

KCPE 2005

Read the passage below and answer questions 26 to 28.

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.

I had never been told such a funny story before. I laughed until tears came to my eyes. This is the story...

Questions 1 to 15

Fill each blank space in the following passage with the best alternative.

Every day you make hundreds of decisions. Today you decided 1 to get up, what to wear, what to eat and whether or not to talk to a 2 person. You started 3 decision-making pattern when you were young and 4 use that same pattern today. 5 most people, this decision-making pattern is successful. Poor decision-makers, 6 usually do not realise that their decision-making process 7 inadequate.

Every time we have to make a decision, we must 8 understand why the decision is necessary. We 9 then consider the possible alternatives and select the 10 one. Our 11 in solving problems also increases if we include the opinions of others.

Some people 12 making decisions because they are afraid they will 13 a mistake. Their goal is to make the perfect decision, 14 there is no such thing as the perfect decision. Every decision is a risk. Good decision-makers know that almost 15 decision can be changed.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. if | B. whether | C. when | D. why |
| 2. A. particular | B. another | C. different | D. special |
| 3. A. any | B. some | C. this | D. a |
| 4. A. usually | B. probably | C. certainly | D. rarely |
| 5. A. For | B. In | C. To | D. With |
| 6. A. therefore | B. thus | C. moreover | D. however |
| 7. A. may be | B. must be | C. would be | D. will be |
| 8. A. really | B. quite | C. fully | D. somehow |
| 9. A. must | B. might | C. can | D. could |
| 10. A. good | B. better | C. best | D. right |
| 11. A. chance | B. effort | C. ability | D. success |
| 12. A. stop | B. avoid | C. dislike | D. refuse |
| 13. A. cause | B. do | C. make | D. create |
| 14. A. except | B. and | C. since | D. but |
| 15. A. each | B. no | C. such | D. any |

ENGLISH SECTION A: LANGUAGE

In questions 16 to 18, choose the correct alternative to fill the blank space in each sentence.

16. The food was _____ delicious that we asked for more.
A. quite
B. too
C. so
D. very
17. My grandfather never tires of reading his _____ book.
A. black big old
B. black old big
C. big black old
D. big old black
18. Hard though he hit the coconut, he _____ not break it.
A. could
B. would
C. might
D. should

In questions 19 to 21, choose the alternative that means the same as the underlined words.

19. The boxer gave in in the final round.
A. won
B. surrendered
C. fell
D. struggled
20. Where did you put up last night?
A. reside
B. live
C. stay
D. dwell
21. They made away with a lot of goods.
A. stole
B. took
C. bought
D. carried

In questions 22 and 23, choose the alternative that means the same as the given sentence.

22. I asked her, "What are you doing now?"
A. I asked her what are you doing now?
B. I asked her what she was doing now..
C. I asked her what was she doing then?
D. I asked her what she was doing then.
23. I hardly slept last night.
A. I did not sleep last night.
B. I had little sleep last night.
C. I could not sleep last night.
D. I had a little sleep last night

For questions 24 and 25, arrange the sentences given to form a sensible paragraph.

24. (i) It is unusual for one to talk to such people using complicated language.
(ii) These should also be the features of a letter to a relative or friend.
(iii) Writing a letter to a relative or friend is like conversing with them.
(iv) In a conversation, one uses friendly and simple language.
- A. (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)
B. (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
C. (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
D. (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
25. (i) A lot of young players unfortunately do not know that team work is important.
(ii) It is important for young players to accept the advice of their coach.
(iii) They must, however, learn that "I" has to be replaced by "we".
(iv) Often the things pointed out during practice affect the outcome of the game.
- A. (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
B. (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
C. (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
D. (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)

26. Which of the following statements best summarises the information about king lion in the first paragraph?
- The king ruled the animals of the jungle with great wisdom.
 - The king was only interested in the rent paid by the animals.
 - The king ruled so well that all the animals lived in harmony.
 - The king was loved by all the animals of the jungle.
27. The crocodile usually paid his rent
- at the beginning of the year.
 - at the end of the year.
 - at no time in the year.
 - at a different time in the year.
28. What is the similarity between the lion and the crocodile?
- Both are unwilling to give in to each other's wishes.
 - The crocodile is as fierce as the lion.
 - Both accept that the crocodile should pay 10 shillings rent.
 - The lion and the crocodile are both big animals.
29. Which of the following statements shows that the king was kind?
- No animal ever complained about the rent.
 - He was loved by all the animals.
 - He allowed the crocodile more time to pay his rent.
 - He was a great wise king.
30. Why do you think the monkey's mind went blank?
- He was confused.
 - He was terrified.
 - He was excited.
 - He was troubled.
31. The crocodile submerged himself in the water because he wanted to
- scare the monkey.
 - be paid for the ride.
 - eat the monkey.
 - drown the monkey.
32. The monkey giggled in excitement because he
- realised the crocodile knew little about monkeys.
 - knew he was safe without his kidneys.
 - remembered how crocodiles love kidneys.
 - had discovered a way to save himself.
33. What does the phrase "small in brain" as used in the passage mean?
- ignorant
 - foolish
 - innocent
 - forgetful
34. The words "he could not resist" suggest that the crocodile was
- anxious.
 - weak.
 - hungry.
 - greedy.
35. Which of the following best describes the monkey?
- He was clever.
 - He was trusting.
 - He was dishonest.
 - He was cruel.
36. On which day of the week was the crocodile unable to swallow anything?
- Sunday
 - Monday
 - Tuesday
 - Wednesday
37. What is the lesson learnt from this story?
- We should always pay our rent.
 - We should forgive others.
 - We should use our brains.
 - We reap what we sow.
38. What would be the most appropriate title of this passage?
- A false friendship.
 - The crocodile meets his match.
 - Monkey's tempting kidneys.
 - Ride across the river.

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

Can you recall the last time you received a gift? How did you feel? We all love gifts and it is exciting to give or receive one. Gifts motivate us and remind us that there are still people who care about us. Parents, relatives and friends give us presents on important occasions. When we pass an examination, for example, those close to us may want to reward our efforts by showering us with gifts. Gifts strengthen relationships and encourage people to do well.

Gifts take many forms. Someone could offer to give you a ride to school or buy you lunch. Another may give you a watch, a goat or clothes. There have been cases of school boys and school girls being allowed to travel free of charge in buses and matatus. All these are examples of gifts and they may be given out of pure motives. However, some people often give gifts with evil intentions. Wicked people have used gifts to lure children whom they have then sexually abused or exploited in other ways.

Young people as well as adults can be deceived by those who pretend to be kind and generous. Such people may give expensive gifts intending to win the trust and friendship of those they are planning to exploit. Then, when they think they can get what they have been waiting for, they strike mercilessly.

Those who easily become victims are the poor and needy. Such people become very grateful when someone shows them concern and offers to provide what they need most. Feelings of gratitude may make a person do regrettable things. For example, if someone who has shown you great kindness asks you to do something which you know is wrong, you may find it very difficult to refuse. If a person pays your school fees and buys you clothes, you may find it impossible to resist his sexual advances. So when a person is too good to you, ask yourself what his or her motives are.

A principal of a certain college began receiving a very generous visitor in his house. The visitor was very frequent and would come loaded with gifts. After some time, the principal's wife started becoming suspicious. Why does this person give us so many things, yet we don't know each other well? she asked herself. She suggested to her husband that every time the person brought them things, they should calculate their value and send somebody to pay for them the following day. The man had a shop near the college. He would take the money reluctantly. After three months, he came to the principal's house accompanied by his daughter. He wanted the daughter admitted but she did not qualify. The principal explained why he could not admit her. **If he had accepted the "gifts", ...**

Be careful. Many people have got into trouble because they accepted gifts without considering who the giver was or what he or she wanted in return. If we are careful, we can save ourselves a lot of heartaches. If you are not sure why someone is giving you a present, reject it politely. You can also consult your parents or older brothers or sisters if you find it difficult to decide. Many people will want to tempt you to accept favours from them. Say "No!" Be contented with what you have. Many of those who go astray want to have things they cannot afford and when someone comes and promises to provide what they long for, they fall in to the trap.

39. Why do people love gifts?
- Gifts make people excited.
 - They make people know they are appreciated.
 - They make people important.
 - Gifts are used to mark important occasions.
40. The expression "those close to us" means
- our relatives and friends.
 - those who live very near our homes.
 - people we meet every day.
 - people who are very interested in us.
41. Passing an examination is given as an example of
- a great achievement through effort.
 - things that motivate people to celebrate.
 - what happens when people are rewarded.
 - occasions when one may receive gifts.
42. Which of the following best summarises the information in the second paragraph?
- Boys and girls should not accept free things.
 - It is important to find out why someone is giving us gifts.
 - Some people give gifts with good intentions.
 - Wicked people use gifts as a way of exploiting children.
43. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "lure"?
- attract
 - trap
 - cheat
 - confuse
44. Which of the following statements is true according to the third paragraph?
- Kind and generous people can pretend.
 - Some people can strike mercilessly.
 - Anyone can be deceived through gifts.
 - Expensive gifts are very dangerous.
45. Why do needy people easily become victims of abuse?
- They may assume that those willing to meet their needs are really concerned about them.
 - They become very grateful and do not ask questions.
 - It is wrong to disobey someone who has been so good to you.
 - It is not always easy to know what they should do.
46. Which of the following is not true about the principal's wife?
- She was not sure why the man was bringing them gifts.
 - She knew the man had some evil intentions.
 - She did not want free things from strangers.
 - She gave her husband very good advice.
47. How can we best complete the sentence beginning, "If he had accepted the gifts ..."
- he would have saved his money.
 - he would have hurt his wife.
 - he would have been found guilty of corruption.
 - he would have found it difficult not to admit the girl.
48. Why does the writer advise people to be contented?
- Those who are not can be misled easily.
 - They can never have everything they want.
 - Being discontented can make one unhappy.
 - It is the only way to enjoy life.
49. We should reject gifts given with bad intentions politely because
- we might get into trouble if we don't.
 - it is important to practise good manners.
 - some people could harm us if we are rude.
 - the giver may have good intentions after all.
50. Why does the writer suggest that we should consult other people when in doubt?
- It is very important to know what others think.
 - Other people may sometimes help us to think.
 - It is never easy to know what to do.
 - Other people may have useful knowledge and experience.

NAMBA YAKO YA MTHANI	
JINA LAKO	
JINA LA SHULE YAKO	

THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

KCPE 2005

KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA PILI: INSHA

Muda: Dakika 40

SOMA MAAGIZO HAYA KWA MAKINI

1. Kwenye nafasi zilizoachwa hapo juu andika Namba Yako kanuli 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 uliyoachiwa.

21. Andika insha isiyopungua ukurasa mmoja na rusu juu ya kichwa kifuatacho:

Malizia insha yako kwa ... Nilishangas nisiweze kuamini kuwa nilikuwa nimeepuka hatari hiyo. Moyoni nilimshukuru Mungu kwa kuniokoa.

- A. Wanze ni kwenye maji...
- B. Wanze ni kwenye maji...
- C. Wanze ni kwenye maji...
- D. Wanze ni kwenye maji...

- A. Anzende kwa hanku...
- B. Anzende kwa hanku...
- C. Tukuuk wai kwa...
- D. Alizende Ujuzi kwa...

