

KCPE 2004

ENGLISH SECTION B: COMPOSITION

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

Time: 40 minutes

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.

I could not sleep that night. Let me explain what had happened...

ENGLISH SECTION A: LANGUAGE

Questions 1 to 15

For questions 1 to 15, select the best alternative to fill the blank spaces.

Our future diet 1 this small planet 2 contain a lot less meat, and a lot of new foods we haven't even heard of 3. If we think of the produce people grow and eat, we think of only a few 4 of grains, or fruits, or vegetables, and probably we 5 these are the only ones that are available around the world. 6 Kenyans today only eat food taken from about twenty different crops, yet there are at 7 twenty thousand edible kinds of plants in the world. Many of 8 offer alternatives that are better than a lot of the meals we eat now.

Most of us, for 9, have eaten only one or two varieties of potatoes, 10 Latin American farmers grow up to fifty different types. Many are 11 suitable for our 12 and offer good nutrition.

Scientists are working to develop new food crops to 13 new needs. Some of these new crops 14 developed because they are easier to grow than existing ones, 15 because they are more resistant to disease.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. over |
| 2. A. must | B. would | C. should | D. will |
| 3. A. yet | B. ever | C. still | D. anyway |
| 4. A. variety | B. kinds | C. type | D. numbers |
| 5. A. suppose | B. suspect | C. guess | D. trust |
| 6. A. Fewer | B. So | C. The | D. Most |
| 7. A. most | B. least | C. maximum | D. minimum |
| 8. A. this | B. those | C. these | D. such |
| 9. A. instance | B. sure | C. truth | D. one |
| 10. A. and | B. when | C. but | D. moreover |
| 11. A. well | B. real | C. quite | D. so |
| 12. A. climate | B. weather | C. atmosphere | D. conditions |
| 13. A. meet | B. cater | C. cope | D. supply |
| 14. A. has been | B. had been | C. were being | D. are being |
| 15. A. and | B. or | C. but | D. so |

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

Marioshoni, as Waiyaki's school was called, was well known in the country. Already it had a history. It had been Waiyaki's idea and even now he could not understand fully how his idea had borne fruit so quickly. He saw it as something beyond himself, something arranged by fate. Event had followed event in quick succession, quickening the rhythm of life in the hills.

His father's death had almost numbed him. He could not tell why, but Chege's death, though not unexpected, came as a shock to him. It seemed unfair that Chege should have died at that particular time. He should have lived longer. And Waiyaki had gone on like a man drugged, not knowing what to think or do. He had all of a sudden become a grown man. He was now on his own. It was while he was in this mood that the idea of schools had come to him. But what could he do, he being so young? And what had happened meant that he would never go back to school himself. His time to work and serve the people had come.

Waiyaki regarded starting schools through self-help efforts as a kind of mission. It was a vision which he followed with hope and passion. He travelled from ridge to ridge, all over the country of the sleeping lions. He found a willing people. Yes, the ridges were beginning to awake. The trees, the birds and the paths he trod, all knew him, knew a man determined to serve his country.

Schools sprang up like mushrooms. Often a school was nothing more than a shed hurriedly thatched with grass. This work of building together was a tribute to the people's way of co-operation. It was a determination to have something of their own making, fired by their own imagination.

The schools were overflowing with children, hungry for education. A glass held many children crammed together. Their teachers, any who could be grabbed from Siriana, sat in front and the expectant little eyes looked up to them, wanting to drink in this learning. And mothers and fathers waited, expecting their children to come home full of learning and wisdom. People would feel proud, very proud, when a son or daughter came in the evening clutching exercise books and pencils.

The children caught the enthusiasm of their parents. Perhaps they saw they were the hope and the glory of the society.

Waiyaki was the headteacher of Marioshoni. He went there in the morning and went back home in the evening. It was nearly always like that. He liked it. The walk gave him time to think about many of the problems connected with education. He wanted to do a lot for all, and serve faithfully. He was proud of the small role he had played in awakening the hills, the sleeping lions.

(Adapted from *The River Between* by Ngugi wa Thiong'o)

22. A. Your's was accepted.
B. "Do you like travelling?" She asked.
C. Ipu bought the following items: sugar, flour, bread and honey.
D. What a surprise?

26. From the first sentence we can tell that Waiyaki's school was
- popular.
 - special.
 - famous.
 - historical.
27. What was surprising about Marioshoni?
- What began as an idea soon became a reality.
 - Waiyaki saw it as something difficult to understand.
 - It became known as Waiyaki's school.
 - Everything happened quite unexpectedly.
28. The expression "in quick succession" means
- many events were quickly witnessed.
 - the rhythm of life changed suddenly.
 - an event taking place before another ends.
 - things happening rapidly one after the other.
29. Which of the following statements best explains how Waiyaki felt after his father's death?
- shocked and angry
 - confused and angry
 - fatherless and anxious
 - sad and unhappy
30. Why was Waiyaki at first hesitant to begin a school?
- He did not know what people would think.
 - It was only an idea after all.
 - He thought he was too young.
 - It was something no one else had done.
31. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "the ridges were beginning to awake"?
- People realised they should not continue sleeping.
 - People saw the need to build schools.
 - People accepted Waiyaki's message willingly.
 - People woke up when they heard the news.
32. Why is the starting of schools compared to mushrooms?
- It shows that many schools were soon built.
 - Maybe some had the shape of mushrooms.
 - It means that schools were everywhere.
 - Maybe they were roughly constructed.
33. The people were eager to co-operate because
- Waiyaki had explained to them about the need for schools.
 - it was not possible to get help from other sources.
 - Waiyaki had found them a willing people.
 - it was a way of starting something of their own.
34. Which of the following is not true about Waiyaki?
- He had greatly depended on his father.
 - He did not want to go back to school.
 - He convinced people to work together.
 - He was committed to serving his community.
35. How do we know that teachers were difficult to find?
- Schools were just being established.
 - Very few had been trained at that time.
 - They employed any they could get from S
 - Too many children were crammed together
36. The children could best be described as
- very enthusiastic.
 - very curious.
 - extremely knowledgeable.
 - extremely delighted.
37. In what way was walking to and from school a problem for Waiyaki?
- He was used to walking from ridge to ridge.
 - He had time to think about how to solve the problems.
 - He did not have other means of transport.
 - He probably enjoyed walking as an exercise.
38. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
- Actions speak louder than words.
 - Unity and strength.
 - Where there is a will there is a way.
 - The pen is mightier than the sword.

39. What is the purpose of the Children's Act?
A. It protects both children and their parents.
B. It tells parents exactly what they ought to do.
C. It is to ensure that children's rights are known and protected.
D. It encourages people to take interest in children's welfare.
40. According to the Children's Act, parents
A. should exercise parental responsibility.
B. may exercise parental responsibility.
C. will exercise parental responsibility.
D. shall exercise parental responsibility.
41. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A. No more than one person can exercise parental responsibility.
B. Only one's own parents can have parental responsibility.
C. Parents have authority, duties and powers over others.
D. One who gets parental responsibility cannot surrender or transfer it.
42. Which of the following can replace the word "cease"?
A. lose
B. stop
C. end
D. deny
43. The Children's Act allows parents to ask other people to
A. look after their children on their behalf.
B. look up to their children on their behalf.
C. take up some of the responsibilities.
D. take over some of their children.
44. Parental responsibility can, in some cases, be withdrawn by an order of a court.
This implies that
A. courts do not favour parents.
B. parents can take their children to court.
C. parents can easily get a court hearing.
D. courts can take away the rights of irresponsible parents.
45. What can children do if parents mistreat them?
A. They can take them to court.
B. They can stop being their child.
C. They can run away from home.
D. They can go to other relatives.
46. What would happen if children were denied a balanced diet?
A. They would grow thin.
B. They would get sick easily.
C. They would accuse their parents.
D. They would constantly be hungry.
47. Which of the following constitute basic needs?
A. Food, family, education and medical care.
B. Clothes, air, doctors and teachers.
C. Food, medicine, health and housing.
D. Clothes, food, medical care and housing.
48. "Knowledge is the key to success" means
A. Education makes people powerful.
B. Educated people do well in life.
C. Education can make you get a job.
D. Educated people can open doors easily.
49. Why is parental guidance important in a child's upbringing?
A. It is a right parents have been given.
B. It is important for a child to have moral values.
C. It means that a child will have good beliefs.
D. It determines the kind of person the child becomes.
50. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
A. Protection of children's rights.
B. Parental responsibility.
C. The basic needs of children.
D. The interests of children.

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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.

Kristina alijiangalia tena kiooni. Akauona uso wake uliosawijika na kujaa mabaka ya kila aina. 1 vimbe lililosimama kwa 2 kwenye paji la uso wake kana kwamba lilitaka kumkumbusha jambo ambalo daima alitaka 3. Kwa mbali akaanza kujiwa na kumbukizi. Akayakunjua maisha yake ya 4. Akavuta fikira tena na kuona jinsi 5 mjini na kuingilia anasa za mji bila tahadhari. Akajiingalia tena asiweze kuamini macho yake, kakonda ghaya ya kukonda, kabaki 6. Machozi 7 njia mbili mbili. Akalia kwa kite na imani, akililia ujana wake, akililia maisha yake; 8 angalijua! "Lakini, ah!" 9. "Ya kumwagika yamemwagika. 10. Niliufaidi uhondo wa mji, kwa nini nijute? Hawakusema wasemao kuwa 11?"

1. A. Akalitazama B. Akavitazama C. Akazitazama D. Akaitazama
2. A. imara B. dharau C. thabiti D. dhahiri
3. A. kujitambulisha B. kujiondoa C. kujisahaulisha D. kujiandaa
4. A. baadaye B. usoni C. kisasa D. kisogoni
5. A. alivyojiamisha B. alivyojichomoa C. alivyojitoma D. alivyojinasua
6. A. pandikizi la mtu B. gofu la mtu C. fuvu la mtu D. nofu la mtu
7. A. yakambubujika B. yakamlengalenga C. yakammwagika D. yakamsonga
8. A. sembuse B. maadamu C. minghairi D. laiti
9. A. Akagusa moyo B. Akapiga moyo C. Akajipa moyo D. Akasuta moyo
10. A. Haidhuru B. Haizuru C. Haiaminiki D. Haieleweki
11. A. uzuri wa mkakasi ndani kipande cha mti B. gae huwa chombo wakatiwe
C. majuto ni mjukuu D. nzi kufa juu ya kidonda si hasara

Dhana inayotolewa kwenye misahafu kuwa mwanamke katolewa kutoka ubavuni mwa mwanamume imechangia pakubwa 12 mwana wa kike. Katika jamii nyingi nchini mwanamke alichukuliwa kama kitegauchumi kwani mara tu 13 alitafutiwa mume aliyemwoa na kutoa mahari chungu nzima. Msichana daima hufunzwa kufanya kazi zisizohitaji nguvu nyingi ati 14 ni za kiume. Katika baadhi ya jamii ilikuwa ni 15 kwa mwanamke kula vyakula vyenye chembechembe muhimu za kuhifadhi afya kama vile ini. Hivi viliachiwa wanaume.

