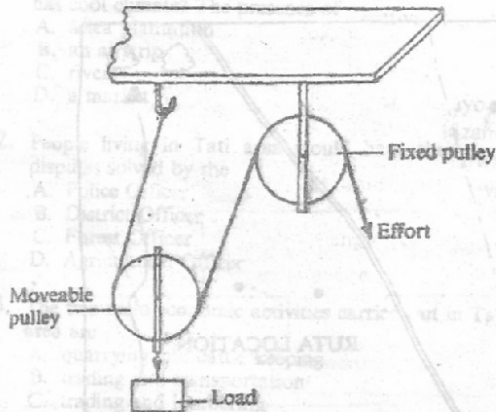
44. The following are functions of stems.

- (i) Support the shoot.
- (ii) Storage of food
- (iii) Transport water to the leaves.
- (iv) Manufacture food for the plant.

Which functions are performed by all stems?

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

45. The diagram below represents a pulley system in use.



- Which one of the following statements is true about the distance moved by the load and the effort?

- The distance the load moves is
- three times the distance moved by the effort
 - twice the distance moved by the effort
 - the same distance as that moved by the effort
 - half the distance moved by the effort.

46. Which one of the following pairs of drugs consists of a stimulant and a depressant?

- Khat and tobacco.
- Cocaine and alcohol.
- Cobbler's glue and heroin.
- Bhang and Caffein.

47. Which of the following substances is prohibited in Kenya when used as a drug?

- Beer.
- Khat.
- Tobacco.
- Cobbler's glue.

48. The activities below are carried out when separating a mixture of salt, iron filings and sand but not in their correct order.

- Filter the mixture through a sieve.
- Add water to the mixture.
- Leave mixture in the sun.
- Pass a magnet through the mixture.

The correct order of activities is

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

49. When a transparent bottle filled with garden soil and water was shaken and left to stand, layers formed.

The order in which the layers formed depended on

- density of components
- amount of water
- size of components
- mass of components.

50. Which one of the following statements is NOT true about Bhang and Khat?

- Both
- are addictive drugs
 - are from plant material
 - are prohibited drugs
 - affect the nervous system.

13. Which one of the following statements explains why there are few natural harbours along the coast of Kenya?

- The coastline is irregular.
- The land along the coast is flat.
- The coastline is mostly rocky.
- The coastline is made up of sand.

14. Why does the Rift Valley in Kenya receive little rainfall because it

- is in the rain shadow of the western equatorial highlands?
- is located far from the equator?
- is located near the equator?
- has misty valleys?

15. What is the time in Kenya on longitude 30° E when it is 10:00 AM in America on longitude 120° W?

- 1:00 AM
- 10:00 AM
- 1:00 PM
- 12:00 PM

16. Which of the following countries in Eastern Africa is not a member of the East African Community?
- Kenya
 - Uganda
 - Tanzania
 - Rwanda