Kijitabu hiki kina kurasa 4 zilizopigwa chapa.

KCPE 2005 KISWAHILI

Maswali 1 mpaka 15.

SEHEMU YA KWANZA: LUGHA

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

Malkia alivua 1 wake kichwani akamtazama kitwana huyo kwa hasira asijue la kufanya. Hakuweza kuamini 2. "Si huyu aliyekuwa mtumishi wangu mwaminifu?" 3 kimoyomoyo. "Kwa nini akanifanyia hivyo licha ya 4 niliyomtendea?" Alikumbuka alivyomwokota kijana huyo akichumia chungu mekoni hana hali wala mali, akifanya vibarua 5, 6 mpaka akaonekana nadhifu; akampa kazi, tegemeo na usalama. "Leo hii anathubutu 7 kiasi hiki? Ama kweli ivushayo ni mbovu."

1. A. ukanda B. utaji C. utepe D. ukosi
2. A. aliyoyasikia B. aliyasikia C. aliyeyasikia D. afiosikia
3. A. Akajisema B. Akamsema C. Akamsema D. Akajisemea
4. A. mingi B. wengi C. mengi D. nyingi
5. A. vidogovidogo B. ndogo C. kidogokidogo D. dogo
6. A. akamtuzia B. akamtunza C. akamtunzia D. akamtuzia
7. A. kundhulumu B. kudhulumu C. kuwadhulumu D. kunidhulumu

Uhifadhi wa mazingira ni jambo 8 sharti lishughulikiwe 9. Kwa kuwa mazingira ni ubai, hatuwezi kamwe 10 wito wa 11, 12 mitaa yetu imesheheni 13 ya taka za kila aina. Miti imekatwa kiholela kwa minajili ya kupata mbao 14 kutengenezea mapaa ya nyumba. 15 na hali hii tutabakia kujuta.

8. A. ambayo B. ambaye C. ambalo D. ambao
9. A. wote B. kote C. yote D. zote
10. A. kuzingatia B. kubimiza C. kufikiria D. kupuuza
11. A. kuzilinda B. kuulinda C. kuyalinda D. kulilinda
12. A. Hata hivyo B. La sivyo C. Kwa hivyo D. Au sivyo
13. A. matuta B. mabumba C. mabiwi D. mabunda
14. A. ya B. la C. wa D. za
15. A. Tukienda B. Tukiendelea C. Tukiendeleza D. Tukiendea

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

16. Baba, mama, wafi, shangazi ni majina ya jamii. Shungi la nywele, halaiki ya watu ni majina ya

- A. makundi
- B. pekee
- C. wingi
- D. dhehania

17. Chagua neno ambalo halipaswi kuwapo katika kundi hili.

- A. Kasuku
- B. Njiwa
- C. Korongo
- D. Siafu

18. Kukanusha kwa sentensi:

Maria ameingia darasani akanipata ni:

- A. Maria hakuingia darasani wala hakunipata
- B. Maria hajaingia darasani wala hajanipata
- C. Maria haingii darasani wala hanipati
- D. Maria ameingia darasani wala hakunipata

19. Chagua usemi wa taarifa ufaao wa: "Ukija mapema nitaweza kukutembeza humu mwetu," Fatu akamwambia.

- A. Fatu alimwambia kuwa angekuja mapema angeweza kumtembeza humu mwao.
- B. Fatu alimwambia kuwa akija mapema ataweza kumtembeza humu mwao.
- C. Fatu alimwambia kuwa angekuja mapema angeweza kumtembeza humo mwao.
- D. Fatu alimwambia kuwa akija mapema ataweza kumtembeza humo mwao.

20. Bainisha matumizi ya maneno yaliyopigwa mstari katika sentensi:

Mwanafunzi huyu ni wangu, yule pale ni wako

- A. kivumishi, kiwakilishi
- B. kielezi, kiwakilishi
- C. kivumishi, kielezi
- D. kiwakilishi, kivumishi

21. Tofauti ya maana kati ya wanne na wa nne ni:

- A. Wanne ni idadi ya jumla na wa nne ni idadi kamili katika orodha.
- B. Wanne ni kuonyesha sifa na wa nne ni kuonyesha idadi.
- C. Wanne ni kuonyesha idadi kamili na wa nne ni anayechukua nafasi ya nne katika orodha.
- D. Wanne ni idadi kamili na wa nne ni idadi katika orodha.

22. Chagua sentensi inayoonyesha kwa ya matumizi

- A. Ameenda kwa haraka
- B. Amealikwa harusini kwa Hamisi
- C. Tulikula wali kwa mchuzi
- D. Alienda Ulaya kwa ndege

23. Mahali gereza ni anapowekwa mshukiwa akingojea kesi kumalizika huitwa

- A. kizimba
- B. rumande
- C. jela
- D. mahakama

24. Jibu la kitendawili 'Hushindana wakifuatana' ni

- A. kivuli
- B. mawingu
- C. miguu
- D. magurudumu

25. Chagua ukifishi ufaao wa:

Musa alishangaa lo leo umepatikana

- A. Musa alishangaa "lo leo umepatikana!"
- B. Musa alishangaa lo! leo umepatikana!
- C. Musa alishangaa, "Lo! Leo umepatikana!"
- D. Musa alishangaa, Lo leo umepatikana!

26. Njuga ni kwa mguu. Zulia ni kwa

- A. sakafu
- B. dari
- C. kiambaza
- D. dirisha

27. Panga vifungu vifuatavyo kuunda sentensi yenye maana kamili

(i) Yanayohusu maisha yao

(ii) Vijana wa hirimu

(iii) Huwa na mazungumzo

(iv) Kuhusu mambo

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

28. Chagua sentensi yenye ki ya kuonyesha udogo

- A. Kikoba kile kimejaa pesa
- B. Kiambaza kile kitapakwa rangi
- C. Akija kule atampata
- D. Mtoto yule amevaa Kiafrika

29. Wingi wa sentensi: Seremala alitengeneza meza nzuri akamuuzia mteja ni:

- A. Seremala walizitengeneza meza nzuri wakamuuzia mteja
- B. Seremala walizitengeneza meza nzuri wakawauzia wateja
- C. Maseremala walizitengeneza meza nzuri wakaziuzia wateja
- D. Maseremala walizitengeneza meza nzuri wakawauzia wateja

30. Utosi ni kwa kichwa.

Kisigino ni kwa

- A. mtulinga
- B. mkono
- C. wayo
- D. goti

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31-40.

Faraja alikuwa kainamia mashine yake ya kompyuta akifanya kazi kwa furaha. Ilikuwa siku yake ya pili katika ofisi hii kubwa. Kwa kweli, hakuna aliyeweza kufikiria kuwa kijana huyu angepata kazi nzuri kama hii. Wazazi wake, Bwana Chakavu na Bi. Tabu hawakuweza kupata elimu ya kisasa ambayo iliawezesha marika zao kupata kazi za ajira ofisini. Wazazi hao wakabakia kufanya kazi katika mashamba na majumba ya matajiri.

Ingawa Bwana na Bi. Chakavu walijitahidi kufanya kazi, pato walilopata halikuweza kutosheleza mahitaji ya watoto wao. Licha ya kushindwa kuwapa watoto hao lishe bora, wazazi hawa waliona vigumu sana kuwanunulia mavazi mazuri na hata kuwalipia karo ya shule. Maisha kwa Faraja na ndugu zake yakawa ya taabu na mashaka.

Ni kweli kuwa Faraja na ndugu zake walikuwa maskini wa mali. Hata hivyo, vijana hawa walikuwa matajiri wa akili. Akili zao zilikuwa kama visu vikali vinavyokata kwa ncha zote. Kila mara Faraja aliliongoza darasa lake. Ndugu zake pia walipata alama nzuri. Jambo hili liliwatia wazazi wao moyo, wakafanya kila juhudi kuwalipia karo. Hata hivyo Faraja na ndugu zake walikuwa wakifukuzwa kuleta karo. Wanafunzi waliosoma na Faraja walipogundua kipawa chake, walianza kumheshimu na kumpenda. Hata wale waliomdharau kwa uhitaji wake walinong'onezana kisirisiri wasije wakamuudhi. Kwa hakika, licha ya Faraja kuwa hodari masomoni, alikuwa karimu na mnyenyekevu. Hakusita kuwasaidia wale ambao walikuwa yisu butu katika masomo mbalimbali. Jambo hili lilimfanya aendelee kupendwa na wanafunzi na hata walimu.

Wahenga walisema kuwa chanda chema huvikwa pete. Juhudi za Faraja shuleni zilimpa pato; akawa mwanafunzi bora katika mihani wa darasa la nane na kujiunga na shule moja ya kitaifa nchini. Haukupita muda kabla ya shida ya ukosefu wa karo kujidhihirisha. Bwana Chakavu akatafuta usaidizi asiupate. Faraja akaanza kuona kwamba kamba yake ya matumaini inatishia kukatika.

Hata hivyo, waliosema kuwa wema hauzi hawakukosea. Katika shule ya Faraja kulikuwa na mwanafunzi mmoja aliyewahi kusaidiwa na Faraja masomoni wakiwa shule ya msingi. Mwanafunzi huyu kwa jina Tegemeo, alikuwa na wazazi waliojiweza. Aliwaomba wazazi wake wamsaidie Faraja, nao, kwa kujua umuhimu wa kuwaelimisha vijana, walijitolea mara moja kumlipia Faraja karo hadi kidato cha nne. Haya yalimpa Faraja nguvu mpya, akazama zaidi masomoni ili kuonyesha shukrani kwa wafadhili. Aidha, aliazimia kuwatua wazazi wake mzigo wa kuwakimu ndugu zake.

Hivi sasa Faraja ni mfanyakazi wa hadhi kubwa katika mojawapo ya mashirika ya serikali. Moyoni haachi kuwashukuru Bwana na Bi. Karimu kwa wema wao.