12. A. kumtwaza B. kumtweza C. kumheshimu D. kumstahi
13. A. alipochuchuka B. alipochachamaa C. alipodumaa D. alipokopoka
14. A. kazi za kijungu jiko B. kazi za shokoa C. kazi za sulubu D. kazi za ujima
15. A. mila B. mwiko C. halali D. desturi

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

16. Ni methali ipi inayoafikiana na maelezo kuwa: Halfai kuwadarau watu waliokusaidia hapo awali, huenda ukahitaji msaada wao tena?
A. Ganda la muwa la jana chungu kaona kivuno
B. Usione kwenda mbele kurudi nyuma si kazi
C. Mwenda tezi na omo marejeo ni ngamani
D. Usitukane wakunga na uzazi ungalipo
17. Chagua wingi wa sentensi: Hukujua kuwa ningekutembelea?
A. Hawakujua kuwa tungewatembelea?
B. Hamkujua kuwa tungewatembelea?
C. Hamkujua kuwa ningewatembelea?
D. Hawakujua kuwa ningewatembelea?
18. "Shimda" ni kuwa wa kwanza katika jambo. Maana nyingine ni:
A. Bila kujaa
B. Jambo kuwa gumu
C. Kutofanikiwa
D. Kaa macho usiku kucha
19. Kiambishi ki kimetumiwa kuleta maana gani katika sentensi ifuatayo?
Wanacheka wakiimba
A. Kuonyesha kutegemeana kwa vitendo.
B. Kuonyesha vitendo viwili vinafanyika baada ya muda.
C. Kuonyesha vitendo viwili vinafanyika kimoja baada ya kingine.
D. Kuonyesha vitendo viwili vinafanyika wakati mmoja.
20. Chagua sentensi mwafaka inayounganisha hizi: Fatma alituzwa. Fatma hakufurahi.
A. Lau Fatma alituzwa hakufurahi
B. Fatma hakufurahi aghalabu alituzwa
C. Fatma hakufurahi licha ya kutuzwa
D. Maadamu Fatma hakufurahi alituzwa
21. Tunaitaje wakati kati ya saa sita na saa nane mchana?
A. Adhuhuri
B. Alasiri
C. Jua la utosi
D. Jua la matlai
22. Chagua usemi wa taarifa ufao wa: "Nitasoma kwa bidii ili nifaulu", akasema.
A. Anasema kuwa anasoma kwa bidii ili afaulu
B. Alisema kuwa atasoma kwa bidii ili afaulu
C. Anasema kuwa angesoma kwa bidii ili afaulu
D. Alisema kuwa angesoma kwa bidii ili afaulu
23. Chagua hali ya kutendewa ya sentensi ifuatayo: Mganga alinigangua kwa miti-shamba
A. Aliganguliwa na mganga kwa miti-shamba.
B. Niliganguliwa mganga kwa miti-shamba.
C. Niliganguliwa na mganga kwa miti-shamba.
D. Aliganguliwa mganga kwa miti-shamba.
24. Tegua kitendawili
Juu ya mlima kuma msitu mweusi
A. Chungu
B. Nywele
C. Mpingo
D. Makaa
25. Chagua kiwakilishi katika sentensi ifuatayo: Niitie Juma nimtume, huyu amekataa kuenda.
A. Juma
B. Nimtume
C. Kuenda
D. Huyu
26. Ni maneno yapi ambayo ni vivumishi katika sentensi hii? Mbwa hatari waliwafukuza vijana wanne waliopita hapo.
A. vijana, wanne
B. hatari, wanne
C. waliwafukuza, vijana
D. waliopita, hapo.
27. Chagua kihusishi katika sentensi: Kiboko mkali alimvamia mvuvi aliyesimama kando ya mto
A. kando ya
B. mkali
C. mvuvi
D. aliyesimama
28. Sentensi "Stella amekwenda kwao" ina maana mbili. Zichagua
A. (i) Amekwenda alikozaliwa
(ii) Amekwenda mbali na kwao
B. (i) Amekwenda kwa mtu mwingine
(ii) Amekwenda mbali na kwao
C. (i) Amekwenda alikozaliwa
(ii) Amekwenda kwa watu wengine
D. (i) Amekwenda kwa watu wengine
(ii) Amekwenda mbali na kwao
29. Chagua sentensi yenye "na" ya kuonyesha mtendaji
A. Rosa ameandjikiwa barua na Rahma
B. Akida na Anasa ni wanafunzi wazuri
C. Tamaa na ubinafsi ni chanzo cha uovu
D. Ninunulie matunda na mboga
30. Jina kutokana na kitenzi hama ni:
A. Amehama
B. Hamishwa
C. Hamia
D. Mahame

Soma taarifa hii kisha ujibu maswali.

Katika kijiji kimoja kijulikanacho kwa jina Makanyo, kuliondokea kijana mmoja ambaye Mungu alimtukia bongo. Kijana huyu alijulikana kwa jina Tumaini. Darasani alikuwa hawezekani. Akasoma kwa bidii ya mchwa hadi akafika chuo kikuu na kuivunja rekodi kwa kukwangura alama nzuri ajabu. Baadaye akaoa mke kufu yake na kuwapata watoto ambao nao vilevile walizifuata nyayo za wazazi wao.

Jambo lililokuwa linaikera familia ya kina Tumaini lilikuwa ni ukosefu wa kuwajibika kwa ndugu. Kaka zake walikuwa wazembe na butu shuleni. Kila walipokanywa na kushauriwa kuwa wasome vyema kama ndugu yao Tumaini, walipuuza na kucheka, wakashindwa hata kuchungulia vile vidato vya sekondari vifunguavyo vijana macho na akili zaidi. Tabia zao zikazorota, wakawa wanapiga mtindi tu na kuzurura.

Ingawa tabia za ndugu hawa ziliendelea kuwa mbaya, Tumaini hakukata tamaa kabisa. Mara kwa mara aliwaita kuwashika sikio na kuwapa mawaidha. Alijitolea kuwalipia ada za kwenda kujisomea masomo ya ngumbaru ili angalau waweze kujishikiza katika sekta ya "Jua-Kali", lakini wapi! Walianza masomo na kuyaachia njiani.

Wazazi walipokaribia kuwapungia mikoño wana wao humu duniani, waliwaita kwa pamoja na kutoa wasia na hata kuwapa urithi wa mashamba. Tumaini akawaambia ndugu zake kuwa kuwa anao uwezo, yeye atawaachia hayo mashamba ili wayalime na kuweza kujiinua. Wazee wakafurahi kuona kuwa Tumaini alijali maslahi ya wadogo zake.

Baada ya vifo vya wazazi hao, wadogo hao hawakuchelea kuipiga mali shoka mara moja. Tumaini aliwaonya lakini aliambulia nunge. Maonyo hayo yote yaliingilia sikio moja na kutokea lile jingine, huku yakipurukia hewani.

Siku moja, ajali mbaya ya barabarani ikaamua kuyakatisha maisha mema ya Tumaini na mkewe. Huzuni iliwakumbatia wana wao lakini majirani na marafiki wakaingilia shughuli za mazishi na kuzimaliza. Wakaanza kuwatumia watoto ambao wakati huo walikuwa wakimaliza elimu ya shule ya msingi.

Nduguze Tumaini walikuwa wakidhani wamepata vya bwerere na kujiona wakifaidi mali ya Tumaini kama tu ile ya wazazi. Hata hivyo, juhudi si pato, waliyoyataka hayakuwa. Marafiki wa Tumaini waliyatilia guu matendo ya ndugu hawa ambao walikuwa wameanza kuinyemelea mali ya Tumaini. Walijaribu kwa udi na uvumba kuzuia dhuluma hii na walipoona mambo yatachacha wakawasaidia watoto kwenda katika korti ya watoto kutetea haki zao. Ami za watoto hawa wakashtakiwa kwa madai ya jaribio la unyang'anyi wa urithi. Uzuri ukawa Tumaini na mkewe nao walikuwa wameandikisha urithi wa watoto wao na kumwachia wakili. Wakili aliwaonyesha nduguze Tumaini hati hizo, wakawa hawajui pa kuziweka nyuso zao. Wakajua kuwa watoto nao wana haki za kurithi. Pia walielewa kwamba kusoma ni kuzuri. Kama wangelisoma vyema wangelikuwa na vyao, lakini walibaki kuwa hohehahe wasio na mbele wala nyuma. Wakawa wanategemea cha ndugu ambacho hakikuwasitiri.

31. Tumaini alithibitisha werevu wake kwa
- kupita mitihani yote, kuonya ndugu, kutii wazazi, kuacha urithi wake
 - kupita mitihani yote, kupenda majirani, kuwaachia wanawe urithi chini ya wakili
 - kupita mitihani yote, kuonya ndugu, kuwaachia wanawe urithi chini ya wakili
 - kupita mitihani yote, kupenda ndugu, kuwaachia urithi chini ya wakili
32. Wazazi wa Tumaini walikuwa na busara kwani
- waliwapa wasia wana wao wamtii Tumaini
 - waliwaachia wana wao urithi
 - walikuwa na maonyo mengi
 - waliwaonya wana wao wakasikia
33. Ndugu wa Tumaini waliposhauriwa masome walicheka kwa sababu
- Tumaini hakuwa tajiri iwapokuwa alisoma
 - waitarajia kufaidi mali ya ndugu yao
 - hawakuona haja ya masomo
 - walishindwa kuendelea na masomo
34. Nduguze Tumaini
- waliachia masomo shule za msingi
 - walisomea kazi za ufundi
 - walifundishwa kazi za jua kali wakashindwa
 - walisoma ngumbaru wakakosa kupata kazi
35. Maana ya mke kufu yake ni
- mke wa jamii yake
 - mke aliyelingana naye
 - mke wa kijiji chake
 - mke aliyesoma naye
36. Baada ya vifo vya wazazi wao, nduguze Tumaini,
- walidhani watafaidi mali
 - waligawiwa mali wengine wakaifuja
 - walimnyima Tumaini urithi wote
 - walianza kuifuja mali mara moja
37. "Huzuni iliwakumba wana wao lakini majirani na marafiki wakaingilia shughuli za mazishi na kuzimaliza". Hali ya huu msaada inaweza kuelezewa kwa methali:
- Damu ni nzito kuliko maji
 - Akufaaye kwa dhiki ndiye rafiki
 - Kenda ni bora kuliko kumi nenda rudi
 - Ndugu mui heri kuwa naye
38. Haki za watoto zilitimizwa kwa
- kusomeshwa, kuonya, kusaidiwa, kuishi na ndugu wakiwa mayatima
 - kulindiwa urithi wao na ndugu, kugawiwa urithi na kusaidiwa na majirani
 - kusomeshwa, kusaidiwa walipofiwa, kupewa urithi na kuelekezwa kushtaki maonevu
 - kutomruhusu yeyote kuwanyang'anya mali, kuelekezwa kwa mashtaka na kuruhusiwa kuuza mali
39. Kulingana na kifungu, kuipiga mali shoka ni:
- kutumia mali vibaya
 - kugawanya mali yote
 - kuhifadhi mali yote
 - kupiga mali bei
40. Neno hakikuwasitiri kama lilivyotumika katika kifungu linamaanisha
- hakikuwafunikia aibu
 - hakikuwakamilisha
 - hakikuwatamanisha
 - hakikuwatosheleza

Soma taarifa hii kisha ujibu maswali.