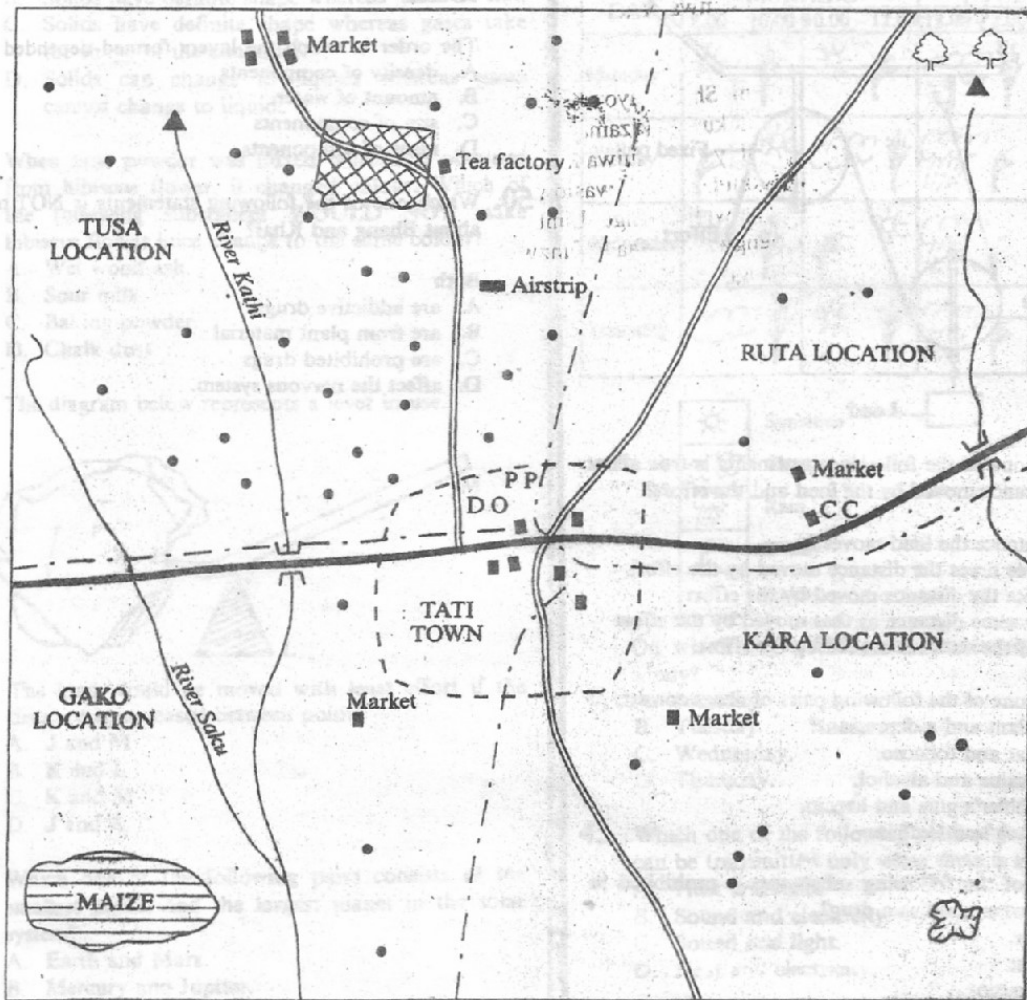
The two countries whose communities listed above is that they

- are the two communities to settle in Eastern Africa
- are the two major countries in the North East
- are the two major countries in the East
- are the two major countries in the South

17. Which one of the following is not a member of the East African Community? Which one is not a member of the East African Community?

- They are the two major communities in the East
- They are the two major communities in the South
- They are the two major communities in the West
- They are the two major communities in the North

SOCIAL STUDIES RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
TATI AREA



scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 kilometres

KEY

- Town boundary
- - - Location boundary
- ==== Murrum road
- ===== Tarmac road
- |--- Bridge
- ~ Rivers
- Houses
- Permanent buildings
- ▣ Tea plantation

- ▭ Maize farm
- ▲ Hill
- ✦ Quarry
- 🌲 Forest
- D.O. District Officer
- C.C. Chief's camp
- P.P. Police Post

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

- What evidence in the map shows that Tusa location has cool climate? The presence of
 - a tea plantation
 - an airstrip
 - rivers
 - a market
- People living in Tati area would have their land disputes solved by the
 - Police Officer
 - District Officer
 - Forest Officer
 - Agricultural Officer
- The two main economic activities carried out in Tati area are
 - quarrying and cattle keeping
 - trading and transportation
 - trading and lumbering
 - crop growing and quarrying
- The approximate length of River Saku from the source up to the point where it joins River Kathi is
 - 9 km
 - 10 km
 - 12 km
 - 2 km
- What is the direction of the maize farm from the forest?
 - North East.
 - South West.
 - North.
 - South
- Which one of the following pairs of goods is not likely to be sold in the markets shown on the map?
 - Clothes and processed food.
 - Hoes and pangas.
 - Aeroplane tickets and motorcycles.
 - Fertilisers and seeds.
- Which one of the four locations of Tati area is most densely settled?
 - Ruta.
 - Gako.
 - Kara.
 - Tusa.
- Which one of the following statements is true about the location of the Sahara desert? It is located to the
 - South of the Mediterranean Sea.
 - East of the Red Sea.
 - South of the Equator.
 - East of the Congo Basin.
- Which one of the following physical regions of Kenya is correctly matched with its climatic conditions?