31. Watu hawakufikiria Faraja angepata kazi nzuri kwa kuwa
- wazazi wake hawakupata elimu ya marika zao
 - wazazi wake walikuwa maskini
 - wazazi wake hawakupata kazi yoyote kama wengine
 - wazazi wake walikuwa na watoto wengi.
32. Mambo yanayoonyesha matatizo ya akina Faraja ni
- kutopata chakula na shida ya karo
 - shida ya karo na kutopata chakula bora
 - kutopata chakula bora na ukosefu wa mavazi
 - ukosefu wa mavazi na wazazi kuwa na pato duni.
33. Wanafunzi walimpenda Faraja kwa sababu
- hakuwalaumu walipomsema kisirisiri
 - aliwasaidia ndugu zake na wazazi
 - alikuwa karimu na mnyamavu
 - alikuwa karimu na mnyenyekevu
34. Kitendo kisichoonyesha ukweli wa methali Chanda chema huvikwa pete ni
- Faraja kuwa mwanafunzi bora katika mtihani
 - Faraja kulipiwa karo na Bwana na Bi Karimu
 - Wazazi kusaidiwa na Faraja
 - Faraja kufanya bidii kazini
35. Wazazi wa Tegemeo waliimsaidia Faraja kwa kuwa
- walijua umuhimu wa kusaidia
 - walijua umuhimu wa urafiki
 - walijua umuhimu wa kuwaachimisha vijana
 - walijua umuhimu wa wema wa vijana.
36. Chagua jawabu lililo sahihi zaidi: Faraja alijitahidi zaidi masomoni ili
- kuwashukuru wazazi kwa kuwasaidia nduguze
 - kuwashukuru wafadhili kwa kumsaidia
 - kuwashukuru wazazi na wafadhili
 - kuwashukuru wafadhili na kuwasaidia wazazi
37. Kulingana na kifungu matendo yanayoonyesha kushughulikiwa kwa watoto ni
- kutowafukuza shule na kujitahidi kuwasomesha
 - kujitahidi kuwasomesha na kuwalipia karo
 - kuwalipia karo na kuwasaidia katika masomo
 - kuwasaidia katika masomo na kuwapa lishe bora.
38. akaanza kuona kwamba kamba yake ya matumaini inatishia kukatika inamaanisha
- amelikosa alilotumainia
 - alilotegemea huenda asilipate
 - alilotarajia halipatikani kabisa
 - aliloazimia halitakuja
39. Kulingana na taarifa hii, maana ya visu butu ni
- wanafunzi wasiofanya vyema masomoni
 - visu visivyokata
 - wanafunzi wasiotia bidii masomoni
 - visu visivyopata makali.
40. Kichwa kinachofaa zaidi kwa taarifa hii ni
- Faraja hupata shida.
 - Ni muhimu kusaidia
 - Tusikate tamaa
 - Umaskini humiza

Soma kifungu hiki kisha ujibu maswali 41-50.

Hivi majuzi palizuka patashika katika vituo viwili vya polisi. Watoto wanaojulikana kama chokora waliwaonyesha polisi kisanga. Walipanga njama za kutapakaza vinyesi katika vituo hivyo vya polisi.

Kisanga hiki kilichukuliwa na wengi kama ujinga, kichekesho na uchafu. Hata hivyo, tendo hilo likipigwa darubini linaweza kuzua mambo mengi ambayo yanapaswa kumulikwa. Hebu tujiulize kwanza: Ni nani aliye na akili timamu ambaye angeenda haja kubwa, kisha achukue kinyesi hicho na kukishika na kukitumia apendavyo bila kuhisi kinyaa? Bila shaka jibu la swali hili unalijua fika.

Kisanga kama hicho huwa na chanzo chenye kina kirefu ambacho kisipochunguzwa kwa undani kinaweza hata kuangamiza nchi. Ajabu ni kuwa jamii yetu imejaa mapuuzwa kuhusu maswala ya watoto. Watoto wanachukuliwa kuwa hawana uwezo wa kujiamulia, kwa hivyo hawashirikishwi katika maswala mengi yanayohusu maisha yao. Kutokana na hali hii jamii imeshindwa kutambua shida za watoto hawa. Watoto wanapooona kuwa wanapuuzwa huamua kuchukua hatua mbalimbali kuishinikiza jamii kuwashughulikia. Kisanga kilichotokea katika vituo vya polisi ni njia mojawapo tu ya kuonyesha uchungu mkubwa walionao watoto hawa. Jambo la kusikitisha ni kwamba wengi wetu hatujatafakari na kuvivumbua vilio vya watoto hawa. Badala yake, tunawachukua kama punguani, wachafu, wezi... Wengi wapitapo karibu nao hufunga pua zao na kuchepukia mbali wakiwaambaa kama wagonjwa wa ukoma. Ni binadamu wachache sana ambao huthubutu kuwakaribia na kuwapa msaada. Hakuna wengi wanaosutwa na nafsi zao na kujishughulisha kusugua bongo na kujuliza kwa nini watoto hawa wakageuka kuwa hivyo. Ukweli ni kuwa, hawa ni binadamu wenzetu. Kila binadamu anapaswa kujaliwa maslahi yake. Watoto wana haki ya kuishi hata kama ni maskini. Wanastahili kupendwa na kutimiziwa mahitaji yao ya kimsingi.

Jamii ina jukumu la kutafuta suluhisho la kudumu kuhusiana na hali ya watoto hawa. Kuna haja ya kuwa na mipango kabambe ya kukabiliana na tatizo hili sugu. Kwanza itabidi waketishwe kitako na kuhojiwa ili chanzo cha matatizo yao kijulikane. Huenda baadhi ya matatizo yao yanayowafanya wawe mitaani ni kukosana tu na wazazi, ndugu au walimu. Wengi wao wakipata washauri watakaowapa nafasi ya kujieleza, wataweza kukubali kurejea makwao. La sivyoyakiachwa waendeleo kuzurura mitaani watakutana na 'walimu' wabaya wa kuwapotosha zaidi. Ikumbukwe kuwa baadhi ya watoto wanaotoroka kwao, wafikapo mijini hukumbana na matatizo makubwa zaidi ya yale yaliyowatoa nyumbani. Ingawa wengi wao wangependa kurudi kwao, hawafanyi hivyo kutokana na woga na aibu. Watoto hawa wakiwahiwa mapema watarudi nyumbani na kuishi vyema. Chuma kiwahi kingali moto.

Aidha, watoto wanaopelekwa kwenye vituo vya kurekebisha tabia hawafai kuachwa kukaa bure. Wataanza kujitafutia 'vibarua' na tutarudi palepale. Idara ya watoto na wahisani wengine washirikiane kuwapa makao ya kudumu na huduma kulingana na umri na vipawa. Tatizo la watoto hawa ni swala nyeti ambalo haliwezi kuachiwa polisi au mabaraza ya miji pekee. Ni tatizo la jamii husika. Ikumbukwe kuwa, watoto wanazo haki zao nyingi na zinafaa kutambulika zaidi ili tusije tukayaona ya Firauni.

41. Kisanga kinachozungumziwa hapa ni
 A. watoto kufungiwa kwa sababu ya kutapakaza kinyesi
 B. jamii yetu kupuuza shida za watoto
 C. kutapakaza kinyesi katika vituo viwili vya polisi
 D. jamii kuona kitendo cha watoto kama kichekesho.
42. Bila shaka jibu la swali hili unajua fika ina maana
 A. watu wenye akili punguani hujitapakaza uchafu.
 B. mtu mwenye akili timamu hawezi kujitapakaza uchafu.
 C. kuna wapendao kushika uchafu bila kuhisi kinyasa.
 D. hakuna punguani apendaye kushika uchafu.
43. Kulingana na kifungu, mambo makun yanayowaathiri watoto ni
 A. shida zao kutotambuliwa, kutoshauriwa, kutoshirikishwa katika maamuzi
 B. kujiamulia mambo, kupuuza, kunyanyaswa
 C. kuwaambaa, kuwazibia pua, kuyajali maslahi yao
 D. kutowasomesha, kutoyajali matakwa yao, kuwaona kama punguani
44. Vitendo vya watoto havipaswi kudharauliwa kwa kuwa
 A. ni njia ya kuondoa hasira zao
 B. ni kuonyesha kuwa wameonewa makaoni
 C. ni kuonyesha kuwa wanadharauliwa nyumbani
 D. ni njia ya kutaka kuelezea matatizo yao
45. Kulingana na kifungu hiki, ni sentensi ipi ambayo si sahihi?
 A. Wachache hujisuta nafsi na kutafuta chanzo cha shida za watoto
 B. Wachache huwafungia pua na kuchepuka
 C. Kuzurura mitaani kutasababisha watoto kupotoshana
 D. Watoto wakiwa pamoja wanaweza kufanya makubwa.
46. Kwa mujibu wa taarifa hii, suluhisho la tatizo la watoto wa mitaani ni
 A. kusaidiwa ili waweze kujirekebisha
 B. kupewa kila wakitakacho
 C. kupewa makao na kusomesywa
 D. kusaidiwa kila wanapotaka msaada.

47. Maana ya tusije tukayaona ya Firauni ni
 A. mambo mengi zaidi yanaweza kuonekana
 B. mambo yaliyotarajiwa yanaweza kutokea
 C. mambo ya kusisimua yanaweza kuonekana
 D. mambo makubwa zaidi yanaweza kutokea
48. Neno kina kama lilivyotumiwa katika kifungu ni
 A. chenye shida
 B. chenye uzito
 C. cha kutisha
 D. cha muda
49. Patashika maana yake ni
 A. kupata na kushika
 B. kuaibishana
 C. kuvurugana
 D. kupakazwa uchafu
50. Anwani inayofaa zaidi kuelezea kifungu hiki ni
 A. Shida katika vituo vya polisi
 B. Utatuzi wa visanga nchini
 C. Usipoziba ufa utajenga ukuta
 D. Akumulikaye mchana usiku hukuchoma

KCPE 2005

MATHEMATICS

- Which one of the following is 50205082 in words?
 - Fifty million two hundred and fifty thousand and eighty two.
 - Fifty million twenty five thousand and eighty two.
 - Fifty million two hundred thousand five hundred and eighty two.
 - Fifty million two hundred and five thousand and eighty two.
- What is the place value of the digit 6 in the number 26490537?
 - Hundred thousands
 - Millions
 - Six hundred thousand
 - Ten thousands
- What is the number 29.34046 rounded off to the nearest thousandth?
 - 29.3
 - 29.34
 - 29.340
 - 29.341
- What is the smallest number that can be divided by 12, 18 and 27 without a remainder?
 - 108
 - 36
 - 3
 - 5832
- A shopkeeper bought 30 eggs. He then sold each egg at sh 6, making a profit of 20%. How much had he paid for the eggs?
 - sh 144
 - sh 150
 - sh 180
 - sh 216
- What is the value of $8 + 0.02 + 1.35 \times 0.47$?
 - 400.54
 - 40.54
 - 160.54
 - 405.4
- The marked price of a blouse was sh 750. Halima bought five such blouses after being given a 10% discount. How much did she pay for the five blouses?
 - sh 3 675
 - sh 675
 - sh 3 375
 - sh 3 700

- Katua bought the following items from a kiosk:

2 kg of rice for sh 152

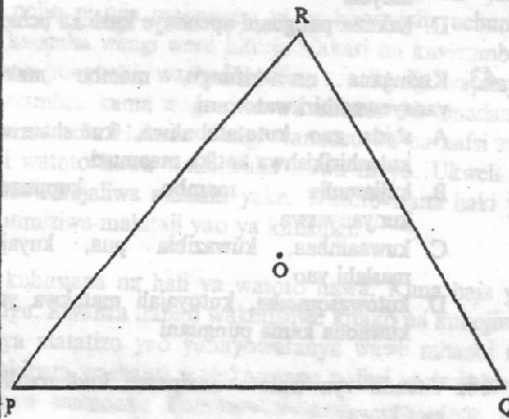
$1\frac{1}{2}$ kg of meat @ sh 160

2 loaves of bread @ sh 23

What balance did he receive if he paid for the items using a sh 1000 note?

- sh 438
- sh 562
- sh 410
- sh 665

- In the figure below, RPQ is a triangle. Point O is inside the triangle. Join RO, PO and QO.