Usafiri katika nchi nyingi za Kiafrika ni tatizo sugu. Baadhi ya watu hutembea kwa muda mrefu kwa miguu kwa kuukosa usafiri wa haraka. Wengine hupanda hata ngamia ili wapige hatua. Pia, punda hutumiwa kusafirisha mizigo. Kwa wale waliodiriki kujinunulia magari, muda haupiti kabla ya ukarabati kuhitajika. Mamilioni ya magari ya aina hiyo huwa tu ni ya kubebewa nyundo na parafujo kila wakati. Hali hii imezidishwa na barabara ambazo hazijatiwa lami au hata zikiwa zimetiwa, hupachikwa kiholela tu. Mashimo barabarani yanaharibu magurudumu na hata magari yenyewe. Isitoshe, ukata katika jamii unachangia uhaba wa magari mazuri na hata ubovu wa hayo machache. Hii ni kwa sababu watu hawana ngwenje za kununulia vipuri vifaavyo au kujinunulia magari mapya.

Wengine hujikidhia mahitaji yao ya usafiri kwa kutumia baiskeli. Hizi zina nafuu kifedha kuliko magari, lakini haziwezi kubeba mizigo mingi na mizito. Wachache sana hutumia eropleni na meli ambapo wengi huweza kuyatumia magari moshi. Magari moshi hubeba watu na vitu kwa wingi. Gharama za ukarabati wa reli, mabehewa ya magari hayo na injini zao, zimesababisha ongezeko kubwa la nauli katika miaka ya hivi karibuni. Watu wengi wanashindwa kuulipia usafiri huu. Baadhi yao huyadandadandia magari hayo hadi paani mwa mabehewa na mabogi ili tu wakwepe kulipa nauli. Mtindo huu hautatizi tu shirika la reli bali huzua hatari kwa wasafiri. Baadhi ya wadandaji huporomoka na kujivunja viungo, jambo ambalo huongeza idadi ya walemavu bure bilashi.

Matatu na mabasi ni aina ya uchukuzi ambao ni maarufu nchini Kenya. Uchukuzi huu umekuwa ukiwafaa watu wengi sana kwa miaka na dahari, hasa wale wa kima cha chini na cha wastani. Jambo linalowaudhi abiria zaidi ni ukosefu wa kudhibiti mambo mengi yanayohusiana na aina hiyo ya usafiri. Mathalani, kudhibiti mwendo wa magari hayo, tabia za utingo na madereva na kujaza watu garini kama makopa. Zaidi ya hayo, imekuwa ni shida kuzidhibiti tabia za wale wapendao kurambishwa asali katika sekta hii.

Hivi majuzi, waziri wa usafiri na mawasiliano alifanya juu chini akaibuka na mikakati kabambe ya kuondoa udhia mwingi katika sekta ya usafiri. Aliwataka wenye magari kuweka vidhibiti mwendo, abiria kuitumia mikanda ya usalama, utingo na madereva kuvaa sare na magari kutobeba abiria kupita kiasi. Kwa kuwa wenye magari wengi hawakuweza kutimiza masharti hayo kwa muda uliowekwa, ilibidi magari mengi yasitumike kwa muda.

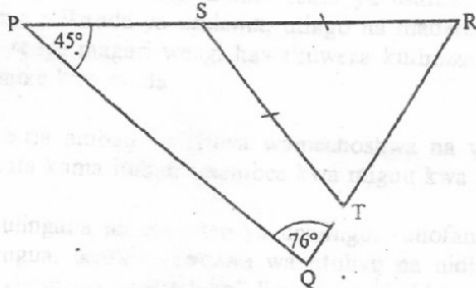
Abiria ambao walikuwa wamechoshwa na vituko barabarani walipiga moyo konde na kujisemea, "Si hoja, hata kama itabidi tutembe kwa miguu kwa muda ni sawa, mradi tupate suluhisho la kudumu".

Kulingana na matokeo ya uchunguzi uliofanywa muda mfupi uliopita, imegunduliwa kuwa tayari ajali zimepungua, usafiri umekuwa wa utulivu na nidhamu ya utingo na madereva imeimarika. Zogo la "kama hutaki kubinywa nunua lako" limekwisha kabisa.

41. Mwandishi amezitaja aina zifuatazo za usafiri:
- miguu, wanyama, udandiaji, gari moshi.
 - gari moshi, gari, miguu, baiskeli.
 - wanyama, pikipiki, udandiaji, ndege.
 - miguu, baiskeli, ndege, pikipiki.
42. Kulingana na kifungu watu hudandia magari ya moshi kwa sababu
- usafiri ni wa bei nafuu
 - wanataka kuepuka udhia wa usafiri
 - usafiri wa magari ni ghali
 - wanataka kuepuka kulipa nauli
43. Kifungu kinasema kuwa njia ya usafiri inayotumika sana ni
- barabara
 - eropeni
 - baiskeli
 - gari moshi
44. Mambo yanayochangia katika kuzorotesha uchukuzi ni
- umaskini, njia mbaya za uchukuzi na ukosefu wa vidhibiti
 - ukosefu wa lami, kudandia magari na kutokarabati magari
 - uhaba wa magari, ukosefu wa kuwadhibiti abiria, ukwepaji wa nauli
 - mashimo barabarani, ukarabati na uendeshaji kasi
45. Magari ya kubebewa nyundo na parafujo kila wakati ni magari
- mabovu
 - mapya
 - ya uchukuzi
 - ya wakarabati
46. Kujivunja viungo kwa mujibu wa kifungu ni
- kuvunja viungo bila usaidizi
 - kujisababishia kuvunjika kwa viungo
 - kuvunja viungo bila sababu
 - kujivunja viungo kwa makusudi
47. Suluhisho kuu la usafiri wa barabarani ni:
- Kuwazungumzia polisi, madereva na wenye magari
 - Kuwazungumzia na kuwadhibiti wasafiri
 - Kuwafuta wasiotimiza masharti
 - Kudhibiti kila kitu kibaya kinachohusu usafiri
48. Abiria walisema... "si hoja, hata kama itatubidi tutembe... " kwa sababu
- walikuwa wamechoka kulipa nauli za juu na kudandia
 - walikuwa wamechoshwa na magari ya moshi
 - walikuwa wakitaka mikanda ya usafiri na vidhibiti mwendo
 - walikuwa wameudhishwa na shida za usafiri
49. Mabadiliko yaliyowekwa katika sekta ya usafiri hivi majuzi yamesababisha
- usafiri kuwa wa utulivu, utingo kuwa nadhifu zaidi
 - kuimarika kwa nidhamu ya utingo na madereva na zogo kupungua
 - kupungua kwa ajali, nidhamu ya utingo na madereva kuimarika, usafiri kuwa wa utulivu
 - kuimarika kwa vidhibiti mwendo na nidhamu ya utingo na madereva
50. Maana ya wapendao kurambishwa asali ni
- wapendao kula vitamu
 - wapendao kula hongo
 - wapendao anasa nyingi
 - wapendao vya bure

MATHEMATICS KCPE 2004

- What is 399.90485 rounded off to the nearest hundredth?
 - 400
 - 399.905
 - 399.90
 - 399.9
- What is the Greatest Common Divisor (GCD) of the numbers 32, 48 and 56?
 - 8
 - 168
 - 672
 - 86016
- What is three million six thousand four hundred and seventy two less one thousand written in symbols?
 - 3599472
 - 3005472
 - 3007472
 - 3059472
- Which is the correct order of writing the fractions $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{16}$, $\frac{11}{32}$, $\frac{13}{48}$ from the largest to the smallest?
 - $\frac{13}{48}$, $\frac{11}{32}$, $\frac{5}{16}$, $\frac{3}{8}$
 - $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{16}$, $\frac{11}{32}$, $\frac{13}{48}$
 - $\frac{13}{48}$, $\frac{5}{16}$, $\frac{11}{32}$, $\frac{3}{8}$
 - $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{11}{32}$, $\frac{5}{16}$, $\frac{13}{48}$
- What is the place value of the digit 7 in the number 3470268?
 - Thousands
 - Ten thousands
 - Seventy thousands
 - Hundred thousands
- In the figure below lines ST and SR are equal. Angle $RPQ = 45^\circ$ and angle $PQR = 76^\circ$.



- What is the size of angle PST?
- 135°
 - 121°
 - 118°
 - 62°

- A company sold 2.5 tonnes of rice in 2-kg packets. How many packets were sold?
 - 125
 - 1250
 - 2500
 - 5000

- Below is the number of tree seedlings planted by each pupil on a tree planting day:

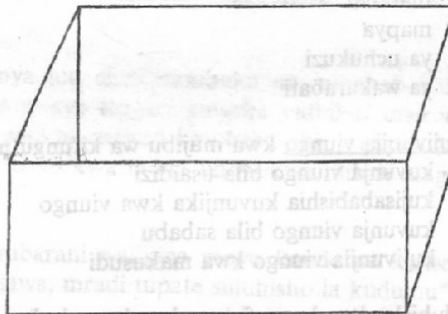
8	15	11	9	17	14	12	14	13
10	18	8	9	16	13	13	10	12

What was the mean number of seedlings planted by each pupil?

- $12\frac{1}{3}$
 - 222
 - $12\frac{1}{2}$
 - 13
- What is the value of $\frac{0.5 + 0.2 \times 4 - 0.31}{0.02}$?
 - 128
 - 60
 - 132.65
 - 50.5

- A length of 4.6 cm on a scale drawing represents an actual length of 9200 m. What is the scale used?
 - 1 : 200
 - 1 : 2000
 - 1 : 20000
 - 1 : 200000

- The diagram below represents an open rectangular trough.



What is the difference between the number of faces and the number of edges?

- 7
- 6
- 5
- 12

12. What is the value of $\frac{5}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{8}$?

- A. $1\frac{3}{36}$
- B. $\frac{3}{4}$
- C. $\frac{7}{16}$
- D. $\frac{1}{3}$

13. A bag of sugar weighed 108.5 kg. Mwangi bought 16 bags. He then removed 0.3 kg of sugar from each bag. What total weight of sugar remained?

- A. 1736 kg
- B. 108.2 kg
- C. 1731.2 kg
- D. 1735.7 kg

14. What is $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ expressed as a ratio in its simplest form?

- A. 3:2
- B. 2:300
- C. 3:200
- D. 200:3

15. One hundred and twenty litres of juice is packed in two decilitre packets. How many packets are needed?

- A. 60
- B. 600
- C. 6000
- D. 60000

16. Musa bought the following items from a kiosk:

3 kg of tomatoes @ sh 25

$\frac{1}{2}$ kg of onions @ sh 30

2 kg packet of maize flour for sh 38

$\frac{1}{2}$ kg of sugar @ sh 44

He paid for the items using a sh 200 note. How much balance did he get?

- A. sh 50
- B. sh 150
- C. sh 63
- D. sh 12

17. What is the value of $24 + 3 + 4 \times 5 - 8 + 4 \times 10 + 17$?

- A. 7
- B. -9
- C. 41
- D. 131

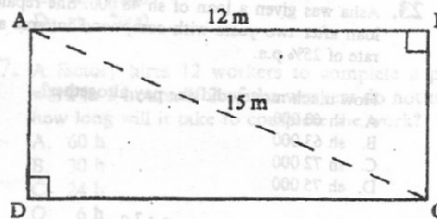
18. The table below shows the cost in shillings of sending parcels through the post office.