Physical Region	Climatic Condition
A. Nyika Plateau	hot and wet
B. Coastal Plain	cool and dry
C. Highland region	cool and wet
D. Lake region	hot and dry

- Three of the following instruments used for measuring weather conditions are commonly found in a school weather station. Which one is not?
 - Thermometer.
 - Rain gauge.
 - Barometer.
 - Windvane.
- The most common problem facing dams in Africa is
 - frequent flooding
 - floating vegetation
 - collection of silt in the dams
 - concentration of settlements around the dams
- Most mountains in Africa were formed as a result of
 - erosion
 - volcanicity
 - folding
 - faulting
- Which one of the following statements explains why there are few natural harbours along the coast of Africa?
 - The coastline is regular.
 - The land along the coast is flat.
 - There are mangrove forests along the coast.
 - The coastline is made up of soft rocks.
- The floor of the Rift Valley in Kenya receives little rainfall because it
 - lies in between the eastern and western highlands
 - is located far from the Indian Ocean
 - is located near the Equator
 - has many salty lakes.
- What is the time in Kigali on longitude 30° E when it is 10:00 am in Accra on longitude 0°?
 - 8:00 am
 - 6:00 am
 - 2:00 pm
 - 12:00 noon
- Below are three communities in Eastern Africa
 - Boran
 - Somali
 - Rendille

The true statement about the communities listed above is that they

 - were the last communities to settle in Eastern Africa
 - migrated into Eastern Africa from the North East
 - migrated from the Central African region
 - first settled around Lake Turkana.
- Three of the following are results of the settlement of the Masai into Kenya. Which one is not?
 - They displaced some communities they found.
 - They traded with other communities.
 - They copied some customs from the other communities.
 - They taught other communities bark cloth making.

18. The South Western part of Africa is sparsely populated because
 A. the area has many wild animals
 B. the area is too cold
 C. the area receives unreliable rainfall
 D. the area is set aside for large scale farming.

19. The best time to thresh millet is when the weather is
 A. cool and calm
 B. cloudy and rainy
 C. sunny and windy
 D. cool and rainy

20. The population of Kenya is increasing at a high rate because
 A. some men marry several wives
 B. there is improved medical care
 C. there is enough food in the country
 D. having many children earns one respect

21. For a Masai youth to become a warrior he has to
 A. undergo circumcision
 B. be baptised
 C. be married
 D. own property

22. Which one of the following is **not** a recreational activity in traditional African communities?
 A. Dancing.
 B. Wrestling.
 C. Playing hide and seek.
 D. Playing football.

23. Which one of the following rivers in Kenya is **correctly** matched with the irrigation scheme to which it supplies water?

River	Irrigation Scheme
A. River Nyamindi	Mwea
B. River Turkwel	Ahero
C. River Nyando	Perkerra
D. River Yala	Bura

24. The main problem facing agricultural cooperative societies in Kenya is
 A. lack of transport
 B. shortage of land
 C. pests and diseases
 D. mismanagement of resources

25. The green sign of a person at the traffic control lights indicate that
 A. vehicles should continue moving
 B. vehicles can get ready to move
 C. pedestrians can cross the road
 D. pedestrians should wait before crossing the road

26. Which one of the following is the **main** reason why the Fulani of Northern Nigeria keep large herds of cattle?
 A. Large herds provide security against loss of cattle through disease.
 B. The Fulani have extensive grazing lands in Northern Nigeria.
 C. Cattle are the community's source of food.
 D. Cattle are regarded as a sign of wealth.