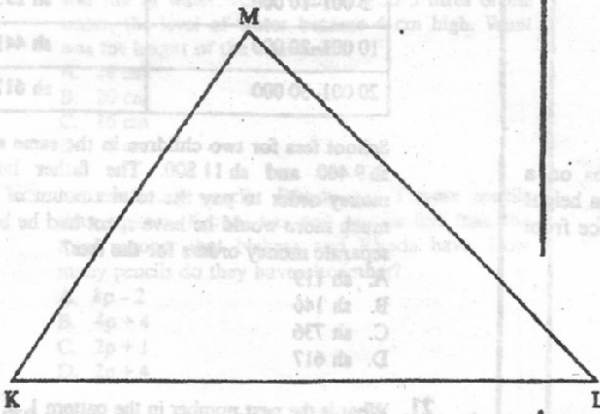
What is the size of the obtuse angle POQ?

- 54°
 - 114°
 - 120°
 - 126°
- The ages, in years, of 10 pupils in a class are: 16, 18, 15, 14, 17, 16, 14, 13, 19 and 14. What is the median age of the pupils?
 - 16.5
 - 15.6
 - 14
 - 15.5
 - Which one of the following statements is true about all quadrilaterals?
 - Opposite sides are equal.
 - Diagonals bisect at right angles.
 - Sum of interior angles is 360° .
 - Angles are right angles.

12. A container of volume 1 cubic metre is full of juice. The juice is then poured into five-litre containers. How many such containers are used?
- 2
 - 200
 - 2000
 - 200000

13. A road is represented by a length of 3.2 cm on a map. What is the actual length of the road in kilometres if the scale used is 1:50 000?
- 0.16
 - 1.6
 - 16
 - 160

14. In the triangle KLM drawn below, construct the perpendicular bisector of line KM to cut line KM at N and line KL at P.

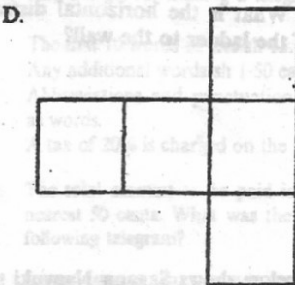
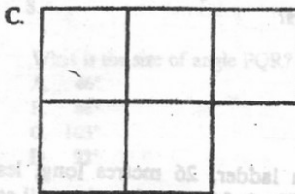
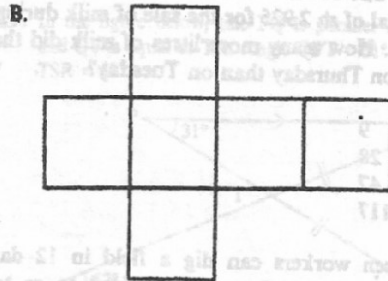
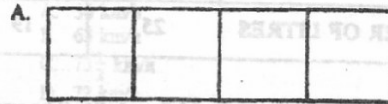


What is the size of the acute angle KPN?

- 145°
 - 90°
 - 55°
 - 35°
15. What is the value of x in $3(2x + 1) + 5(x + 4) = 61$?

- $3\frac{1}{11}$
- $5\frac{1}{11}$
- $7\frac{2}{11}$
- $81\frac{1}{11}$

16. Which one of the following is the correct net for an open cube?



17. The table below represents the sales of milk in litres by a vendor in five days. The sale for Thursday is not shown.

DAYS	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
NUMBER OF LITRES	25	19	23		22

One litre of milk was sold for sh 25. The vendor got a total of sh 2 925 for the sale of milk during the five days. How many more litres of milk did the vendor sell on Thursday than on Tuesday?

- A. 9
B. 28
C. 47
D. 117
18. Sixteen workers can dig a field in 12 days. How many more workers are required so as to do the work in 8 days?
- A. 40
B. 24
C. 8
D. 10
19. The top of a ladder, 26 metres long, leans on a vertical wall. The ladder touches the wall at a height of 10 metres. What is the horizontal distance from the bottom of the ladder to the wall?
- A. 16 m
B. 18 m
C. 24 m
D. 576 m

22. The table below shows Sagana-Nanyuki train fares for adults.

STATION	NANYUKI	NARO MORU	KIGANJO	KARATINA	SAGANA
NANYUKI	-	20	35	55	70
NARO MORU	20	-	20	35	50
KIGANJO	35	20	-	20	35
KARATINA	55	35	20	-	20
SAGANA	70	50	35	20	-

The fare for children is half that of adults. Taipei and his two children travelled from Nanyuki to Sagana. On their return journey they first paid the fare to Karatina. They later paid the fare to Nanyuki. How much more money did they spend on travel for their return journey?

- A. sh 150
B. sh 140
C. sh 15
D. sh 10

20. 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

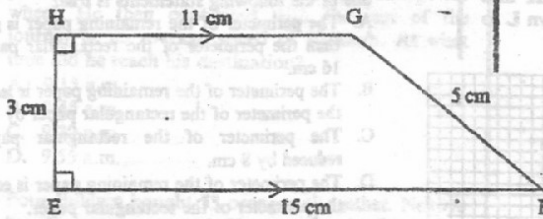
School fees for two children in the same school was sh 9 400 and sh 11 800. The father bought one money order to pay the total amount of fees. How much more would he have spent had he bought two separate money orders for the fees?

- A. sh 119
B. sh 146
C. sh 736
D. sh 617

21. What is the next number in the pattern 1, 3, 7, 15, ...?

- A. 22
B. 23
C. 25
D. 31

23. The figure below is a trapezium. Lines $HG = 11$ cm, $GF = 5$ cm, $EF = 15$ cm and $HE = 3$ cm. Line EF is parallel to HG and angle $FEH = \text{angle } EHG = 90^\circ$.



- What is the area of the figure?
- 78 cm^2
 - 39 cm^2
 - 65 cm^2
 - 75 cm^2

24. A rectangular container 45 cm long and 25 cm wide was full of water. After removing 22.5 litres of the water, the level of water became 4 cm high. What was the height of the container?

- 24 cm
- 20 cm
- 16 cm
- 6 cm

25. Nekesa has p pencils. Rhoda has 3 more pencils than Nekesa. Karani has two pencils less than the total number that Nekesa and Rhoda have. How many pencils do they have altogether?

- $8p - 2$
- $4p + 4$
- $2p + 1$
- $2p + 4$

26. Cherono spent sh 8 100 on food in May. In the month of June she spent 10% less on food than in May. How much money did she spend on food in June?

- sh 810
- sh 7 290
- sh 9 000
- sh 8 910

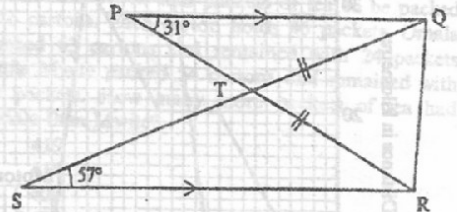
27. Amina shared money among her three children. The first got $\frac{1}{3}$ while the second got $\frac{1}{4}$ of the money. The third got $\frac{1}{2}$ of what remained. Amina was left with sh 1 500. How much money had she before it was shared?

- sh 3 000
- sh 5 700
- sh 7 200
- sh 3 600

28. A motorist travelling at an average speed of 84 km/h took 2 hours and 30 minutes to travel from town M to town N. She then took 3 hours and 20 minutes to travel back to town M. What was the average speed for the whole journey?

- 36 km/h
- 63 km/h
- $73\frac{1}{2}$ km/h
- 72 km/h

29. In the figure below, line PQ is parallel to line SR and QT is equal to TR . Angle $QPT = 31^\circ$ and angle $TSR = 57^\circ$.



What is the size of angle PQR?

- 46°
- 88°
- 103°
- 92°

30. The charges for sending a telegram were as follows:

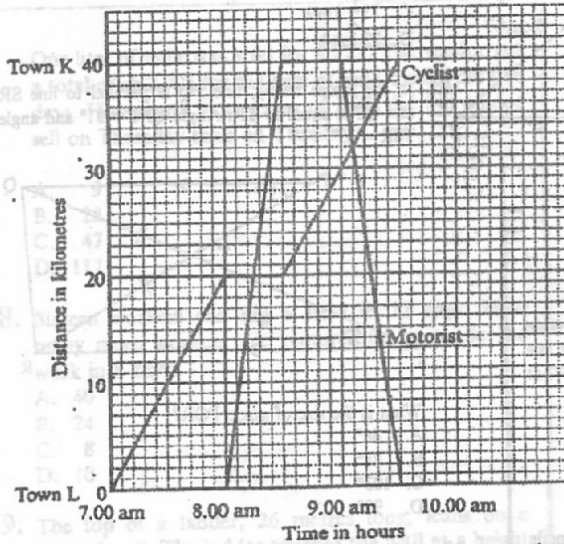
- The first 10 words or less sh 15.
- Any additional words sh 1.50 each.
- Abbreviations and punctuation marks are counted as words.
- A tax of 20% is charged on the amount.

The total amount to be paid is rounded off to the nearest 50 cents. What was the cost of sending the following telegram?

JOHN MLAMA P.O. BOX 360 NYERI GOING TO KISUMU AFTER THE EXAMINATION KOIGI

- sh 25
- sh 24
- sh 28.80
- sh 29.00

31. Below is a travel graph showing the journey of a motorist travelling from town L to town K and back, and that of a cyclist travelling from town L to town K.



How far from town L was the cyclist when he met the motorist travelling back to town L?

- A. 40 km
 B. 32 km
 C. 20 km
 D. 8 km
32. What is the value of $\frac{1}{3}(2x + 4y^2) + 5p - 8$ when $p = 6$, $x = 2p$ and $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1$?
- A. 130
 B. $63\frac{1}{3}$
 C. $43\frac{1}{3}$
 D. $36\frac{2}{3}$
33. A machine packs 250 two-kilogram packets of sugar while another packs 375 one-kilogram packets each day. How many tonnes of sugar altogether, do the two machines pack in five days?
- A. 0.875
 B. 3.125
 C. 4.375
 D. 6.25

34. A square of side 2 cm is cut from each corner of a rectangular paper measuring 8 cm by 12 cm. Which one of the following statements is true?

- A. The perimeter of the remaining paper is greater than the perimeter of the rectangular paper by 16 cm.
 B. The perimeter of the remaining paper is less than the perimeter of the rectangular paper by 16 cm.
 C. The perimeter of the rectangular paper is reduced by 8 cm.
 D. The perimeter of the remaining paper is equal to the perimeter of the rectangular paper.

35. A salesman is paid a salary of sh 1 500 per month plus a commission of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the sale of goods above sh 10 000. In one month he was paid a total of sh 1 800. How much was the sale of the goods?

- A. sh 300
 B. sh 12 000
 C. sh 22 000
 D. sh 82 000

36. In a group of 126 spectators the ratio of men to women was 3:4. What is the new ratio if 2 more men and 8 more women joined the group of spectators?

- A. 7:10
 B. 5:12
 C. 13:16
 D. 1:4

37. A clock was set on Monday at 8.30 a.m. On Tuesday, the following day, the clock showed 8.45 p.m. when the correct time was 8.30 p.m. How many minutes was the clock gaining in every 24 hours?

- A. 10 minutes
 B. $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes
 C. 15 minutes
 D. 30 minutes

38. The base of a closed cuboid measures 4 cm by 5 cm and the height is 7 cm. The base and the top parts of the cuboid are painted. What is the total surface area of the parts which are not painted?