Weight steps	Africa	Europe/ Near East	Rest of world
Up to 1 kg	940-00	1030-00	1070-00
Over 1 kg up to 3 kg	1335-00	1390-00	1455-00
Over 3 kg up to 5 kg	1695-00	1740-00	1920-00
Over 5 kg up to 10 kg	2370-00	2380-00	2755-00

Asif sent one parcel weighing 2 kg to Africa and another weighing 3 kg 600 g to Near East. How much did he spend?

- A. sh 3075
- B. sh 1335
- C. sh 3030
- D. sh 2380

19. The figure below shows a rectangular lawn ABCD in which AB = 12 m and AC = 15 m.



What is the area of the lawn?

- A. 180 m²
- B. 108 m²
- C. 54 m²
- D. 36 m²

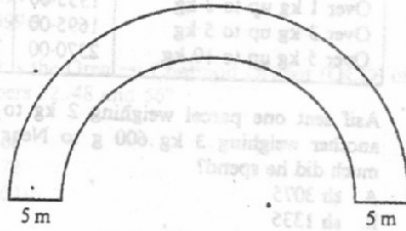
20. What is the next number in the pattern 3, 4, 7, 11, 18, _____, _____?

- A. 19
- B. 25
- C. 43
- D. 29

21. The marked price of an article was sh 300. Ali paid sh 260 for the article after being given a discount. What percentage discount did he get?

- A. $86\frac{2}{3}\%$
- B. 40%
- C. $15\frac{2}{13}\%$
- D. $13\frac{1}{3}\%$

22. The figure below represents a vegetable garden bounded by two semi-circles, 5 m apart. The diameter of the larger semi-circle is 30 m.



What is the perimeter of the garden? (Take $\pi = 3.14$)

- A. 78.50 m
B. 88.50 m
C. 83.50 m
D. 96.35 m

23. Asha was given a loan of sh 48 000. She repaid the loan after two years with compound interest at the rate of 25% p.a.

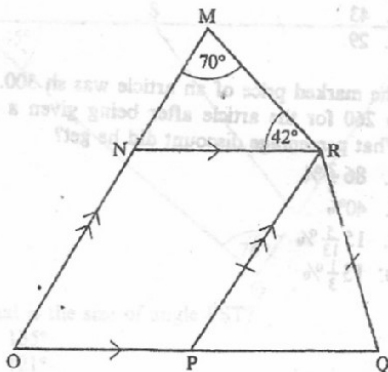
How much money did she pay altogether?

- A. sh 60 000
B. sh 63 000
C. sh 72 000
D. sh 75 000

24. What is the square root of $1\frac{2}{9}$?

- A. $\frac{4}{9}$
B. $\frac{8}{9}$
C. $1\frac{1}{3}$
D. $3\frac{13}{81}$

25. The figure below is made up of a parallelogram NOPR, triangles PRQ and MNR. Angle NMR = 70° and angle NRM = 42° .



What is the size of angle PRQ?

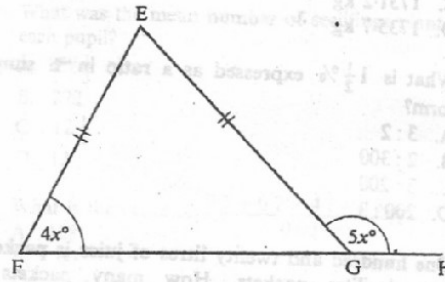
- A. 112°
B. 68°
C. 44°
D. 70°

26. A saleswoman was paid a monthly salary of sh 9000. She was also paid a commission of 10% for all the goods she sold above sh 10 000. In one month she sold goods worth sh 25 000.

What did she earn at the end of that month?

- A. sh 11 500
B. sh 12 500
C. sh 10 500
D. sh 1 500

27. In triangle EFG line $EF = EG$, angle $EFG = 4x^\circ$ and angle $EGH = 5x^\circ$.



What is the value of angle FEG?

- A. 20°
B. 80°
C. 100°
D. 120°

28. Kigen bought goods worth sh 2400. He gave the shopkeeper three sh 1000 notes. He received the balance in equal numbers of sh 200 and sh 100 notes.

What total number of notes did he receive?

- A. 6
B. 5
C. 4
D. 3

29. The table below shows the number of tonnes of sugar produced and sold by a factory in 6 days.

Days	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
Tonnes produced	60	25	30	20	25	15
Tonnes sold	40	70	40	30	50	25

On which day was the number of tonnes of sugar sold one and a half times the number of tonnes produced?

- A. Thur
B. Mon
C. Wed
D. Sat

30. The number of patients who visited a health centre on Monday was 125, on Tuesday was 163 and on Wednesday was 210.

On Thursday the number was 15 less than those who visited on Wednesday. Equal number of patients visited the centre on Friday and on Saturday. The total number of patients who visited the centre in the six days was 1089.

How many patients visited the centre on Friday?

- A. 396
B. 288
C. 183
D. 198
31. The area of the curved surface of a cylinder is 6160 cm^2 . The height of the cylinder is 10 cm.
- What is the radius of the cylinder in centimetres?
(Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)
- A. 98
B. 14
C. 196
D. 968

32. The table below shows Mwasi's income from the sale of farm produce, during one year. The information on the income for potatoes is not given.

Produce	Wheat	Maize	Beans	Potatoes
Income	sh 45 000	sh 36 000	sh 21 000	_____

A pie-chart was drawn to represent the information above. If the angle representing the income for beans was 63° , what was the income for potatoes?

- A. sh 120 000
B. sh 18 000
C. sh 17 850
D. sh 102 000
33. A bus left Migori town for Nairobi at 19 00 h. It arrived in Nairobi 9 hours later. At what time did the bus arrive in Nairobi?
- A. 3.00 p.m.
B. 3.00 a.m.
C. 4.00 p.m.
D. 4.00 a.m.
34. According to a survey, three antelopes die every five minutes whereas four are born every minute. What is the difference between the number of antelopes that are born and those that die in one day?
- A. 4896
B. 1440
C. 5760
D. 2448

35. Construct the triangle JKL such that $JK = JL = 5.5 \text{ cm}$ and $KL = 7 \text{ cm}$. Draw the bisector of angle KJL to meet line KL at M.

Which one of the following statements is correct from the construction?

- A. Triangle JML is an isosceles triangle.
B. Triangle JKL is right angled.
C. Line JM is perpendicular to KL.
D. Angle JKL = 45° .
36. The hire purchase price of a TV set is 40% more than the cash price. The cash price is sh 20 000. Ochieng paid sh 2100 as a monthly instalment for 10 months.
- How much had he paid as deposit?
- A. sh 8000
B. sh 13 000
C. sh 1000
D. sh 7000

37. A factory hires 12 workers to complete a piece of work in 5 hours. If 2 of the workers do not turn up, how long will it take to complete the work?
- A. 60 h
B. 30 h
C. 24 h
D. 6 h

38. Construct a triangle XYZ such that side $YZ = 6 \text{ cm}$, angle $YZX = 50^\circ$ and angle $ZXY = 35^\circ$.

What is the length of side XZ?

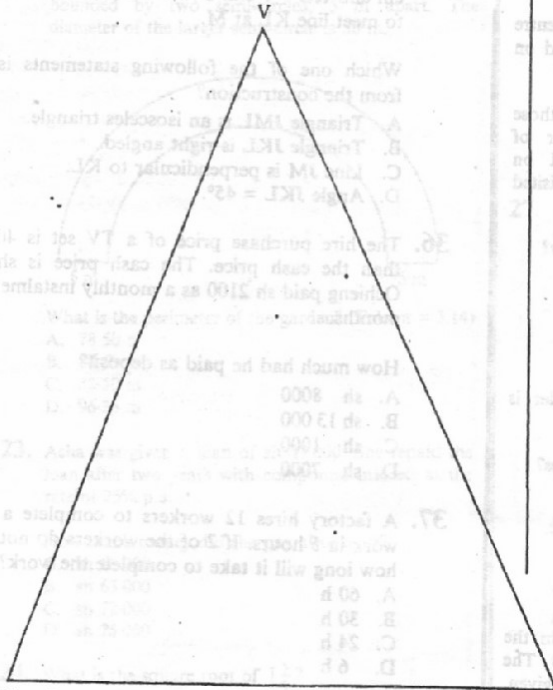
- A. 8.1 cm
B. 10.4 cm
C. 4.6 cm
D. 3.4 cm

39. Which one of the following expressions is the

simplest form of $\frac{4(tq + t) + 2(3q - 2tq)}{2(t + q) + 2q}$?

- A. $\frac{2t + 3q}{t + 2q}$
B. $\frac{2tq + 4t + 3q}{t + 3q}$
C. $\frac{2tq + t + 6q}{2t + 3q}$
D. $\frac{2t + 3q}{t + 3q}$

40. Construct the circle that touches the sides of triangle TUV below.



What is the radius of the circle?

- A. 7 cm
 B. 6.3 cm
 C. 3.3 cm
 D. 5.8 cm
41. A shopkeeper bought 5 trays of eggs at sh 120 per tray. Ten eggs broke and she sold the rest at sh 6 per egg.
- If a tray holds 30 eggs, what percentage profit did she make?
- A. 50%
 B. 40%
 C. $28\frac{4}{5}\%$
 D. 240%
42. Muli spent $\frac{1}{10}$ of his salary on food and $\frac{2}{3}$ on rent. he was left with sh 2100.

What was his salary?

- A. sh 3000
 B. sh 3675
 C. sh 4900
 D. sh 7000

43. Mambo took 30 minutes to cycle from home to the market at an average speed of 5 metres per second. After staying at the market for 20 minutes, he cycle back and took 25 minutes to reach home.

What was the average speed, in metres per second for the whole journey?

- A. $5\frac{5}{11}$ metres per second
 B. 4 metres per second
 C. 2 metres per second
 D. 6 metres per second

44. One cuboid measures 2 m by 4 m by 3 m. Another cuboid measures 10 cm by 8 cm by 5 cm.

What is the difference in their volumes in cubic metres?

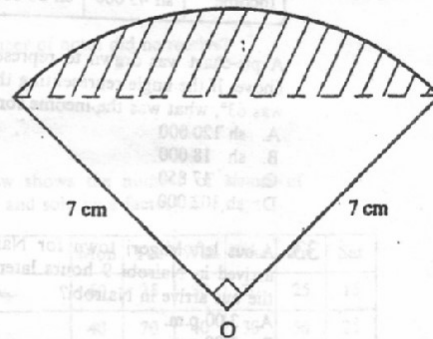
- A. 23.6
 B. 23.96
 C. 23.996
 D. 23.9996

45. A shopkeeper bought a shirt for sh 300. He then sold it for sh 360 after giving a discount of 10%.

What percentage profit would he have made if no discount was given?

- A. $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
 B. $27\frac{2}{3}\%$
 C. 25%
 D. 20%

46. The figure below represents a quarter of a circle centre O. The radius of the circle is 7 cm.



What is the area of the shaded part? (Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

- A. 24.5 cm^2
 B. 14 cm^2
 C. 28.5 cm^2
 D. 63 cm^2

47. Sara bought pawpaws, oranges and mangoes. The number of pawpaws bought was 8 more than the number of oranges. The number of mangoes was twice the total number of oranges and pawpaws.