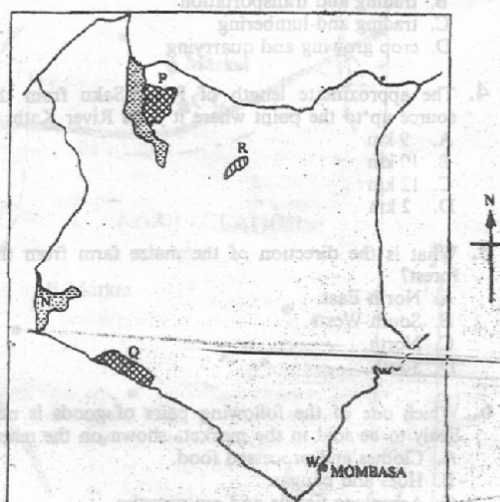
27. One of the ways through which the Government of Kenya is attempting to reduce rural-urban migration is by

- A. discouraging people from moving to towns
- B. improving education and health services in rural areas
- C. encouraging the establishment of industries in the rural areas
- D. restricting the establishment of new towns in rural areas

28. Which one of the following actions by the government would best promote national unity in Kenya?

- A. Establishment of urban centres.
- B. Construction of roads.
- C. Provision of hospitals.
- D. Provision of recreational facilities.

Use the map of Kenya below to answer questions 29 to 32.



29. What tourist attraction is common to the shaded areas marked P and Q?

- A. Sporting facilities
- B. Wildlife
- C. Historical sites
- D. Mountains

30. The true statement about the lake marked N is that it is

- A. a fresh water lake
- B. found in the Great Rift Valley
- C. a home for flamingoes
- D. the source of River Nyando

31. The mineral obtained from the area marked W is used for the manufacture of

- A. cement
- B. glass
- C. soap
- D. salt

32. The feature marked R is
 A. Mount Kenya
 B. Mount Elgon
 C. Mount Marsabit
 D. Mount Meru
33. Bananas are sometimes grown in the same farms with coffee in Uganda because
 A. there is little land for growing the crops separately
 B. they provide shade for coffee trees
 C. they make the soils more fertile
 D. they reduce the pests that attack coffee trees
34. Which one of the following is an example of a service industry?
 A. Bicycle repair.
 B. Fruit canning.
 C. Bread making.
 D. Milk processing.
35. Equatorial forests are evergreen because
 A. they are found in areas with few pests that eat their leaves
 B. they grow in lowland areas within the tropics
 C. they grow in areas which receive heavy rainfall
 D. they are found in flat areas with fertile soils
36. Which one of the following economic activities in Kenya is a major foreign exchange earner?
 A. Sugarcane growing.
 B. Maize farming.
 C. Dairy farming.
 D. Horticulture.
37. The best way to control gully erosion is by
 A. constructing gabions
 B. planting cover crops
 C. strip cultivation
 D. constructing cut-off drains
38. Which one of the following is the main factor that led to the growth of the kingdom of Old Ghana?
 A. The kingdom acquired wealth from the Trans-Saharan trade.
 B. The kingdom was surrounded by weak neighbours.
 C. The kingdom made iron weapons.
 D. The kingdom had adequate food supply.
39. Which one of the following groups of communities migrated and settled in West Africa during the pre-colonial period?

Soninke Fulani Yoruba

A.

Sotho Dinka Ndebele

B.

Nyamwezi Shona Baganda

C.

Lozi Luba Acholi

D.

40. Mountains were useful to communities in traditional African societies because they
 A. provided boundaries between communities
 B. provided good areas for settlement
 C. were used as places of worship
 D. were used as administrative headquarters
41. Lobengula led the Ndebele against the British Colonial invasion because
 A. the British refused to allow him make guns
 B. he thought that the British were weak
 C. he wanted to continue ruling his people
 D. the British refused to let him travel to England
42. Which one of the following statements is true about the functions of the Orkoiyot of the Nandi during the pre-colonial period?
 A. He advised the council of elders.
 B. He distributed land to the members of the community.
 C. He organised initiation ceremonies.
 D. He punished members of the community who broke the laws.
43. In which one of the following French colonies did the policy of Assimilation succeed?
 A. Chad.
 B. Dahomey.
 C. Senegal.
 D. Guinea.
44. European countries scrambled for colonies in Africa mainly to
 A. obtain raw materials
 B. settle their surplus population
 C. spread Christianity
 D. stop slave trade
45. Below are historical events which took place in Kenya before 1918.
 (i) Uganda railway reached Kisumu
 (ii) The Giriama resistance broke out
 (iii) The first European missionaries arrived at the coast.
 (iv) Kenya became a British protectorate.
- What is the correct order in which the events occurred?
 A. (iv), (ii), (iii), (i).
 B. (iv), (iii), (ii), (iv).
 C. (iii), (iv), (i), (ii).
 D. (iv), (iii), (i), (ii).
46. Africans in Kenya were not allowed to grow some cash crops because they
 A. were taking care of their animals
 B. owned small pieces of land
 C. were required to provide labour for settlers
 D. lived in areas that had many crop diseases