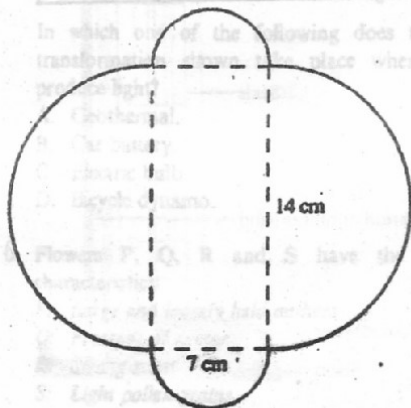
- A. 166 cm^2
 B. 126 cm^2
 C. 63 cm^2
 D. 40 cm^2

39. During an election the winning candidate got 0.425 of the votes cast while the other two candidates got 0.39 and 0.183 respectively. There were 48 spoilt votes. How many votes did the winning candidate get?

- A. 24 000
 B. 10 200
 C. 9 360
 D. 4 392

KCPE 2005

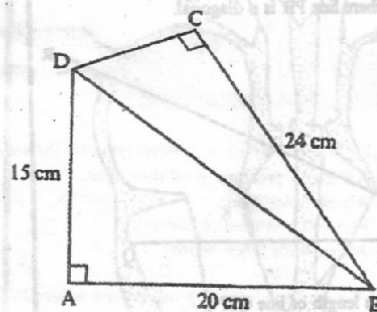
40. A motorist started on a journey of 250 km at 6.30 a.m., travelling at an average speed of 100 km/h. After travelling for 150 km, the car got a puncture and it took him 30 minutes to change the wheel. He then continued with the rest of the journey at an average speed of 80 km/h. At what time did he reach his destination?
- A. 9.15 a.m.
B. 9.45 a.m.
C. 9.30 a.m.
D. 9.55 a.m.
41. Four children bought 53 oranges altogether. Nekoye bought x oranges and Kamau bought 9 oranges more than Nekoye. Fatuma bought twice as many oranges as Nekoye. Atieno bought as many oranges as both Kamau and Fatuma bought. Which one of the following equations can be used to find the number of oranges Nekoye bought?
- A. $5x + 22 = 53$
B. $5x + 18 = 53$
C. $7x + 9 = 53$
D. $7x + 18 = 53$
42. Waihera borrowed sh 10 000 for a period of two years. She was charged compound interest at the rate of 15% per year. How much interest did she pay altogether?
- A. sh 1 500
B. sh 3 000
C. sh 3 225
D. sh 1 725
43. The figure below represents a table mat made up of a rectangle and four semi-circles. The rectangle measures 14 cm by 7 cm.



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

- A. $192\frac{1}{2} \text{ cm}^2$
B. 868 cm^2
C. $290\frac{1}{2} \text{ cm}^2$
D. $194\frac{1}{4} \text{ cm}^2$

44. The cash price of a tractor is 1.8 million shillings. Rotich bought it on hire purchase terms. The total amount he paid was 30% more than the cash price. He paid a deposit of sh 660 000 and the remainder in 24 equal monthly instalments. How much was each instalment?
- A. sh 70 000
B. sh 97 500
C. sh 47 500
D. sh 25 000
45. Omala and Mwitte had packets of tea to be packed into cartons. Each carton holds 46 packets. Omala packed 63 cartons and remained with 24 packets while Mwitte packed 54 cartons and remained with 19 packets. How many more packets of tea had Omala than Mwitte?
- A. 419
B. 414
C. 409
D. 5 425
46. The figure shown below, is formed by two right-angled triangles ABD and BCD.

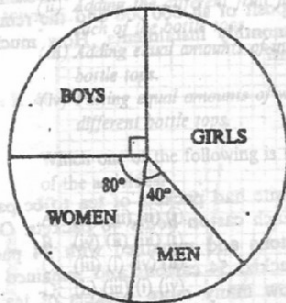


What is the area of the triangle BCD?

- A. 300 cm^2
B. 180 cm^2
C. 84 cm^2
D. 150 cm^2

11. The following are the activities which are carried out when comparing strengths of acids in fruit juices.

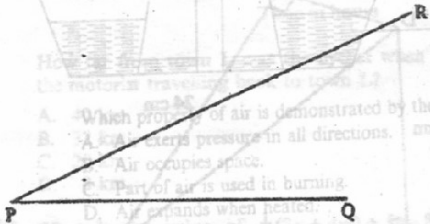
47. The population of a village is represented by the pie chart below.



If there were 300 girls, how many more boys than men were there?

- A. 80
- B. 100
- C. 180
- D. 50

48. Complete the construction of a parallelogram PQRS, where line PR is a diagonal.



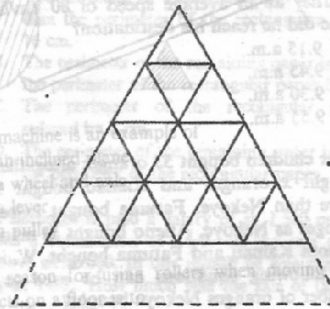
What is the length of line QS?

- A. 6.7 cm
- B. 7.0 cm
- C. 3.8 cm
- D. 9.1 cm

49. Which is the correct order of writing the fractions $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{7}{9}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, and $\frac{1}{11}$ from the largest to the smallest?

- A. $\frac{7}{9}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{1}{11}$
- B. $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{7}{9}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{1}{11}$
- C. $\frac{7}{9}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{1}{11}$
- D. $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{7}{9}$, $\frac{1}{11}$

50.



Which one of the shapes below would fit in the dotted space in the pattern above?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

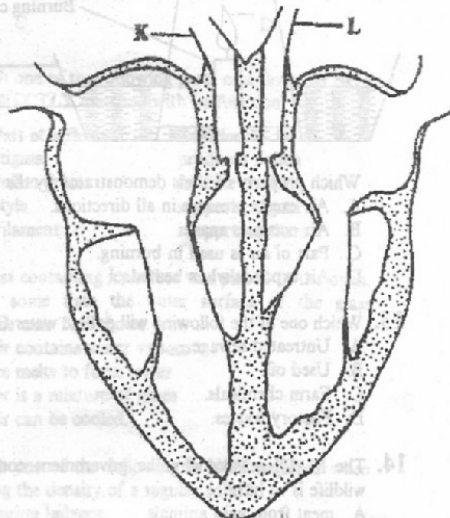


The mistake made during the construction was

- A. closing the mouth of the bottle as soon as it was
- B. using little amount of coloured water
- C. holding the container with coloured water open

KCPE 2005

SCIENCE

- Which one of the following sources of energy is renewable?
 - Kerosene.
 - Biogas from cowdung.
 - Coal.
 - Cooking gas from crude oil.
- Which one of the following is the MAIN reason why the inside of a solar drier is painted black?
 - To prevent rusting.
 - To make it last longer.
 - To make it absorb heat.
 - To decorate it.
- The image formed in a pinhole camera is
 - upright and smaller than the object
 - upside down and formed on the screen
 - upside down and same size as the object
 - upright and formed on the screen.
- In a box guitar high sound can be produced without changing the tension of the strings by
 - plucking the strings hard
 - increasing the lengths of the strings
 - using thinner strings
 - increasing the size of the box.
- Below is an energy transformation:
 $Chemical \rightarrow electrical \rightarrow heat \rightarrow light$
 In which one of the following does the energy transformation shown take place when used to produce light?
 - Geothermal.
 - Car battery.
 - Electric bulb.
 - Bicycle dynamo.
- Flowers P, Q, R and S have the following characteristics:
P: Large and loosely held anthers
Q: Presence of nectar
R: Strong scent
S: Light pollen grains.
 Which two flowers are wind pollinated?
 - P and S.
 - Q and R.
 - P and R.
 - Q and S.
- A fish is able to move EASILY in water because it
 - has fins
 - has hard scales
 - is streamlined
 - has gills.
- Which one of the following plants stores food in the stem?
 - Carrot.
 - Irish potato.
 - Sweet potato.
 - Onion.
- A food chain in a grassland is shown below.
 $Grass \rightarrow Grasshoppers \rightarrow Frogs \rightarrow Snakes \rightarrow Secretary birds$
 Which one of the following would most likely happen immediately all snakes are killed?
 - Frogs would decrease in number.
 - Grasshoppers would increase in number.
 - The amount of grass would increase.
 - Secretary birds would decrease in number.
- The diagram below represents a section of a heart of a mammal.
 
 Which one of the following statements is TRUE?
 - K carries blood into the heart whereas L takes it out.
 - K has a thin wall whereas L has a thick wall.
 - K carries deoxygenated blood whereas L carries oxygenated blood.
 - K has valves whereas L has no valves.

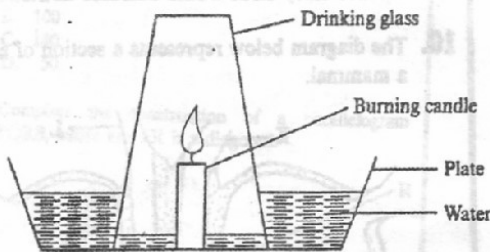
11. The following are the activities which are carried out when comparing strengths of acids in fruit juices.

- (i) Counting the number of drops of each fruit juice required to change the colour.
- (ii) Adding the different fruit juices drop by drop in each of the bottle tops.
- (iii) Adding equal amounts of indicator in each of the bottle tops.
- (iv) Putting equal amounts of wood ash solution into different bottle tops.

Which one of the following is the CORRECT order of the activities?

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

12. The diagram below represents a set up that can be used to demonstrate a certain property of air.



Which property of air is demonstrated by the set up?

- A. Air exerts pressure in all directions.
 - B. Air occupies space.
 - C. Part of air is used in burning.
 - D. Air expands when heated.
13. Which one of the following will pollute water ONLY?
- A. Untreated sewage.
 - B. Used oil.
 - C. Farm chemicals.
 - D. Factory wastes.
14. The MAIN reason why the government conserves wildlife is to have
- A. meat from wild animals
 - B. plant and animal products
 - C. a balance of nature
 - D. animals for export.

15. When an object is thrown up in the air it falls because it

- A. is pulled by the earth
- B. exerts pressure
- C. is resisted by air
- D. is as heavy as air.

16. The diagram below represents a simple machine in use.



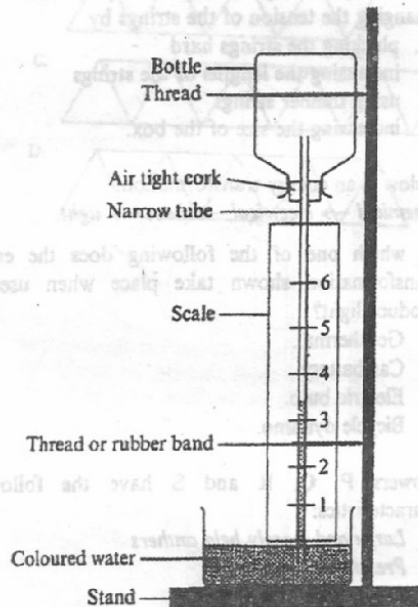
The machine is an example of

- A. an inclined plane
- B. a wheel and axle
- C. a lever
- D. a pulley

17. The reason for using rollers when moving heavy objects on a floor is to

- A. make objects lighter
- B. avoid damaging the floor
- C. increase speed of moving objects
- D. reduce force that opposes movement.