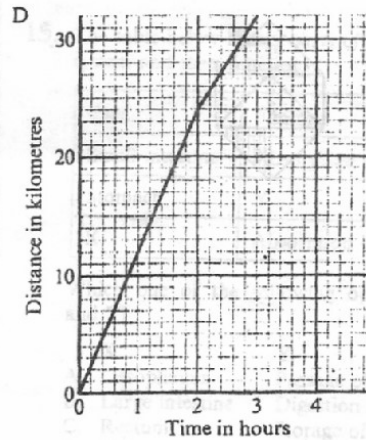
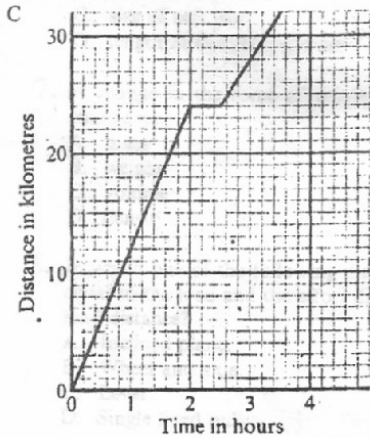
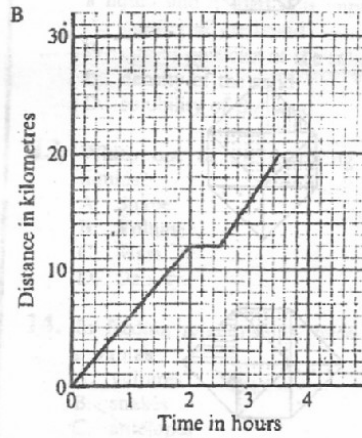
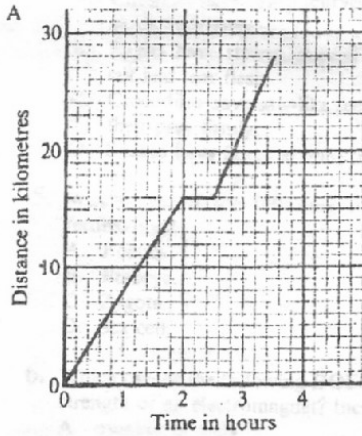
The total number of fruits bought was 48.

If the number of oranges was x , which of the equations below can be used to find the number of oranges bought?

- A. $3x + 24 = 48$
- B. $6x + 16 = 48$
- C. $6x + 24 = 48$
- D. $4x + 16 = 48$

49. A cyclist rode for two hours at an average speed of 12 km/h. He rested for 30 minutes and continued for one hour at an average speed of 8 km/h.

Which one of the graphs below represents the cyclist's journey?



48. A shopkeeper bought sodas as follows:

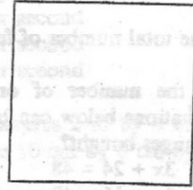
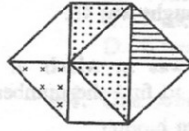
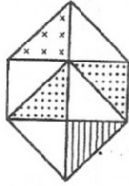
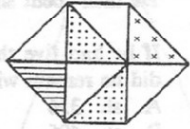
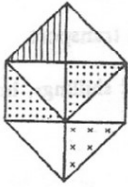
Two crates of 300 ml @ sh 415
 Three crates of 500 ml @ sh 563
 Five crates of one litre @ sh 415.

He then spent sh 50 on transport.

If he had five thousand shillings, how much more did he remain with?

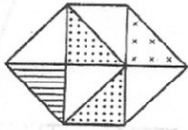
- A. sh 356
- B. sh 406
- C. sh 3557
- D. sh 4644

50.

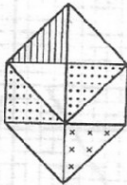


Which one of the shapes below should be drawn in the blank box to continue with the pattern above?

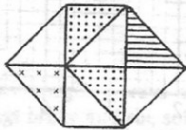
A.



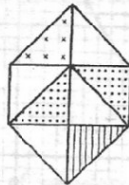
B.



C.



D.



Working Space

KCPE 2004 SCIENCE

- After the incubation period the chick comes out of the shell by
 - the mother cracking the shell open using her beak
 - cracking the shell open using its beak
 - growing bigger thus forcing the shell to break
 - the shell cracking on its own
- Some curative drugs are also called
 - antibiotics
 - vaccines
 - stimulants
 - painkillers
- A jar used for measuring rainfall should be
 - narrow
 - wide
 - short
 - long
- Which one of the following statements about adaptations in animals is **NOT CORRECT**?
 - Cheetahs have sharp, curved claws to help them catch their prey.
 - Eagles have strong, curved beaks to help them cut and tear flesh.
 - Crocodiles have saw-like teeth to help them grip their prey firmly.
 - Snakes have fangs to hold their prey firmly.
- Which one of the following is formed first after fertilisation?
 - Foetus.
 - Embryo.
 - Zygote.
 - Sex cell.
- Which one of the following **DOES NOT** increase the strength of an electromagnet? Increasing the
 - number of coils
 - amount of current
 - size of soft iron
 - length of connecting wires
- A change in the force of gravity on an object will change its
 - mass
 - weight
 - volume
 - density
- In which one of the following machines is the effort equal to the load and the effort distance equal to the load distance?
 - Inclined plane.
 - Wheel and axle.
 - Lever.
 - Single fixed pulley.
- The force that acts on a given area is called
 - weight
 - gravity
 - pressure
 - friction
- Which one of the following properties of clay soil would greatly contribute to flooding in an area?
 - High capillarity.
 - Poor drainage.
 - Fine texture.
 - Stickiness.
- The main reason why sandy soil is mixed with cement in building is because it
 - drains well
 - has large air spaces
 - has large particles
 - mixes easily with cement
- When choosing a method of separating a mixture of a liquid and a solid it is important to consider the
 - density of the liquid
 - size of particles of the solid
 - density of the solid
 - solubility of the solid
- Which one of the following is **NOT** definite for liquids?
 - Shape.
 - Volume.
 - Mass.
 - Density.
- In feeding relationships, mice belong to the same group as
 - vultures
 - snakes
 - antelopes
 - lions
- The table below shows parts of the human digestive system and their functions.

Part	Function
Small intestine	Absorption of food
Stomach	Y
X	Absorption of water

Which one of the following options represents X and Y?

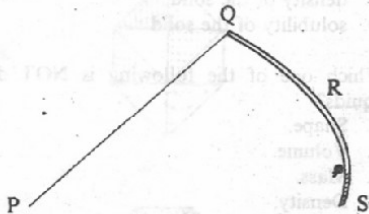
- | X | Y |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Oesophagus | Passage of food. |
| B. Large intestine | Digestion of food. |
| C. Rectum | Storage of undigested food. |
| D. Mouth | Taking in food. |

16. The following were reasons given by pupils to explain why smoke rises. It
- has hot air in it
 - is less dense
 - has particles suspended in air
 - is cloudy

Which TWO reasons are correct?

- (i) and (ii).
 - (iii) and (iv).
 - (ii) and (iii).
 - (i) and (iv).
17. A one metre long piece of wood floats on water while a one centimetre long piece of iron rod sinks. This is because of difference in
- length
 - material
 - weight
 - shape.

18. The diagram below represents a fishing rod with points labelled P, Q, R and S



When in use the fulcrum is at point

- P
- Q
- R
- S

19. The table below shows observations made when four soil samples P, Q, R and S were mixed with water and then rolled out to make ribbons.

Soil sample	Characteristic
P	Held its shape.
Q	Cracked.
R	Could not be rolled.
S	Could not hold its shape.

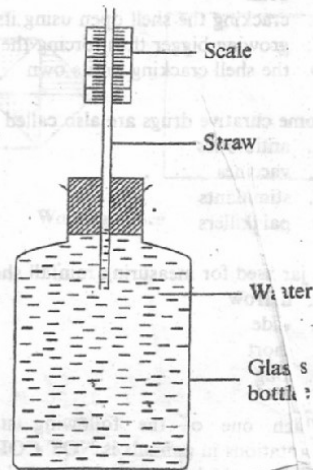
Which one of the samples has the lowest capillarity?

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

20. Which one of the following drugs causes drowsiness when abused?

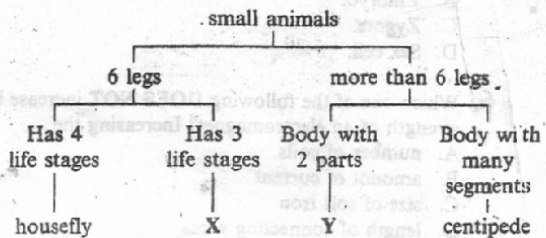
- Cocaine.
- Heroin.
- Tobacco.

21. The diagram below represents an improvised liquid thermometer.



Which one of the following improvements would make the instrument measure smaller changes in temperature?

- Making the straw narrower.
 - Colouring the water.
 - Using a plastic bottle.
 - Using a larger bottle.
22. The chart below shows a simple classification of small animals.



Which animals are represented by X and Y?

- | | |
|--------------|--------|
| X | Y |
| A. Butterfly | Flea |
| B. Wasp | Crab |
| C. Cockroach | Tick |
| D. Mosquito | Spider |

23. Which one of the following practices helps to conserve soil by preventing soil erosion?

- Crop rotation.
- Use of manure.
- Mulching.
- Planting cover crops.

24. Which one of the following pairs of processes involves absorption of heat from the surroundings?
- Condensation and evaporation.
 - Freezing and condensation.
 - Melting and freezing.
 - Evaporation and melting.

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



The bird most likely feeds on

- insects
 - nuts
 - grains
 - flesh
26. Which one of the following sources of energy is non-renewable?
- Kerosene.
 - Firewood.
 - Solar.
 - Biogas.

27. If the size of the hole in a pinhole camera is increased, the image formed is
- enlarged
 - blurred
 - upright
 - not real

28. A stone at the bottom of a pond appears nearer the surface due to
- refraction
 - dispersion
 - diffraction
 - reflection

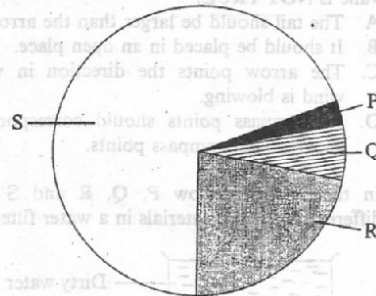
29. Which one of the following shows the correct order of the parts in the human eye through which light passes?
- Cornea → pupil → lens → retina.
 - Pupil → lens → cornea → retina.
 - Pupil → cornea → lens → retina.
 - Cornea → lens → pupil → retina.

30. Which one of the following parts of a passion plant is modified for climbing?
- Stem.
 - Branch.
 - Leaf.
 - Bud.

31. Which one of the following waste materials is not a product of excretion?
- Sweat.
 - Urine.
 - Carbon dioxide.
 - Faeces.

32. Which one of the following describes cross-pollination?
- The transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of the same flower.
 - The transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of different flowers on plants of different kinds.
 - The transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of another flower on the same plant.
 - The transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of different flowers on plants of the same kind.