47. Which one of the following was a result of British colonial rule in Africa?
- Promotion of African cultural practices.
 - Loss of fertile land by Africans.
 - Establishment of the same schools for children of different races.
 - Appointment of Africans to be in charge of the colonies.
48. Which one of the following political associations in colonial Kenya is correctly matched with its founder?
- | Political association | Founder |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. Kikuyu Central Association | Samuel Muindi |
| B. Young Kavirondo Association | Jonathan Okwiri |
| C. Taita Hills Association | Harry Thuku |
| D. East African Association | Jimmy Mwambichi |
49. Thomas Joseph Mboya is remembered in Kenya because he
- promoted the *Harambee* spirit.
 - was the first African to join the Legislative Council (Leg Co).
 - led the Trade Union movement.
 - was the first chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (O.A.U.).
50. Which one of the following age conditions is a requirement for those who wish to be elected President of Kenya? They must have attained the age of
- 55 years.
 - 35 years.
 - 21 years.
 - 18 years.
51. The organisation which brings together countries that were colonised by Britain is
- East African Community
 - United Nations
 - Commonwealth of Nations
 - African Union
52. Which one of the following statements is true about the National Flag of Kenya?
- It is a symbol of national unity.
 - It was given to Kenyans by the British.
 - Its colours represent the arms of Government.
 - It was inherited from freedom fighters.
53. Which one of the following factors has greatly undermined trade between the countries of Eastern Africa?
- Inadequate transport links.
 - Lack of a common language.
 - Use of different currencies.
 - Political instability in some countries.
54. Who among the following leaders is responsible for keeping law and order in a location in Kenya?
- The Chief.
 - The Religious leader.
 - The Councillor.
 - The Member of Parliament (M.P.).
55. The members of Parliament in the Republic of Kenya are sworn in by the
- Chief Justice
 - Speaker of the National Assembly
 - Attorney-General
 - Chairman of the Electoral Commission.
56. Below are some administrative units in Kenya.
- County Council
 - Town Council
 - City Council
 - Municipal Council
- The Cabinet Minister in charge of the above areas is the
- Minister of Co-operative Development.
 - Minister of State for Provincial Administration and National Security.
 - Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage.
 - Minister for Local Government.
57. A person who is under house arrest is denied the Freedom of
- Speech
 - Worship
 - Ownership of property
 - Movement
58. The head of State in Swaziland is the
- King
 - President
 - Chief
 - Prince
59. Which one of the following is not a reason why songs and stories were used to teach the youth in traditional African Communities?
- To entertain them.
 - To help them remember what they had learnt.
 - To bring them together.
 - To make them develop interest in learning.
60. The best way to make pupils obey school rules is by
- involving them in making school rules.
 - asking the parents to talk to pupils who break school rules.
 - encouraging pupils to talk to each other freely.
 - putting up the rules on the school noticeboard.