18. The diagram below represents a weather instrument constructed by a group of pupils who made a mistake while constructing it.



The mistake made during the construction was

- A. closing the mouth of the bottle
- B. using little amount of coloured water
- C. having the container with coloured water open
- D. having the scale reading from the bottom.

19. Which of the following planets are in the second, fifth and eighth positions respectively from the Sun?
- Uranus, Jupiter, Venus.
 - Mars, Saturn, Neptune.
 - Venus, Jupiter, Neptune.
 - Earth, Saturn, Uranus.

20. The function of plasma is to
- fight germs
 - combine with oxygen
 - help in clotting of blood
 - transport food.

21. Which pair of characteristics is common to lizard, toad, hawk and platypus?
- Lay eggs, breathe by lungs.
 - Body temperature varies, breathe by lung.
 - Have scales, lay eggs.
 - Body temperature varies, have scales.

22. The table below shows characteristics of four different fruits U, V, W and X.

Fruit	Characteristics
U	Small and hairy
V	Long with lines of weakness
W	Brightly coloured with hard seed coat
X	Hollow and fibrous

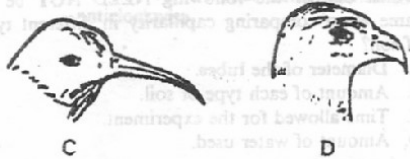
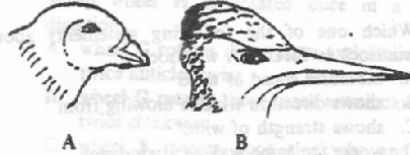
Which one of the fruits is likely to be dispersed by exploding?

- U.
- V.
- W.
- X.

23. The diagram below represents a foot of a certain bird.



Which one of the following diagrams of beaks belongs to the same bird?



24. Which one of the following parts of a flower is NOT CORRECTLY matched with its function?

Part of a flower	Function
A. Stigma	produces pollen
B. Pollen grains	fertilize ovules
C. Style	supports stigma
D. Filament	supports anthers

25. A glass containing ice cubes was placed in the open. After some time the outer surface of the glass became wet. This shows that
- air contains water vapour
 - ice melts to form water
 - air is a mixture of gases
 - air can be cooled.

26. Which one of the following is NOT required when finding the density of a regular solid?
- Spring balance.
 - Ruler.
 - Overflow can.
 - String.

27. Which one of the following statements about water is TRUE?
- Water mixes with all liquids
 - Water has definite size
 - Water has definite shape
 - Water is a good conductor of heat.

28. The BEST way of handling tin cans after using the contents is by
- burying them deep in the soil
 - smelting and moulding them into other products
 - throwing them in the pit latrine
 - throwing them in the river.
29. Which one of the following pairs of levers has the position of load, fulcrum and effort as a forearm?
- Fishing rod and pliers.
 - Spade and tongs.
 - Bottle top opener and nutcracker.
 - Scissors and claw hammer.
30. Which one of the following statements about a windsock is TRUE? A windsock
- measures speed of wind
 - shows direction wind is blowing from
 - shows strength of wind
 - works the same way as a windvane.
31. Which one of the following NEED NOT be the same when comparing capillarity in different types of soil?
- Diameter of the tubes.
 - Amount of each type of soil.
 - Time allowed for the experiment.
 - Amount of water used.
32. Which one of the following characteristics of sandy soil DOES NOT explain why water drains through it easily?
- Rough texture.
 - Large particles.
 - Large air spaces.
 - Shiny particles.
33. Which one of the following drugs has similar effects to *miraa* (khat) when abused?
- Heroin.
 - Tobacco.
 - Mandrax.
 - Excessive alcohol.
34. Which one of the following correctly shows the path taken by urine from the kidneys?
- Ureter → urethra → bladder.
 - Urethra → ureter → bladder.
 - Ureter → bladder → urethra.
 - Urethra → bladder → ureter.
35. Which one of the following groups consists of only plants with fibrous roots?
- Cowpeas, maize, wheat.
 - Rice, millet, maize.
 - Carrot, millet, wheat.
 - Cowpeas, rice, carrot.
36. The component of air used in making plant food is
- 0.03%
 - 0.97%
 - 21%
 - 78%.
37. Which one of the following lists consists of only drugs of abuse that are prohibited in Kenya?
- Khat, tobacco, cocaine.
 - Cocaine, heroin, mandrax.
 - Bhang, beer, tobacco.
 - Cobblers' glue, khat, beer.
38. Which two of the following processes involve loss of heat to the surroundings?
- Melting and freezing.
 - Evaporation and condensation.
 - Freezing and condensation.
 - Melting and evaporation.
39. The leaf of a cactus plant
- reduces water loss
 - makes plant food
 - stores water
 - allows gaseous exchange.
40. Which one of the following DOES NOT affect floating and sinking of an object?
- Size.
 - Shape.
 - Density.
 - Weight.
41. Which one of the following soil components is LEAST affected when soil in a container is heated?
- Air.
 - Water.
 - Organic matter.
 - Mineral salts.
42. Which one of the following insects DOES NOT undergo the stages of egg, larva, pupa and adult?
- Wasp.
 - Locust.
 - Beet.
 - Moth.
43. Which one of the following substances will form a salt and water only when mixed with an acid?
- Ash solution.
 - Chalk powder.
 - Clover juice.
 - Magadi soda.
44. Which one of the following pairs of substances will give the same colour when mixed with flower extract?
- Lemon juice and lime solution.
 - Aspirin solution and acetal solution.
 - Lemon solution and aspirin solution.
 - Lime solution and acetal solution.

45. Sifting, picking and sieving are some methods of separating mixtures. Which one of the following mixtures can be separated by all the three methods?
- Maize and beans.
 - Sand and rice.
 - Maize flour and small pieces of iron.
 - Sugar and tiny pieces of glass.

46. Which one of the following is NOT a reason why drugs should be stored in their properly-labelled container? To avoid
- contamination
 - getting expired
 - getting spoiled
 - wrong usage.

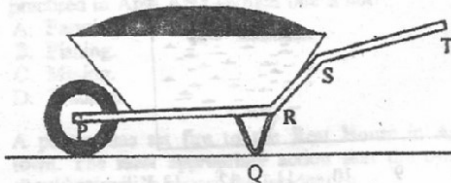
47. Which one of the following materials is magnetic?
- Aluminium plate.
 - Steel razor blade.
 - Silver coin.
 - Copper ring.

48. The following are steps followed by pupils' when making a certain tool.
- Flattening one end of a nail.
 - Fixing the flattened end into a piece of wood.
 - Cutting off the head of the nail.
 - Flattening and sharpening the exposed nail.

The tool is a

- hammer
- chisel
- drill
- saw

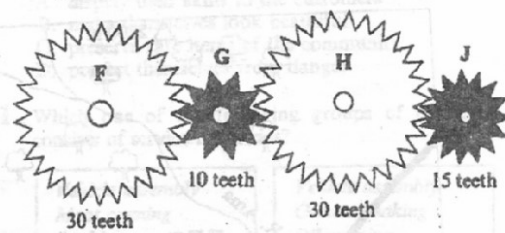
49. The diagram below represents a loaded wheelbarrow.



The effort needed to push the wheelbarrow can be reduced by increasing the length of the part between

- P and R
- Q and R
- R and S
- S and T.

50. The diagram below represents an arrangement of gear wheels.

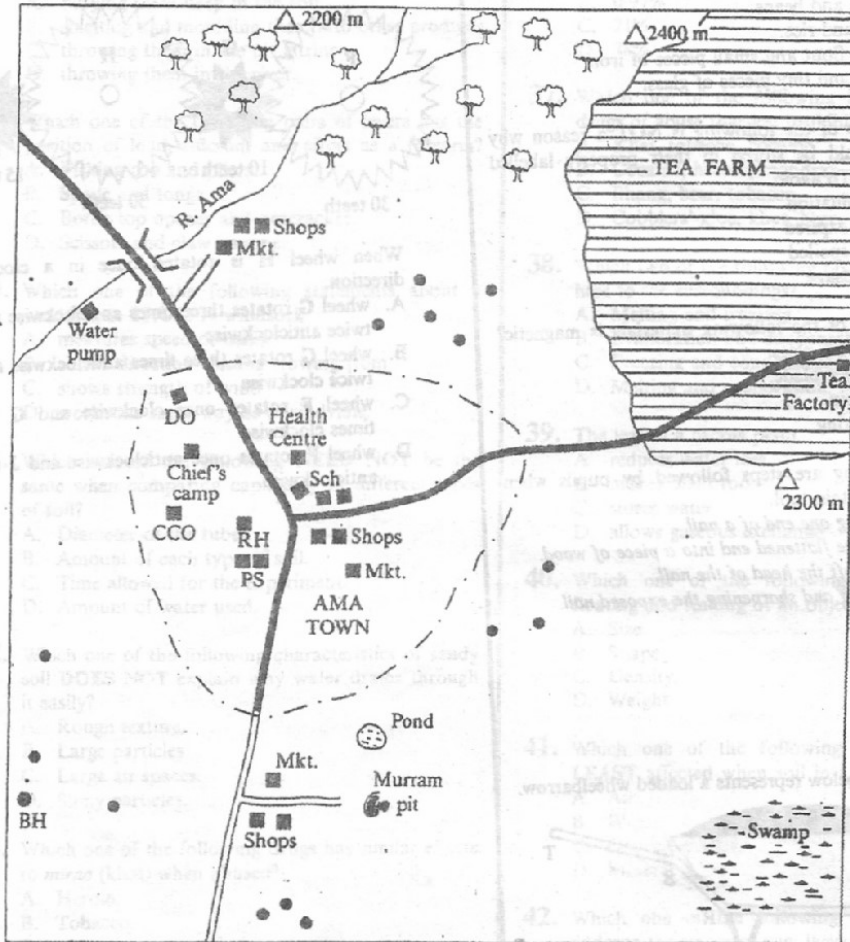


When wheel H is rotated once in a clockwise direction,

- wheel G rotates three times anticlockwise and J twice anticlockwise
- wheel G rotates three times anticlockwise and J twice clockwise
- wheel F rotates once clockwise and G three times clockwise
- wheel F rotates once anticlockwise and J twice anticlockwise.

KCPE 2005

AMA AREA



SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 Kilometre

KEY

- ■ Permanent buildings
- - - Town boundary
- Tarmac road
- Murrum road
-) (River and Bridge
- ▨ Tea plantation
- 🌳 Forest
- △ Hill
- Houses
- Sch School

- PS Police station
- DO District Officer
- Mkt Market
- RH Rest House
- CCO County Council Offices
- BH Bore Hole

Study the map of Ama Area and answer questions 1 to 7.