33. The chart below represents approximate percentages of the components of air.

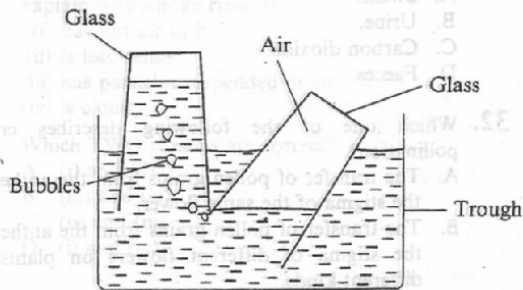


Which portion represents the gas that is necessary for burning?

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

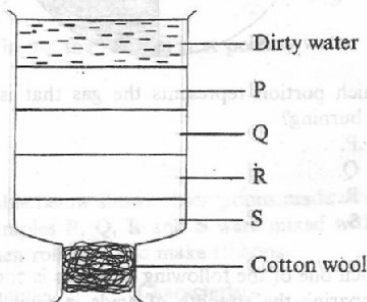
34. Which one of the following activities is correct when comparing the strength of acids in fruit juices? To ash solution add
- indicator and then fruit juice drop by drop
 - fruit juice and then indicator drop by drop
 - equal amount of fruit juice and then indicator drop by drop
 - equal amounts of indicator and fruit juice

35. The diagram below represents a set up that is used to demonstrate a certain property of air.



The demonstration shows that air

- A. is dissolved in water
 - B. has weight
 - C. occupies space
 - D. exerts pressure
36. Which one of the following statements about a wind vane is **NOT TRUE**?
- A. The tail should be larger than the arrowhead.
 - B. It should be placed in an open place.
 - C. The arrow points the direction in which the wind is blowing.
 - D. Its compass points should correspond to the geographical compass points.
37. In the diagram below P, Q, R and S represent different layers of materials in a water filter.



Which materials are represented by P, Q, R and S?

- | P | Q | R | S |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. charcoal | fine sand | coarse sand | pebbles |
| B. fine sand | charcoal | pebbles | coarse sand |
| C. pebbles | coarse sand | fine sand | charcoal |
| D. coarse sand | charcoal | pebbles | fine sand |

38. Which one of the following materials **CANNOT** be recycled?
- A. Rubber tyres.
 - B. Glass bottles
 - C. Candle wax.
 - D. Saw dust.

39. Which one of the following pairs of machines consists of levers only?

- A. Pliers and wedge.
- B. Crowbar and nutcracker.
- C. Screw and scissors.
- D. Bottle opener and knife.

40. Clothes on a clothesline took too long to dry. The weather was most likely

- A. dry and calm
- B. cold and windy
- C. dry and cold
- D. cold and calm

41. Standard five pupils observed a flower with brightly coloured petals in their compound. Which one of the following is likely to be the other characteristics of that flower?

- A. Feathery stigma and few pollen grains
- B. Large pollen grains and feathery stigma
- C. Sticky stigma and few pollen grains
- D. Light pollen grains and sticky stigma

42. Which one of the following statements about blood circulation is **TRUE**?

- A. Aorta receives oxygenated blood from the left auricle.
- B. Oxygenated blood from the lungs is received by the aorta.
- C. Pulmonary vein takes oxygenated blood to the lungs.
- D. Pulmonary artery receives deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle.

43. Which one of the following is a part of the embryo of a seed?

- A. Micropyle.
- B. Endosperm.
- C. Radicle.
- D. Cotyledon.

44. Which one of the following is **NOT** important to consider when taking medicine?

- A. The dose.
- B. The date of manufacture.
- C. Duration to complete dose.
- D. How to store the medicine.

45. Which one of the following characteristics is **TRUE** for both plants and animals? They

- A. Move, use carbon dioxide.
- B. Make their food, grow.
- C. Reproduce, transpire.
- D. Excrete, respond to changes in the environment.

46. Which one of the following practices is used for controlling pollution in soil, water and air?
- Avoiding dumping cans and plastic materials.
 - Treating chemical waste from factories.
 - Burning rubbish in metallic or concrete structures.
 - Avoiding excess use of fertilizers.
47. In which of the following cases is friction both an advantage and a disadvantage?
- Dragging a heavy box along the floor.
 - Moving parts of a machine.
 - Climbing up a hill.
 - Drawing water from a well using a rope.
48. Coins were arranged in a pile as shown in the diagram below.

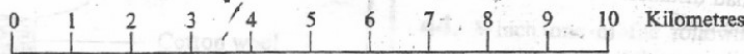
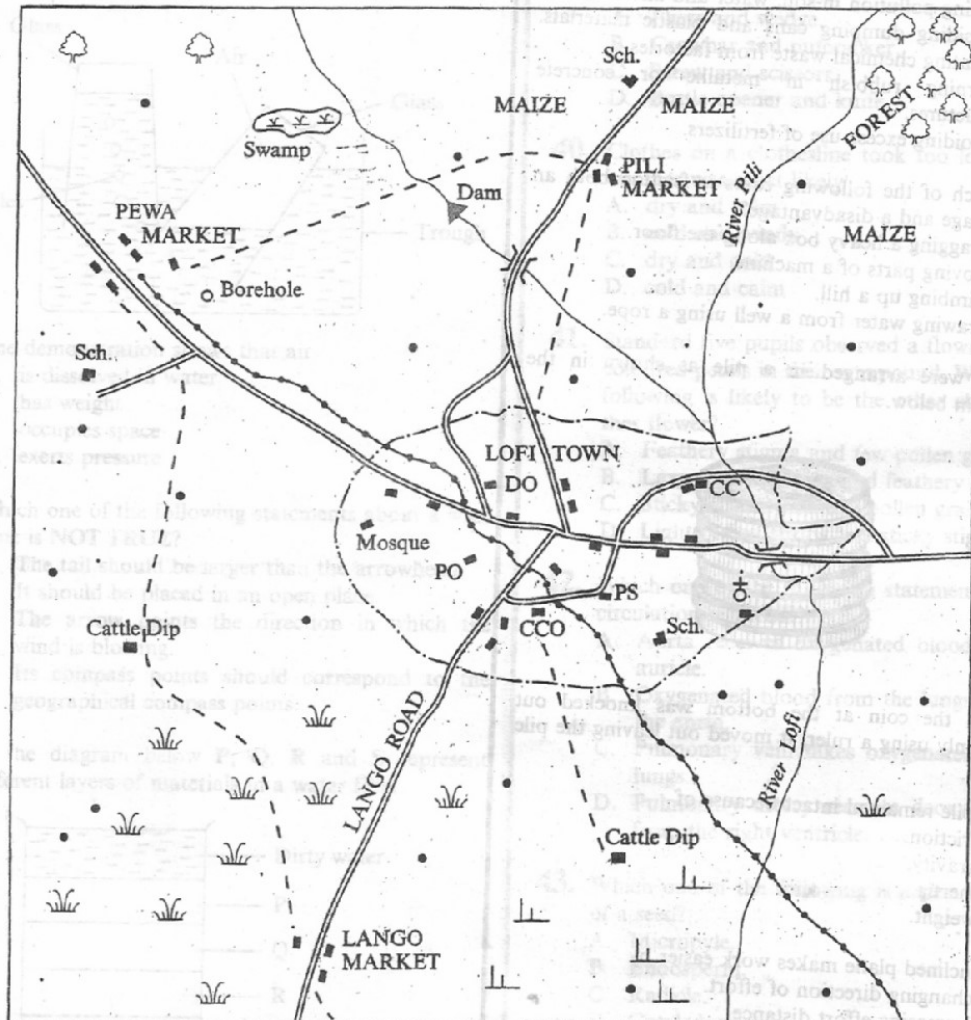


When the coin at the bottom was knocked out suddenly using a ruler, it moved out leaving the pile intact.

- The pile remained intact because of
- friction.
 - gravity.
 - inertia.
 - weight.
49. An inclined plane makes work easier by
- changing direction of effort.
 - increasing effort distance.
 - decreasing load distance.
 - decreasing the load.
50. Which one of the following is NOT important when comparing solubility of solids in a liquid?
- Amount of the solid.
 - Size of containers used.
 - Temperature of liquid.
 - Amount of liquid.

KCPE 2004

LOFI AREA



Scale

KEY

- Murrum road
- Footpaths
- Bridge
- Telephone line
- Town Council boundary
- Permanent buildings
- Other houses
- Church
- Trees
- Grass
- Scrub

- CC Chief's camp
- CCO County Council Office
- DO District Office
- PO Post Office
- PS Police station
- Sch. School

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

- The natural vegetation found in the south-western part of Lofi area is
 - scrub
 - forest
 - scattered trees
 - grass
- Lofi town serves mainly as
 - an educational centre
 - a residential centre
 - an administrative centre
 - an industrial centre
- What is the approximate length of the telephone line from the point where it crosses Lango Road to the south-eastern edge of the map?
 - 10 km
 - 7 km
 - 9 km
 - 12 km
- What evidence on the map shows that there is likely to be security in Lofi town?
 - Post Office.
 - Police Station.
 - Permanent Buildings.
 - County Council Offices.
- According to the information on the map, three of the following statements are true. Which one is not?
 - The northern part of Lofi receives more rain than the southern part.
 - Cattle farming is one of the main agricultural activities in Lofi.
 - The people in Lofi have several sources of water.
 - A person travelling from Pewa to Pili has to pass through Lofi Town.
- The main factor that may influence the setting up of a *posho* mill at Pili market is the availability of
 - Water
 - Transport
 - Maize
 - Market
- Which two religions are practised in Lofi area?
 - Christianity and Islam.
 - Islam and Buddhism.
 - Buddhism and Hinduism.
 - Hinduism and Christianity.
- Which one of the following communities in Kenya make up the Plain Nilotes?

Turkana Pokot Tugen	Maasai Njemps Iteso
Samburu Sabaot Nandi	Kipsigis Keiyo Marakwet

A.

B.

C.

D.

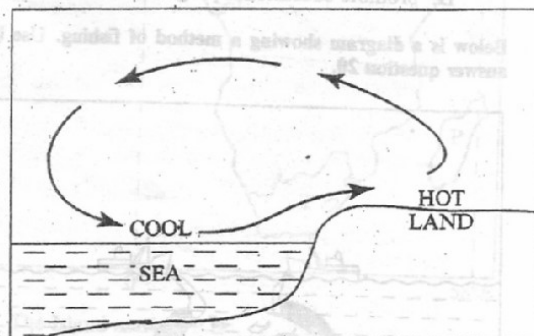
- Which one of the following describes the position of the Old Ghana Kingdom?
 - It lay between River Senegal and River Niger.
 - It was located to the east of Lake Chad.
 - It lay between River Gambia and River Senegal.
 - It extended from the interior to the Atlantic Ocean.
- The Khoikhoi chiefs had little power mainly because
 - clan heads influenced decision making
 - decisions were made by general agreement
 - the community lived in scattered settlements
 - the community lived a nomadic life
- Meru town receives more rainfall than Nanyuki town because
 - Meru is on the windward side of Mount Kenya
 - Nanyuki is far from the Equator
 - Meru is near a forested area.
 - Nanyuki is at a low altitude
- Below are statements about a river in Africa.
 - It is navigable for some distance.
 - It enters the Atlantic Ocean.
 - It has many tributaries.
 - It forms a boundary between two countries.