PART II RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

SECTION A: CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which one of the following statements from the stories of creation shows that marriage is permanent?
- "The man and the woman were both naked but they were not embarrassed."
 - "And now we will make human beings, they will be like us and resemble us."
 - "A man leaves his father and mother and is united with his wife and they become one."
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- Saul.
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69. The prophet who anointed Solomon to be King of Israel was
- Samuel
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70. When Jesus was presented in the temple, prophetess Anna described him as
- Son of God
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71. "Do not collect more than is legal" (Luke 3:13). These words were said by John the Baptist to teach about
- honesty
 - tolerance
 - humility
 - mercy.
72. The main lesson Christians learn from the parable of the rich man and Lazarus is that
- the needy should be taken care of
 - those who enjoy now will suffer after death
 - one must suffer in order to enter heaven
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73. Which one of the following miracles of Jesus shows that he cared for both Jews and non-Jews?
- The healing of Simon's mother-in-law.
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74. Which one of the following actions of Jesus shows that a leader is a servant?
- Washing the feet of his disciples.
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- Jesus was king of Jews
 - he was afraid of the Jews
 - he had nothing to do with the case
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47. Which one of the following was a result of British colonial rule in Africa?
- Promotion of African cultural practices.
 - Loss of fertile land by Africans.
 - Establishment of the same schools for children of different races.
 - Appointment of Africans to be in charge of the colonies.
48. Which one of the following political associations in colonial Kenya is correctly matched with its founder?
- | Political association | Founder |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. Kikuyu Central Association | Samuel Muindi |
| B. Young Kavirondo Association | Jonathan Okwiri |
| C. Taita Hills Association | Harry Thuku |
| D. East African Association | Jimmy Mwambichi |
49. Thomas Joseph Mboya is remembered in Kenya because he
- promoted the *Harambee* spirit.
 - was the first African to join the Legislative Council (Leg Co).
 - led the Trade Union movement.
 - was the first chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (O.A.U.).
50. Which one of the following age conditions is a requirement for those who wish to be elected President of Kenya? They must have attained the age of
- 55 years.
 - 35 years.
 - 21 years.
 - 18 years.
51. The organisation which brings together countries that were colonised by Britain is
- East African Community
 - United Nations
 - Commonwealth of Nations
 - African Union
52. Which one of the following statements is true about the National Flag of Kenya?
- It is a symbol of national unity.
 - It was given to Kenyans by the British.
 - Its colours represent the arms of Government.
 - It was inherited from freedom fighters.
53. Which one of the following factors has greatly undermined trade between the countries of Eastern Africa?
- Inadequate transport links.
 - Lack of a common language.
 - Use of different currencies.
 - Political instability in some countries.
54. Who among the following leaders is responsible for keeping law and order in a location in Kenya?
- The Chief.
 - The Religious leader.
 - The Councillor.
 - The Member of Parliament (M.P.).
55. The members of Parliament in the Republic of Kenya are sworn in by the
- Chief Justice
 - Speaker of the National Assembly
 - Attorney-General
 - Chairman of the Electoral Commission.
56. Below are some administrative units in Kenya.
- County Council
 - Town Council
 - City Council
 - Municipal Council
- The Cabinet Minister in charge of the above areas is the
- Minister of Co-operative Development.
 - Minister of State for Provincial Administration and National Security.
 - Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage.
 - Minister for Local Government.
57. A person who is under house arrest is denied the Freedom of
- Speech
 - Worship
 - Ownership of property
 - Movement
58. The head of State in Swaziland is the
- King
 - President
 - Chief
 - Prince
59. Which one of the following is not a reason why songs and stories were used to teach the youth in traditional African Communities?
- To entertain them.
 - To help them remember what they had learnt.
 - To bring them together.
 - To make them develop interest in learning.
60. The best way to make pupils obey school rules is by
- involving them in making school rules.
 - asking the parents to talk to pupils who break school rules.
 - encouraging pupils to talk to each other freely.
 - putting up the rules on the school noticeboard.