- The general direction of the murrum pit from the Chief's Camp is
 - North-East.
 - North-West.
 - South-East.
 - South-West.
- The length of the tarmac road from the junction at Ama town to the tea factory is approximately
 - 7.5 km
 - 8.5 km
 - 10.5 km
 - 11.5 km.
- Which one of the following factors makes the North-Eastern part of Ama Area suitable for tea growing?
 - High altitude.
 - Nearness to Ama town.
 - Presence of forests.
 - Presence of roads.
- Which one of the following Local Authorities administers Ama Area?
 - Municipal Council.
 - County Council.
 - Town Council.
 - Urban Council.
- The main source of water for the residents of Ama town is
 - the swamp
 - the borehole
 - the pond
 - the river.
- Three of the following are economic activities practised in Ama Area. Which one is not?
 - Farming.
 - Fishing.
 - Mining.
 - Trading.
- A person has set fire to the Rest House in Ama town. The most appropriate action that the owner should take is to report the incident to
 - the District Officer
 - the Chief's Camp
 - the health centre
 - the police station.
- Which one of the following groups represents a single parent family?
 - Father, daughter, son.
 - Father, mother, son.
 - Father, nephew, daughter.
 - Father, daughter, niece.
- Which one of the following is the main reason why the Somali migrated into Kenya during the pre-colonial period?
 - For adventure.
 - To look for pasture for their animals.
 - To escape from external attacks.
 - To avoid family quarrels.

- Traditional healers wore special charms in order to
 - display their skills to the customers
 - make themselves look beautiful
 - preserve rare items of the community
 - protect themselves from danger.

- Which one of the following groups of industries consists of service industries?

Vehicle assembly
Meat canning
Banking

A.

Vehicle assembly
Cement making
Oil refining

B.

Meat canning
Sugar refining
Flour milling

C.

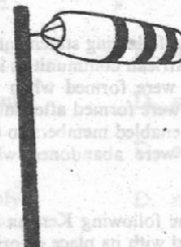
Banking
Watch repair
Insurance

D.

- Which one of the following occasions brought people of different ages together in most African communities during the pre-colonial period?
 - Burial ceremonies.
 - Cleansing ceremonies.
 - Marriage ceremonies.
 - Oathing ceremonies.

- The main problem that has contributed to the decline in coffee production in Kenya is
 - low payments to farmers
 - lack of domestic market
 - competition from other coffee growing countries
 - scarcity of land for growing the crop.

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



Which one of the following elements of weather is measured using the instrument shown in the diagram?

- Air pressure.
- Temperature.
- Wind direction.
- Rainfall.

- Which one of the following was a result of the settlement of the Bantu in the area around Mount Kenya during the pre-colonial period?
 - Formation of Kingdoms in the area.
 - Displacement of the Dorobo from the area.
 - Introduction of cash crop farming in the area.
 - Outbreak of diseases in the area.

16. The government encourages the development of *Jua Kali* industries in Kenya mainly to
- make cheap goods from local raw materials
 - promote trade with other countries
 - enable people to acquire different skills
 - provide an opportunity for people to become self-employed.
17. In which one of the following areas in Kenya are mangrove forests found?
- At the foot of mountains.
 - In the coastal lowlands.
 - In the Lake Victoria basin.
 - On the floor of the rift valley.

The table below represents rainfall and temperature figures for a station in Africa. Use it to answer question 18.

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp in °C	28	28	28	27	27	26	26	27	27	27	27	28
Rainfall in-mm	41	69	150	201	206	114	66	84	193	226	150	40

18. Which one of the following statements correctly describes the climate of the station?
- The station is hot and wet throughout the year.
 - The station has one wet season and one dry season.
 - The station is cold throughout the year.
 - The station receives most of the rain at the beginning of the year.
19. Which one of the following activities of the European colonial rulers had a good effect on Africans?
- Marking of boundaries between colonies.
 - Creation of reserves for the Africans.
 - Imposing taxes on Africans.
 - Introduction of western education in the colonies.
20. Which one of the following statements is true of age-groups among African communities in Kenya?
- Age-groups were formed when there was war.
 - Age-groups were formed after initiations.
 - Age-groups enabled members to own land.
 - Age-groups were abandoned when Europeans came.

21. Which one of the following Kenyan communities is correctly matched with its place of origin?

Community	Place of origin
A. Luo	Southern Sudan.
B. Marakwet	Ethiopian Highlands.
C. Rendile	Taita Hills.
D. Wadawida	Mount Elgon.

22. Who among the following traditional African leaders fought against the establishment of British Colonial rule in Kenya?

A. Masaku of the Akamba.
B. Lenana of the Maasai.
C. Mumia of the Abawanga.
D. Samcei of the Nandi.

23. Which one of the following countries in Africa was colonised by the French?

- Angola.
- Chad.
- Tanganyika.
- Gambia.

24. Below are factors that influenced the origin of a town in Kenya.

- Availability of clean water
- Central position along the Uganda railway
- Existence of flat land

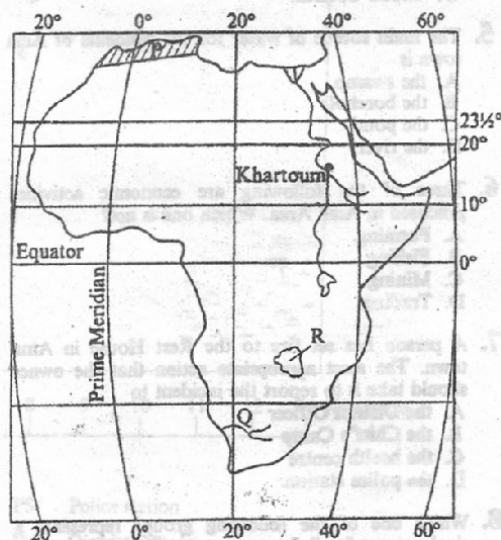
The town whose origin was influenced by the factors listed above is

- Nairobi
- Kisumu
- Eldoret
- Thika.

25. The Almoravids attacked the Kingdom of Old Ghana in order to

- become the rulers of the Kingdom
- obtain land for settlement
- control the Trans-Saharan trade
- assist the Europeans to colonise the area.

Use the map of Africa below to answer questions 26 to 29.



26. The position of Khartoum is
- latitude 16°N and longitude 33°E
 - latitude 16°N and longitude 33°W
 - latitude 10°N and longitude 33°E
 - latitude 20°N and longitude 33°W.
27. Which one of the following types of climate is experienced in the area marked P?
- Desert climate.
 - Tropical climate.
 - Equatorial climate.
 - Mediterranean climate.

28. The river marked Q is
 A. Cunene
 B. Orange
 C. Limpopo
 D. Zambezi.
29. The traditional kingdom that existed in the area marked R was founded by
 A. the Khoi-san
 B. the Soninke
 C. the Nyamwezi
 D. the Shona.
30. The best way of reducing road accidents in Kenya is by
 A. building more roads to lessen traffic congestion
 B. educating people continuously on how to use roads
 C. punishing those who break traffic rules
 D. putting up more road signs.
31. The African Communities that resisted European colonisation were defeated mainly because
 A. the Europeans had superior weapons
 B. some Africans assisted the Europeans
 C. African leaders were cheated by the Europeans
 D. African warriors were poorly trained.
32. The horticultural crops that are grown in Kenya mainly for export are
 A. bananas and oranges
 B. flowers and French beans
 C. mangoes and avocados
 D. onions and pineapples.
33. Which one of the following was a function of the Kabaka of Buganda during the pre-colonial period?
 A. Controlling trade in the Kingdom.
 B. Making the budget for the Kingdom.
 C. Distributing land for farming.
 D. Organising people for communal work.
34. Which one of the following is a reason why the Maasai collaborated with the British during the establishment of colonial rule?
 A. They wanted to strengthen their trade links with the British.
 B. They wanted to get employment in the settler farms.
 C. They wanted the support of the British against their enemies.
 D. They wanted to get modern education.
35. Which one of the following statements is true about the population of both Kenya and India?
 A. It is mainly made up of old people.
 B. The rate of population increase is low.
 C. Most people live in towns.
 D. It is mainly made up of young people.
36. The cheapest method of preserving fish is by
 A. freezing
 B. salting
 C. sun drying
 D. deep frying.
37. Which one of the following was a way of treating the sick in the traditional African societies?
 A. Drinking porridge.
 B. Eating meat.
 C. Performing physical exercises.
 D. Using herbs.
38. Which one of the following statements is true about farming in Kenya during the pre-colonial period?
 A. Fertilizer was used in the growing of crops.
 B. Most crops were grown for sale.
 C. Communities practised shifting cultivation.
 D. Most communities grew crops through irrigation.
39. Which one of the following would be the best way of controlling rural-urban migration in Kenya?
 A. Encouraging setting up of industries in the rural areas.
 B. Advising the unemployed people to stay in the rural areas.
 C. Providing free food to people in the rural areas.
 D. Providing free primary education in the rural areas.
40. The highland areas of Kenya have high population density because
 A. there is enough pasture for livestock
 B. there is enough space for settlement
 C. the climate is warm
 D. the soils are fertile.
41. Which one of the following was an effect of the Second World War on African Nationalism in Kenya?
 A. It made the Africans stop working in the European farms.
 B. It increased the Africans' desire for independence.
 C. It led to the Africans being nominated to the Legislative Council.
 D. It reduced the Africans' dislike for the Europeans.
42. Which one of the following statements is true about trees in the planted forests in Kenya?
 A. The trees have thorns.
 B. Most of the trees have climbers.
 C. Most of the trees mature fast.
 D. The trees are of different types.
43. The United Nations Organisation was formed in 1945 mainly to
 A. promote democracy in the world
 B. promote economic cooperation among nations
 C. promote Human Rights in all the countries
 D. promote peace in the world.
44. The political party which led Ghana to independence in 1957 was
 A. the National Liberation Movement (NLM)
 B. the Convention Peoples' Party (CPP)
 C. the Northern Peoples' Party (NPP)
 D. the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC).

45. Below are statements about the achievement of an African head of state.
- He introduced collective farming in his country.*
 - He participated in the formation of the OAU.*
 - He introduced free education up to University in his country.*

The head of state described above is

- Jomo Kenyatta
 - Haile Sellasie
 - Julius Nyerere
 - Kwame Nkrumah.
46. Three of the following statements are true about the Commonwealth. Which one is not?
- It promotes uniform education systems in member states.
 - Most of its members are former British colonies.
 - It has its headquarters in London.
 - It is headed by the Queen of England.
47. The main benefit of tourism to Kenya is that it
- encourages the development of industries in the country
 - earns the country foreign exchange
 - encourages conservation of the environment
 - provides employment opportunities.
48. Which one of the following is a reason why maize is widely grown in Kenya and Tanzania?
- It is cheap to produce.
 - It is exported to earn foreign exchange.
 - It is grown to feed animals.
 - It is the staple food for the people.
49. Which one of the following is a benefit of agricultural cooperative societies to the members in Kenya?
- Providing labour in the farms.
 - Licensing farmers to start businesses.
 - Marketing the farm produce.
 - Settling the farmers who are landless.
50. Below are statements about a mineral in Kenya.
- It is white in appearance.*
 - It is mined on the floor of the rift valley.*
 - It is used as a water filter.*
- The mineral described above is
- diatomite
 - fluorspar
 - limestone
 - soda ash
51. In Kenya, 12th December 1964 is remembered as the day when the country became
- a member of the United Nations
 - a member of the East African Community
 - a one-party state
 - a Republic.

52. Which one of the following African countries is correctly matched with its first president?

Country	President
A. Zimbabwe	— Robert Mugabe.
B. Tanzania	— Benjamin Mkapa.
C. Mozambique	— Joaquim Chissano.
D. Somalia	— Mohamed Abdullahi Yusuf.