The river described above is

- River Zambezi
- River Nile
- River Senegal
- River Congo

- In which two of the following months is the sun overhead at the Equator?
 - December and May.
 - June and November.
 - March and September.
 - June and December.
- Which one of the following mountains was formed as a result of faulting?
 - Mount Kenya.
 - Mount Kilimanjaro.
 - Atlas Mountains.
 - Ruwenzori Mountains.

Study the diagram below and use it to answer question 15.

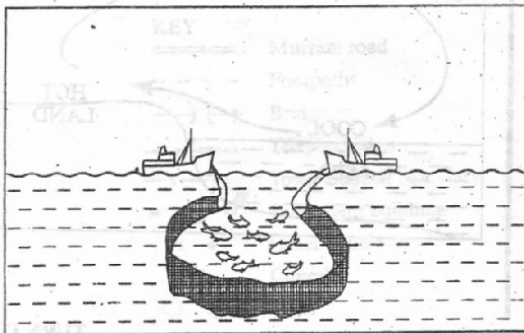


15. The diagram illustrates the formation of a
- hot breeze
 - land breeze
 - sea breeze
 - night breeze
16. Samori Toure signed the Peace Treaty of Bissandugu with the French in order to
- buy time to reorganise his army
 - avoid direct fighting
 - seek help from the British
 - get time to manufacture more weapons
17. Which one of the following groups of factors led to the Maji Maji uprising in 1905?

Forced cotton growing. Harsh German Rule. Unfriendly Akidas and Jumbes.	Brutal forced labour. Kipande system. Loss of land.
A.	B.
Destocking of cattle. Harsh German Rule. Unfriendly Akidas and Jumbes.	Denial of mining rights. Loss of independence. Forced cotton growing.
C.	D.

18. Which one of the following stages shows the correct order of becoming an elder in traditional African communities?
- Initiation → marriage → warrior → elder.
 - Warrior → marriage → initiation → elder.
 - Warrior → initiation → marriage → elder.
 - Initiation → warrior → marriage → elder.
19. Frente de libertacao de Mozambique (FRELIMO) was formed in Mozambique mainly to
- prepare guerrilla warfare
 - promote economic development
 - prepare future leaders
 - promote educational programmes

Below is a diagram showing a method of fishing. Use it to answer question 20.



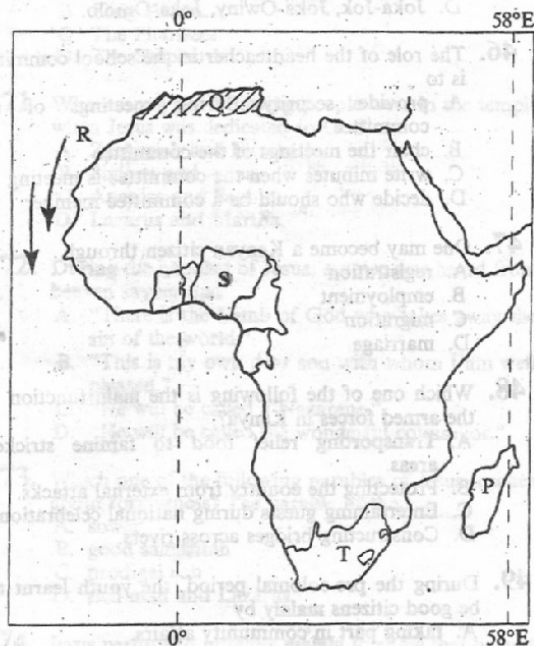
20. The fishing method shown in the diagram is
- basket fishing
 - trawling
 - purse-seining
 - drifting
21. Which one of the following statements is true about bananas in Somalia? They are
- grown on small scale
 - an important export crop
 - the staple food
 - an indigenous crop
22. The main reason for establishing the Volta River project in Ghana was to
- produce hydro-electric power
 - improve transport
 - provide water for irrigation
 - promote fishing
23. The central part of Tanzania is unsuitable for dairy farming mainly because the area
- receives inadequate rainfall
 - is sparsely populated
 - has infertile soils
 - is infested with tsetse flies
24. From which direction did the Bantu enter into Eastern Africa?
- The South.
 - The North.
 - The East.
 - The West.
25. Which one of the following is a function of Kenya Cooperative Creameries (KCC)?
- Training veterinary officers.
 - Marketing milk for farmers.
 - Treating dairy animals.
 - Licensing farmers to sell milk.
26. The party that led South Africa to its independence in 1994 was
- Pan Africanist Congress
 - Inkatha Freedom Party
 - African National Congress
 - Africaner Nationalist Party
27. Which one of the following is an economic use of the soil?
- Making bricks.
 - Administering oaths.
 - Decorating the body.
 - Making traditional medicine.
28. Which one of the following towns in Kenya is an important mining centre?
- Eldoret.
 - Magadi.
 - Voi.
 - Nyeri.

29. Which one of the following means of communication was used to pass information to distant places in traditional African societies?
- Beating a drum.
 - Sending smoke signals.
 - Blowing a horn.
 - Sending a messenger.
30. Three of the following were achievements of Gamel Abdel Nasser of Egypt. Which one was not?
- He nationalised the Suez Canal in 1954.
 - He promoted Arab unity.
 - He won the war against Israel in 1967.
 - He built the Aswan High Dam.
31. Which one of the following reasons least explains why corruption should be wiped out in Kenya?
- To promote peace.
 - To promote national unity.
 - To promote economic development.
 - To promote individual talents.
32. During the pre-colonial period, African communities protected their homes against enemies mainly by
- building stone walls around the homesteads
 - positioning armed warriors around the homesteads
 - using thorn fences around the homesteads
 - digging trenches around the homesteads
33. Among the Agikuyu, people who were initiated together formed
- a sub-tribe
 - a clan
 - a generation
 - an age-group
34. Which one of the following Kenyan communities is correctly matched with its leader during the process of British occupation?
- | Community | Leader |
|-------------|-----------|
| A. Maasai | Sakawa. |
| B. Giriama | Mekatili. |
| C. Abagusii | Mumia. |
| D. Abawanga | Lenana. |
35. Which one of the following statements is not true about planted forests in Kenya?
- They provide raw materials for making paper.
 - They have straight trunks.
 - They are widespread in dry areas.
 - They provide timber.
36. The main function of a school in Kenya is to
- pass knowledge and skills to pupils
 - guide and counsel pupils
 - enable pupils to mix freely
 - prepare pupils for adulthood.

37. The reason why naming ceremonies were held among the traditional African communities was that they
- provided an opportunity for clan members to eat together
 - provided an opportunity for people to dance
 - provided an opportunity for people to meet their friends
 - provided an opportunity for the baby to be received into the clan
38. Flowers are exported by air mainly because they
- are light in weight
 - get spoilt easily
 - are in high demand
 - fetch high prices
39. Below are three communities in Kenya:
- Ameru
 - Wadawida
 - Abagusii

- Which one of the following statements is true about these communities?
- They are mainly pastoralists.
 - They traded with the Abaluhya.
 - They occupy the highland regions in Kenya.
 - They were ruled by kings.

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



40. The Island marked P is
- Zanzibar
 - Lamu
 - Madagascar
 - Comoros

41. The major crop grown in the region marked Q is
 A. groundnuts
 B. maize
 C. tea
 D. citrus fruits
42. Which of the following statements is true about the ocean current labelled R? The ocean current
 A. moves all the way to South Africa.
 B. is called the Canary current.
 C. raises temperatures in coastal areas.
 D. causes high rainfall in coastal areas.
43. The country marked S is
 A. Nigeria
 B. Ghana
 C. Benin
 D. Cameroon
44. The mineral mined at the place marked T is
 A. fluospar
 B. oil
 C. gold
 D. copper
45. Which one of the following gives the correct order in which the ancestors of the Luo came to Kenya?
 A. Joka-Jok, Joka-Omolo, Joka-Owiny.
 B. Joka-Omolo, Joka-Jok, Joka-Owiny.
 C. Joka-Owiny, Joka-Omolo, Joka-Jok.
 D. Joka-Jok, Joka-Owiny, Joka-Omolo.
46. The role of the headteacher in the school committee is to
 A. provide security during meetings of the committee
 B. chair the meetings of the committee
 C. write minutes when the committee is meeting
 D. decide who should be a committee member
47. One may become a Kenyan citizen through
 A. registration
 B. employment
 C. migration
 D. marriage
48. Which one of the following is the main function of the armed forces in Kenya?
 A. Transporting relief food to famine stricken areas.
 B. Protecting the country from external attacks.
 C. Entertaining guests during national celebrations.
 D. Constructing bridges across rivers.
49. During the pre-colonial period, the youth learnt to be good citizens mainly by
 A. taking part in community affairs.
 B. listening to stories.
 C. imitating elders.
 D. watching traditional ceremonies.
50. In traditional African societies, the people who could foretell future events were called
 A. witch-doctors
 B. diviners
 C. rainmakers
 D. sorcerers
51. The main reason why people in Kenya are counted every ten years is to
 A. find out the number of children who have been born
 B. know the number of people living in different parts of the country.
 C. find out the number of people who have died
 D. get information required for planning for the needs of the people
52. Which one of the following events took place in Kenya in 1991?
 A. General elections were held.
 B. Section 2A of the constitution was repealed.
 C. A new constitution was made
 D. Regional governments were established
53. The stages through which a bill passes before it becomes law are called
 A. readings
 B. sessions
 C. discussions
 D. sittings
54. The most senior civil servant in a government ministry in Kenya is the
 A. Under secretary
 B. Auditor general
 C. Director general
 D. Permanent secretary
55. In Kenya, the rights of an individual are guaranteed by the
 A. National Assembly
 B. Constitution
 C. Judiciary
 D. Police Force
56. The main economic activity of people living in cold deserts is
 A. gathering
 B. hunting
 C. mining
 D. fishing
57. The best way of encouraging people in Kenya to be law abiding is by
 A. employing more police officers to enforce the law
 B. confining law breakers in prisons
 C. educating people on the importance of observing the law
 D. rewarding people who obey the law

58. The traditional system of government in Somalia was based on
- clan heads
 - kingship
 - military heads
 - chiefdom
59. Which one of the following officers advises the Government of Kenya on legal matters?
- The Court Prosecutor.
 - The Chief Magistrate.
 - The Vice-President.
 - The Attorney-General.
60. Three of the following are powers of the President of Kenya. Which one is not?
- Dissolving parliament.
 - Pardoning criminals.
 - Supervising elections.
 - Appointing judges.