PART II RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

SECTION A: CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which one of the following statements from the stories of creation shows that marriage is permanent?
- "The man and the woman were both naked but they were not embarrassed."
 - "And now we will make human beings, they will be like us and resemble us."
 - "A man leaves his father and mother and is united with his wife and they become one."
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- Jesus was king of Jews
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76. Which one of the following reasons explains why the tomb of Jesus was protected?
- The Jewish leaders feared that the body would be stolen.
 - The disciples wanted it to be guarded.
 - The crowd might want to visit the tomb.
 - The disciples feared that wild animals would eat the body.
77. Which one of the following activities by the early church best shows how their members lived in unity?
- Singing praises.
 - Baptising one another.
 - Reciting the Scriptures.
 - Sharing food.
78. Who among the following people offered money to Peter and John so as to receive the Holy Spirit?
- Joseph of Cyprus.
 - Simon of Samaria.
 - Cleopas.
 - James.
79. Who among the following people baptised the Ethiopian eunuch?
- Stephen.
 - Paul.
 - Philip.
 - Peter.
80. According to Saint Paul's teaching a Christian should love his wife as much as
- Christ loves the Church
 - he loves his friends
 - his wife loves him
 - Christ loves the world.
81. In traditional African communities people showed that God is holy mainly by
- punishing offenders
 - worshipping him
 - telling stories about him
 - obeying the religious specialists.
82. Which one of the following teachings from the creation stories is found in both Christianity and traditional African Communities? Human beings
- were created on the sixth day
 - were created in the image of God
 - should take care of creation
 - should offer sacrifices to God.
83. When people were wealthy in traditional African societies the main explanation given was that they were
- blessed by God
 - hardworking
 - generous
 - wise.
84. The main reason why people shared material things in traditional African communities was because they wanted to
- become famous
 - show concern
 - show unity
 - obey the ancestors.
85. Which one of the following activities by Christians today is an example of the gifts of the Holy Spirit?
- Reading the Bible.
 - Collecting offerings.
 - Cleaning the church.
 - Singing in the choir.
86. As a Christian which one of the following is the best advice to give to a person living with HIV (AIDS)?
- Avoid sitting close to others.
 - Do not greet others.
 - Do not donate blood.
 - Avoid sharing food.
87. Agnes, a Standard Seven pupil finds two Standard Three pupils fighting on their way home. As a Christian, what action should Agnes take?
- Stop them from fighting.
 - Pass and leave them fighting.
 - Report the matter to the teacher.
 - Tell them to go home.
88. Christopher, your friend is given money to buy a pen but he plans to buy sweets instead. As a Christian what is the best advice to give him? Tell him to
- buy the sweets and share.
 - buy the sweets another time.
 - share the money with friends.
 - follow the instructions given.
89. A Class six teacher has asked the pupils to weed the garden. John is not willing to do it because he feels it is manual work. As a Christian what is the best advice to give him? Tell him to
- ask other pupils to help him
 - transfer to another school
 - do the work quickly
 - do the work as well as he can.
90. "Heal the sick, bring the dead back to life, heal those who suffer from dreaded diseases..." (Matthew 10:8). The early Christian missionaries to Kenya obeyed this command by
- training teachers
 - teaching people hygiene
 - building the railway
 - training catechists.

**SECTION B:
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

61. The verse "*byaaka na'abudu wa iyaaka nastain*" teaches that
- God gets assistance from His creatures
 - there is an alternative to prayers
 - Muslims seek help only from God
 - Muslims should not discriminate against others.
62. The Prophet (S.A.W.) advised Muslims that they are like a single building, each holds the other. He was teaching mainly on the need for
- social groupings
 - unity of Muslims
 - praying together
 - helping the needy
63. The practice of taking dry ablution in preparation for prayer is referred to as
- istighfar*
 - istinja*
 - sijda*
 - tayamum*
64. Which one of the following list of names comprises of good names according to the teachings of Prophet Muhamad?
- Daud, Hussein, Ahmed.
 - Luswuun, Akida, Shida.
 - Shida, Njozi, Ibrahim.
 - Hassan, Mashaka, Roble.
65. On her way to school Rayaana finds a puppy drowning in a stagnant pool. Which one of the following actions should she take?
- Leave the puppy to die slowly.
 - Save the puppy from dying.
 - Push it deeper to die faster.
 - Run to school and tell her friends.
66. Prophet Muhamad (S.A.W.) was known to be generous. This meant that he
- never turned away the needy
 - went around distributing food
 - gave assistance only in the month of Ramadhan
 - offered *zakatul fitr* to everybody
67. Hanaan who uses irrigation to grow crops in Garissa harvested 10 tons of maize. How much maize should she give as *zakat*?
- 0.5 of a ton.
 - 1 ton.
 - 0.1 of a ton.
 - 2 tons.
68. Muslims perform *wudhu* by washing each of the recommended parts three times. This is
- Fardh*
 - Sunnah*
 - Makruh*
 - Mubah*
69. The gift of *Swalat* given to Prophet Muhamad (S.A.W.) during *Isra-wal-miraj* was to
- limit the Muslims to the mosque
 - enable the Prophet to greet other Prophets
 - enable Muslims to get closer to God.
 - raise the pillars of Islam to five.
70. The term *migaat* during pilgrimage refers to the
- place where pilgrims sleep
 - stoning of the pillars of *shaitan*
 - completion of *tawaf*
 - region from which pilgrims make their intention.
71. Which one of the following activities shows unity among Muslims?
- Facing the *Ka'aba* during prayers.
 - Putting on robes during *Idd*.
 - Breaking fast with dates.
 - Celebrating *Milad-unabi*.
72. Which one of the following words are said to conclude *swalat*?
- Assalam Aleykum Warah matullah.*
 - Astagh-Furullah.*
 - Al-Hamdullilah.*
 - Allahu Akbar.*
73. Which one of the following pairs of *surah* is recommended for protection against evil and sin?
- Al-ikhlas* and *Al-lahab.*
 - An-nas* and *Al-Falaq.*
 - Al-Kauthar* and *Dhuha.*
 - Al-Fil* and *Al-Fatiha.*
74. How many *rakaat* are performed during *dhuhr* prayer?
- Four.
 - Three.
 - Two.
 - Five.
75. Khalid wants to perform *Asr* prayers but he is not sure of the time. The best advice to give him is to tell him to
- check the length of the shadows
 - look at the direction of the sun
 - wait for *adhan* from a mosque
 - ask from the nearest house for direction
76. The first child to embrace Islam was
- Ali
 - Zaid
 - Omar
 - Uthman
77. Which one of the following forms of torture was inflicted on the Muslims of Makka during the early days of Islam? They were
- pierced on the eyes
 - burnt alive
 - cut on the limbs
 - made to lie under the hot sun