53. In Kenya, laws are made by

- the High Court
- the Judicial Service Commission
- the National Assembly
- the Public Service Commission.

54. One parliamentary duty of the president of Kenya is to

- appoint the Speaker of the National Assembly
- open parliamentary sessions
- chair parliamentary meetings
- swear in the members of parliament.

55. Which one of the following countries is a member of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)?

- Chad.
- Ethiopia.
- Libya.
- Nigeria.

56. Policemen on patrol rescue suspected thieves from mob justice in order to

- get evidence of the crime from them
- help them to escape
- punish them for the crime
- take them to prison.

57. The main source of revenue for the Government of Kenya is

- fines
- grants
- loans
- taxes.

58. Three of the following are national philosophies in Kenya. Which one is not?

- African Socialism
- Harambee
- Pan Africanism
- Nyayoism.

59. Nomination of members of parliament in Kenya is done by

- the Attorney-General
- the constituency development committees
- the Electoral Commission
- the political parties.

60. Which one of the following courts in Kenya is the lowest?

- Chief Magistrate's Court
- District Magistrate's Court
- Principal Magistrate's Court
- Resident Magistrate's Court

PART II RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

SECTION A: CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Adam and Eve are the greatest in God's creation because they
- were the last to be created
 - named the animals
 - were made in His likeness
 - took care of the garden of Eden.
62. Who among the following people was commanded by God to build an ark?
- Noah.
 - Laban.
 - Isaac.
 - Joshua.
63. Which one of the following promises was made by God to Abraham during his call? He was promised that he would
- become a priest
 - be blessed
 - rule forever
 - have a strong kingdom.
64. God said "I am who I am" (Exodus 3:14). These words were spoken to Moses when he was
- crossing the Red Sea
 - given the Ten Commandments
 - looking after his father-in-law's sheep
 - performing miracles in Egypt.
65. The main lesson the Israelites learnt about God when He gave them manna during the Exodus is that He is
- everlasting
 - humble
 - holy
 - caring.
66. Moses poured blood on the Israelites during the Covenant at Mount Sinai because he wanted them to
- be loyal to God
 - defeat their enemies
 - go to Canaan
 - forget about Egypt.
67. Who among the following people was a judge in Israel?
- Ruth.
 - Hannah.
 - Deborah.
 - Zipporah.
68. Who among the following kings of Israel was a musician?
- Saul.
 - David.
 - Ahaz.
 - Jeroboam.
69. The prophet who showed faith in God at Mount Carmel is
- Hosea
 - Elisha
 - Amos
 - Elijah.
70. Which one of the following reasons best explains why angel Gabriel announced that Mary's son was to be holy? He was to
- be great
 - rule forever
 - be conceived by the Holy Spirit
 - be born in Bethlehem.
71. King Herod wanted to know the place baby Jesus was born in order to go and
- kill him
 - worship him
 - offer him gifts
 - meet his parents.
72. Which one of the following statements is a teaching of Jesus from the sermon on the Mount?
- Let the children come to me.
 - Love your enemies and pray for them.
 - You must be born of water and spirit.
 - Sell your property and have riches in heaven.
73. The Pharisees and the Scribes condemned Jesus for healing on the Sabbath because they thought that
- he was breaking the law
 - he was the son of a carpenter
 - the sick were sinners
 - he was seeking popularity.
74. Which one of the following parables of Jesus teaches about prayer? The parable of the
- prodigal son
 - great banquet
 - mustard seed
 - friend at midnight.
75. After Jesus healed the ten lepers, the one who went back to thank him was a
- Jew
 - Cananite
 - Samaritan
 - Syrian.
76. Jesus asked his disciples to pray at the Mount of Olives because he wanted them to
- stay awake
 - avoid falling into temptations
 - save him from his enemies
 - go with him to Pilate.
77. Who among the following people prepared the body of Jesus for burial?
- Joseph of Arimathea.
 - Symon of Cyrene.
 - Cleopas.
 - Andrew.

78. "Unless I see the scars of the nails in his hands, and put my finger on those scars and my hand in his side, I will not believe." (John 20:25) When did Thomas speak these words?
 A. When Jesus was on the cross.
 B. During the miraculous catch of fish.
 C. During the journey to Emmaus.
 D. When the disciples told him they had seen the risen Lord.
79. Paul the apostle advises Christians to obey those in authority because
 A. they are powerful
 B. their rule is perfect
 C. they are chosen by God
 D. they are well to do.
80. Which one of the following beliefs about God is found in both Christianity and traditional African religion?
 A. God lives in mountains.
 B. God is all powerful.
 C. God speaks through ancestors.
 D. God has a son.
81. Which one of the following acts was performed by Priests during worship in traditional African communities?
 A. Making sacrifices.
 B. Baptising people.
 C. Confirming people.
 D. Giving Holy Communion.
82. In traditional African communities, initiation ceremonies were held to show that the
 A. community enjoyed leisure
 B. community was wealthy
 C. New Year had begun
 D. young had become adults.
83. The living dead in traditional African communities were mainly remembered through
 A. holding dancing ceremonies
 B. composing songs for them
 C. pouring libation
 D. lighting fire.
84. Which one of the following rituals was performed when a baby was born in traditional African communities?
 A. Paying dowry.
 B. Tatooing the body.
 C. Shaving the hair.
 D. Baptising the baby.
85. Peninah visits the sick and gives them food. The fruit-of the Holy Spirit she demonstrates is
 A. patience
 B. kindness
 C. joy
 D. peace.
86. Kelvin, your deskmate has lost your pencil. As a Christian you should
 A. demand payment
 B. report him to the teacher
 C. report him to your parents
 D. forgive him.
87. Mary is a rich lady who has poor neighbours. As a Christian, the best advice to give her is that she should
 A. give jobs to the needy
 B. move to a well to do area
 C. donate her money to the church
 D. keep her money in a safe place.
88. Margaret, a standard Eight pupil finds out that her classmate is taking alcohol. What is the best action for her to take?
 A. Tell the other members of the class.
 B. Advise the classmate to see a counsellor.
 C. Report the matter to the nearest police station.
 D. Avoid talking to the classmate.
89. Timothy, your deskmate tells you that he hates doing homework. As a Christian, what advice would you give him? Tell him to
 A. copy from his friends
 B. move to another class
 C. ask his parents to do it for him
 D. take his duties seriously.
90. Which one of the following activities did Johann Ludwig Krapf involve himself in as a missionary in Kenya?
 A. Building railway stations.
 B. Appointing local chiefs.
 C. Building mission stations.
 D. Planting cash crops.

SECTION B: ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which one of the following quotations is a verse from *Surah Al-Fatihah*?
 A. "Say He is Allah the One."
 B. "And turn your attention to the Lord."
 C. "Guide us to the straight path."
 D. "He taught man that which he knew not."
62. Which one of the following is a teaching of *Surah Alaq*?
 A. Muslims should seek knowledge.
 B. Muslims should avoid hoarding of goods.
 C. Muslims should devote themselves to prayer.
 D. Muslims should eat what is lawful.
63. What punishment did Allah promise Abu Lahab and his wife according to the Holy Qur'an?
 A. They would be eaten by wild animals.
 B. They would burn in a blazing fire.
 C. They would be stung by scorpions.
 D. They would be swallowed by a big fish.

64. In which Surah of the Qur'an does Allah remind the Prophet (P.B.U.H.) about his orphanhood?

- A. *Al-Asr.*
- B. *Al-Fil.*
- C. *Ad-Duha.*
- D. *Al-Maun.*

65. In which *Surah* of the Qur'an have Muslims been told to pray and offer sacrifice?

- A. *At-Tin.*
- B. *An-Nasr.*
- C. *Al-Ikhlās.*
- D. *Al-Kauthar.*

66. Which one of the following statements is not true about *Hadith*?

- A. They tell what the Prophet's companions did.
- B. They tell what the Prophet (P.B.U.H.) said.
- C. They help in the understanding of the Qur'an.
- D. They are a source of Muslim law.

67. Three of the following are the names of the *Kaaba*. Which one is not?

- A. *Bait-ul-Attiq.*
- B. *Bait-ul-Haram.*
- C. *Bait-ul-Maqdis.*
- D. *Bait-Allah.*

68. Which one of the following statements is not true about *Laila-tul-Qadr*?

- A. It is a night of peace.
- B. It is a night when people will be judged.
- C. It is a night full of blessings.
- D. It is a night better than one thousand months.

69. The five daily prayers were given to Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H.) during

- A. *Hijatul Wid'a*
- B. his journey to Taif
- C. his migration to Madina
- D. *Isra-wa-'Itraj.*

70. The Prophet's birthday is celebrated in the month of

- A. *Rajab*
- B. *Shaaban*
- C. *Rabi-ul-Awwal*
- D. *Shawwal.*

71. Who among the following Prophets understood the language of birds, ants and other animals?

- A. Sulaiman (A.S.).
- B. Yunus (A.S.).
- C. Ayub (A.S.).
- D. Yusuf (A.S.).

72. Who among the following angels will blow the trumpet on the day of Judgement?

- A. Izrail.
- B. Israfil.
- C. Jibril.
- D. Malik.

73. Which book is correctly matched with the Prophet to whom it was revealed?

- | | |
|------------------|----------|
| Book | Prophet |
| A. <i>Zabur</i> | Daud. |
| B. <i>Taurat</i> | Issa. |
| C. <i>Injil</i> | Ibrahim. |
| D. <i>Suhuf</i> | Musa. |

74. Which one of the following rituals performed during *Hajj* is not *fardh*?

- A. Stoning of the *Jamaarat.*
- B. Going round the *Kaaba.*
- C. Running between *Safar* and *Marwa.*
- D. Visiting the Prophet's grave.

75. Which one of the following boxes contains the five pillars of Islam in their correct order?

<i>Salat</i>
<i>Saum</i>
<i>Shahada</i>
<i>Hajj</i>
<i>Zakat</i>

A.

<i>Saum</i>
<i>Shahada</i>
<i>Zakat</i>
<i>Salat</i>
<i>Hajj</i>

B.

<i>Shahada</i>
<i>Salat</i>
<i>Zakat</i>
<i>Saum</i>
<i>Hajj</i>

C.

<i>Zakat</i>
<i>Shahada</i>
<i>Saum</i>
<i>Hajj</i>
<i>Salat</i>

D.

76. Yaqub, an only child, died and left Kshs. 90,000 to be inherited by his father and mother. How much money will Yaqub's mother get according to *Sharia*?

- A. Kshs. 45,000.
- B. Kshs. 30,000.
- C. Kshs. 60,000.
- D. Kshs. 15,000.

77. When are *Qabliya* prayers performed?

- A. Before a *fardh* prayer.
- B. After a *fardh* prayer.
- C. In the middle of the night.
- D. Before midday.

78. Which one of the following festivals is celebrated on the 1st of *Shawwal*?

- A. *Miraj.*
- B. *Milad-u-Nabi.*
- C. *Idd-ul-Adha.*
- D. *Idd-ul-Fitr.*

79. Which one of the following is the correct order of rituals performed during a funeral?

- A. Praying, shrouding, washing, burying.
- B. Shrouding, washing, burying, praying.
- C. Washing, shrouding, praying, burying.
- D. Praying, washing, burying, shrouding.