PART II RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

SECTION A: CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which one of the following is the main reason why God created Eve? He wanted her to
- look after the animals
 - take care of the garden of Eden
 - be a companion to Adam
 - eat the fruits of the garden of Eden
62. Which one of the following is a lesson that Christians learn from the story of Joseph in prison?
- God protects the innocent.
 - God forgives his people.
 - People should have dreams.
 - People should look after their parents.
63. God led the people of Israel through the wilderness to the promised land by use of
- fire and smoke
 - fire and cloud
 - wind and rainfall
 - thunder and lightning
64. Which one among the following activities did Joshua carry out during the Exodus?
- He led the Israelites out of Egypt.
 - He made the golden calf for the Israelites.
 - He received the ten commandments from God.
 - He led the Israelites in crossing river Jordan.
65. Which one of the following is the main reason why the Israelites celebrated the Passover? It reminded them of
- their going to Egypt
 - God's saving power in Egypt
 - the Manna they ate in the desert
 - their sufferings in the desert
66. David is remembered as a great king of Israel because he
- killed Goliath
 - married many wives
 - built a palace for himself
 - killed wild animals
67. The main reason why King Solomon built the temple in Jerusalem was
- to unite the people of Israel
 - have a place for offering sacrifices to God
 - have a place for keeping the Ark of the Covenant
 - to fulfil the prophecy of Nathan
68. Who among the following people was a priest when Samuel was called by God?
- Elkana.
 - Elijah.
 - Aaron.
 - Eli.
69. Who among the following prophets refers to the Messiah as "the Prince of Peace"?
- Isaiah.
 - Jeremiah.
 - Amos.
 - Hosea.
70. Who among the following people visited baby Jesus?
- The Samaritans.
 - King Herod.
 - The Pharisees.
 - The Shepherds.
71. Who among the following people were in the temple when Jesus was dedicated to God?
- Zachariah and Elizabeth.
 - Simeon and Anna.
 - Ananias and Saphira.
 - Lazarus and Martha.
72. During the baptism of Jesus, a voice was heard from heaven saying that
- "There is the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world."
 - "This is my own dear son with whom I am well pleased."
 - "He will be called a Nazarene."
 - "He will be called the wonderful counsellor."
73. Which one of the following parables of Jesus teaches about forgiveness? The parable of the
- sower
 - good samaritan
 - prodigal son
 - rich man and Lazarus
74. Jesus performed miracles mainly to show that he had
- come to conquer evil
 - love for the people
 - power over death
 - power over nature

75. "I promise you that today you will be in paradise with me." (Luke 23: 43) Jesus said these words when he was
- in the garden of Gethsamane
 - at the sea of Tiberias
 - on the way to Emmaus
 - on the cross
76. After the resurrection of Jesus, he told his disciples to wait in Jerusalem for the Holy Spirit who would help them to
- become wealthy
 - conquer the Roman Empire
 - serve in the Jewish council
 - preach the good news
77. The resurrection of Jesus teaches Christians to be
- tolerant
 - obedient
 - hopeful
 - honest
78. Which one of the following is a reason why Stephen was stoned to death? He
- wanted to lead a rebellion
 - refused to deny Jesus
 - refused to pay taxes
 - worked on the Sabbath day
79. Which one of the following New Testament books is a gospel?
- Hebrews.
 - Galatians.
 - John.
 - James.
80. Three of the following activities in the early church demonstrated unity among the believers. Which one does not?
- Meeting in the temple for worship.
 - Helping the needy.
 - Breaking of the bread.
 - Speaking in tongues.
81. During worship, offerings are given in both Christianity and traditional African communities as a way of showing
- thanksgiving
 - mercy
 - patience
 - justice
82. The main virtue expected of the youth after initiation in traditional African communities is
- responsibility
 - honesty
 - obedience
 - humility
83. Which one of the following marriage practices is found both in Christianity and traditional African communities?
- Polygamy.
 - Divorce.
 - Wedding
 - Wife inheritance.
84. Which one of the following practices is carried out in traditional African communities to remember the dead?
- Removal of teeth.
 - Drinking of beer.
 - Tattooing of bodies.
 - Naming of children.
85. Which one of the following best shows how Christians are helping to reduce the spread of HIV and Aids?
- Being role models.
 - Counselling the sick.
 - Teaching on behaviour changes.
 - Providing drugs.
86. Mark, your deskmate hides his Christian Religious Education textbook from you. As a Christian what action would you take?
- Stop talking to him.
 - Report him to the teacher.
 - Teach him about sharing.
 - Move away from the desk.
87. Susan has been given a thousand shillings by her father. As a Christian the best way to spend this money is to
- organise a birthday party
 - buy food for orphans
 - go and watch a film
 - buy a dress
88. According to Christian teaching, leisure time can best be spent
- visiting the sick
 - reading story books
 - sleeping
 - playing
89. Tom, your classmate has a dirty uniform which he has refused to wash because he says that it is not his duty. As a Christian what advice would you give him? Tell him
- to ask his younger brother to wash it for him.
 - to find money and buy another uniform.
 - to pay a classmate to wash it for him.
 - work is duty and he should be proud of it.
90. Which one of the following mission stations in Kenya was started as a colony for freed slaves?
- Maseno.
 - Kikuyu.
 - Freretown.
 - Kaimosi.

**SECTION B:
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

61. Which one of the following verses is not from *Surah Kafirun*?
 A. "I worship not that which you worship."
 B. "To you be your religion and to me my religion."
 C. "You alone we worship and from you alone we seek help."
 D. "Nor will you worship that which I worship."
62. According to the Glorious Quran, the *Suhuf* were revealed to
 A. Prophet Ibrahim (AS)
 B. Prophet Musa (AS)
 C. Prophet Daud (AS)
 D. Prophet Issa (AS)
63. Which one of the following *Surah* describes the punishment a persecutor of the Prophet (p.b.u.h.) will receive on the Day of Judgement?
 A. *Al-Fir*
 B. *Al-Lahab*
 C. *Al-Zilzalah*
 D. *Al-Inshirah*
64. Which one of the following *Surah* teaches Muslims to have patience in order to succeed in life?
 A. *An-Nasr*
 B. *Al-Fatiha*
 C. *Al-Ikhlash*
 D. *Al-Asr*
65. Which one of the following statements is not true about *Lailatul-Qadr*?
 A. It is the night that is better than one thousand months.
 B. It is the night when human beings will account for their deeds.
 C. It is the night of peace and goodness.
 D. It is the night when angels come down with Allah's blessings.
66. Which one of the following is a sign of a hypocrite?
 A. Telling lies when talking.
 B. Using abusive language.
 C. Stealing from people.
 D. Ignoring the needs of the poor.
67. The Prophet taught that Muslims should do good because good deeds are an act of
 A. greatness
 B. respect
 C. worship
 D. hope
68. Which one of the following statements is not true about the etiquettes of *Salaam*?
 A. The person riding should greet the person walking.
 B. The person walking should greet the person sitting.
 C. A small group of people should greet a large group of people.
 D. Old people should be the first to greet the younger people.
69. Which one of the following is a benefit of fasting to Muslims?
 A. It helps them understand the needs of the poor.
 B. It helps them improve their appetite.
 C. It helps them make savings.
 D. It helps them lose weight.
70. Ali is performing *Swalatul Dhuhr* and realises that he has made a mistake. The correct action for him to take is to
 A. stop praying and start the prayer again
 B. ignore the mistake and continue with the prayer
 C. pray to Allah for forgiveness
 D. perform *Sijdatul Sahwi*
71. Which one of the following is a rite of *Umrah*?
 A. Slaughtering of animals.
 B. Tawaf.
 C. Visiting Arafat.
 D. Throwing stones at the *Jimaar*.
72. Three of the following are conditions under which a Muslim can perform *Tayammum*. Which one is not?
 A. If the use of water could be harmful to health.
 B. If the water is cold.
 C. When there is scarcity of water.
 D. When the available water is mixed with *najis*.
73. Belief in the Day of Judgement helps Muslims to
 A. fight for justice in society
 B. pray for the nation
 C. observe the five pillars of Islam
 D. think about the poor
74. Who among the following angels is responsible for removing the souls of human beings?
 A. Israfil.
 B. Izrail.
 C. Malik.
 D. Ridhwan.
75. The words *Ash-hadu anlaillaha illa Allah* teach that
 A. Muhammad is the Prophet of Allah
 B. Muslims should observe daily prayers
 C. Muslims should perform *hajj*
 D. Allah is the only one worth of worship
76. Muslims celebrate the festival of *Iddul-Fitr* to mark
 A. the end of *hajj*
 B. the birth of the Prophet
 C. the Prophet's journey to heaven
 D. the end of *Ramadhan*.

77. Which one of the following acts was the Prophet commanded to perform during the *Miraj*?
 A. To fast during *Ramadhan*.
 B. To perform *Umra*.
 C. To offer five daily prayers.
 D. To pay *zakat*.
78. Sadiq's wife gave birth to a baby girl. On the seventh day he slaughtered a goat and invited the family's friends and relatives to a feast. This feast is known as
 A. *Kaffara*
 B. *Aqiqah*
 C. *Walima*
 D. *Sadaqa*
79. Muslims consider the month of *Dhulhijja* as sacred because it is when
 A. *hajj* is performed
 B. the Prophet migrated to Madina
 C. Muhammad received prophethood
 D. the battle of Badr was fought
80. Three of the following are reasons why begging is discouraged in Islam. Which one is not?
 A. It leads to a waste of time.
 B. It encourages laziness.
 C. It leads to loss of self-respect.
 D. It is a means of getting rich.
81. According to Islam failing to honour a promise is a sign of
 A. hypocrisy
 B. disrespect
 C. pride
 D. selfishness
82. Juma lent Abdalla some money to buy a pen. However Abdalla says that he is unable to pay the money back. How best can Juma deal with the situation?
 A. Forgive Abdalla and forget the debt.
 B. Keep on reminding Abdalla to pay.
 C. Report Abdalla to the class teacher.
 D. Report the matter to Abdalla's parents.
83. Which one of the following business practices is prohibited in Islam?
 A. Making profit.
 B. Selling goods on credit.
 C. Hoarding of goods.
 D. Selling goods at fixed price.
84. You have come to learn that your friends are being used to sell illegal drugs. What advice would you give them? You would advise them to
 A. sell the drugs but not take them
 B. save the money they are paid
 C. ensure that they are not caught
 D. stop selling and seek counselling
85. The Prophet allowed the Jews in Madina to practice their religion. The virtue demonstrated by this act of the Prophet is
 A. discipline
 B. forgiveness
 C. tolerance
 D. patience
86. Why is the year 619 A.D. (3 B.H.) called "the year of sorrow" in Islamic history?
 A. Muslims lost the Battle of Uhud.
 B. The Prophet's mother died.
 C. Lady Khadijah and Abu Talib died.
 D. The Prophet died.
87. The mosque in which the Prophet led prayers during *Isra-wal-Miraj* is known as
 A. *Bait-ul-Haram*
 B. *Bait-ul-Muqaddas*
 C. *Bait-ul-Atiq*
 D. *Bait-ul-Rasul*
88. Why did the Prophet fight wars against non-Muslim communities of Arabia?
 A. To defend Islam.
 B. To destroy their trade.
 C. To convert them to Islam.
 D. To drive them out of Arabia.
89. The sermon delivered by the Prophet on his farewell pilgrimage is important because it
 A. was his last address to Muslims
 B. foretold of future events
 C. instructed Muslims to compile the Quran
 D. touched on the fundamentals of Islam
90. Which one of the following was an agent of the spread of Islam along the coast of Kenya between the 15th and 19th century?
 A. Trade between the Portuguese and the Kenyan communities.
 B. Translation of the Quran into Kiswahili.
 C. Intermarriages between Africans and Arabs.
 D. Traditional African leaders.