78. The most significant evidence on the existence of Allah is found in
- the use of the Quran
 - His creation
 - obeying His commands
 - study of the stars
79. Which one of the following is true about *Surah Lahab*? It was revealed
- in bits
 - in Madina
 - at once
 - during the death of Abu-Lahab.
80. All Prophets of Allah were protected from
- sin
 - persecution
 - marriage
 - death
81. Abshir passed his examinations very well and is thankful to Allah. He could show this by offering
- daily prayers
 - Sijjadi Shukur*
 - Sijjadi Sahaw*
 - sacrifices
82. Which one of the following *surah* explains to Muslims about the day of Judgement?
- Falaq*.
 - Nasr*.
 - Zil-zala*.
 - Hummaza*.
83. The reason for the revelation of *Suratul Kafirun* was to
- show that matters of religion can not be compromised
 - console the grieving Prophet
 - cement relationship with non-Muslims
 - give guidance on taxation of the caravan trade
84. Majority of the coastal tribes of Kenya embraced Islam mainly because they
- were forced by the Arab traders
 - admired the religious culture of Islam
 - were attracted to the open Islamic preaching
 - participated in debates with the Arabs
85. "Allah would increase the bounties to those who thank Him." This teaching of Islam means that Muslims should
- be generous towards the disabled
 - always give *Zakat*
 - pray two *rakkah* for everything
 - appreciate the good bestowed on them
86. Who among the following Prophets of Allah showed the highest level of patience?
- Yusuf (A.S.) when thrown into the well.
 - Issa (A.S.) when he was rejected by his community.
 - Ibrahim (A.S.) on the fate of his sacrifice.
 - Muhamad (S.A.W.) on the instruction to leave Makkah.
87. Who among the following demonstrated the true spirit of good relationship between people of different religions in the history of Islam?
- Negus.
 - Abu Sufyan.
 - Bilal.
 - Abbas.
88. The Holy Quran was revealed in the month of
- Rajab*
 - Shabaan*
 - Shawal*
 - Ramadhan*
89. Hassan has noticed that his friend Said has started begging and he wants to help him stop the habit. Hassan should
- avoid being seen with Ali in public
 - threaten to end their friendship
 - report Ali's behaviour to his classmates
 - remind Ali to show self-respect.
90. Which one of the following is the *sunnah* of the Prophets when taking a meal?
- Taking food while standing
 - Eating with the right hand
 - Eating food quickly
 - Consuming a lot of food

