

YOUR INDEX NUMBER	
YOUR NAME	
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL	

THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

KCPE 2006

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.

We had come to the end of another term. There was a long holiday before us. My friends and I decided to try something new ...

KCPE 2006 ENGLISH

SECTION A: LANGUAGE

Questions 1 to 15

Time: 1 hour 40 minutes

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

When some people shower us with praise, we feel very flattered, 1 we? In our delight, we forget that 2 people may have bad intentions 3 us. Take the story of the crow 4 the fox, for example. The hardworking crow had managed to snatch a piece of roast meat from the butcher's. Up she 5 with it into the branches of a tall tree, intending to enjoy her 6.

The fox had been watching all this with a watering mouth for he really wanted the 7 piece for himself. He therefore planned his approach very 8. "Oh crow," he said, "your eyes shine 9 than all the stars. And your neck is 10 beautifully long. Your wings, my friend, 11 be more graceful!" The fox continued, "But alas! How unfortunate 12 you were born dumb. I am sure yours would have been a melodious 13." The crow was pleased with the flattery. However, she was annoyed that the fox thought she could not sing. She therefore wanted to 14 the fox. She opened her mouth to sing and the meat dropped right 15 the waiting mouth of the fox.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. do | B. don't | C. are | D. aren't |
| 2. A. some | B. many | C. most | D. such |
| 3. A. towards | B. to | C. against | D. for |
| 4. A. or | B. against | C. and | D. with |
| 5. A. flies | B. fly | C. flown | D. flew |
| 6. A. reward | B. prize | C. award | D. price |
| 7. A. nice | B. good | C. juicy | D. sweet |
| 8. A. carefully | B. quickly | C. seriously | D. quietly |
| 9. A. better | B. brighter | C. best | D. brightest |
| 10. A. so | B. very | C. quite | D. rather |
| 11. A. shouldn't | B. wouldn't | C. mustn't | D. couldn't |
| 12. A. as | B. since | C. that | D. for |
| 13. A. tune | B. sound | C. voice | D. song |
| 14. A. surprise | B. shock | C. astonish | D. amaze |
| 15. A. in | B. into | C. to | D. down |

For questions 16 to 18, select the alternative that best completes the sentence.

16. Kemboi chose to walk the three kilometres to the market it was very hot.
A. because
B. but
C. while
D. though
17. "Come first December this year and my sister two years old."
A. shall be
B. will be
C. could be
D. should be
18. The teacher was very with the pupils who had not done their homework.
A. sad
B. annoyed
C. disturbed
D. sorry

For questions 19 to 21, select the alternative that means the same as the underlined expression.

19. Njeri works very hard in spite of the fact that she is very old.
A. although
B. but
C. moreover
D. despite
20. Wanyama wanted to make up for the time he had lost.
A. create
B. restore
C. replace
D. recover
21. Abdi was in a hurry to wind up the meeting.
A. postpone
B. end
C. leave
D. stop

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

22. Had it not been for the quick response of the ambulance team, the patient would not have survived.
A. The ambulance team responded quickly and the patient survived.
B. If the ambulance team had responded quickly the patient would have survived.
C. Because the ambulance team responded quickly the patient survived.
D. If the ambulance team responded quickly the patient would not have survived.

23. In a court of law people who have broken the law without knowing it still get punished for the offence.
A. People get punished in a court of law only for breaking the law, deliberately.
B. Whether people break the law or not, they are punished in a court of law.
C. People get punished in a court of law whether or not they were aware of the law they broke.
D. People who get punished in a court of law neither have broken a law nor are they aware of it.

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

24. (i) People with diabetes are advised to eat a special diet that will either increase or reduce the sugar levels.
(ii) In one there is excess sugar in the bloodstream while in the other there isn't enough.
(iii) The disease appears in two different forms.
(iv) Diabetes has become a serious world problem.
A. (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)
B. (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)
C. (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)
D. (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
25. (i) Pupils who pass examinations are those who are both diligent and disciplined.
(ii) Studying involves both discipline and diligence.
(iii) Discipline, on the other hand, requires planned, regular and persistent preparation for lessons as well as continuous revision of work covered.
(iv) Diligence refers to the care, determination and hard work a pupil puts into the study.
A. (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
B. (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
C. (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)
D. (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

Read the following passage and answer questions 26 to 38.

Last December, Fulora and her brother Jakobo spent the holidays at their uncle's home. One thing they loved here was the large space in which they could play as much as they wished. Furthermore, Uncle Samba did not mind their playing all day; much of the housework was done by the househelp.

It was the last day of the holidays and the two had decided to enjoy themselves as much as possible in the little time left. They were too busy playing with a ball to notice the mother hen together with her seven chicks feeding nearby. Suddenly, one of the chicks let out a feeble squeak and lay lifeless. Fulora had thrown the ball which had hit the young bird rather hard.

"Fulora, you have killed it! What will you say?" whispered Jakobo after looking in all directions to ensure no one was watching. Fulora, who was trembling with fear, said she would explain everything to Uncle Samba and apologise. But Jakobo would hear none of it. "If you do that, we shall never be allowed to set foot here again. The best thing to do is hide the chick and pretend nothing has happened." Fulora nodded in agreement and a deal was sealed. Not a word was to be spoken to anyone about the ball and chick incident.

Little did Fulora realise that she had sold herself into slavery. Whenever Jakobo had any task he did not feel like performing, he demanded that Fulora do it. Any protests from her were met by the words: "The ball and the chick, remember?" Fearing that her shameful act would be exposed, she would carry out the task without further complaint.

Soon Fulora was doing almost all of Jakobo's work at school and at home. When he saw her doing her own work, he assumed she was idle and immediately came up with a task she had to do. Fed up with this arrangement, Fulora one day made up her mind to free herself from the chains of guilt. She chose a moment when her brother was away and her mother seemed to be in high spirits, and told her everything.

"My dear, I already know about the incident. Uncle Samba told me all about it. He saw everything happen from his bedroom window. I have been waiting to see whether you are as honest as you claim to be. Now I'm glad you've confessed," Mother said sweetly. "What has upset me, however, is the fact that you have allowed your brother to black-nail you for all this time." After apologising and thanking her mother for understanding, Fulora felt as if she had suddenly been relieved of a heavy load.

That evening Jakobo came home and demanded that Fulora take off his shoes from his feet. He claimed he had walked for a long distance and was dog-tired. Fulora ignored him. He began his usual threats but all this fell on deaf ears.

"Mummy will know today that you murdered Uncle Samba's chick!" he thundered, walking out of the room.

Seething with anger, Jakobo stormed into the living room where his mother was reading. He tried to speak but words deserted him. The look on his face told her something was terribly wrong. "What is it?" she inquired. Before he could utter a word, there was a knock at the door and in came Mr Mambo, their classteacher. He broke into a broad, cheerful smile on seeing his pupil, whose face immediately lit up.

"Mama Jakobo," Mr Mambo said after settling down to a warm cup of tea. "I have come to congratulate you on the good work you have done; your son has improved in his classwork. He has even caught up with his sister." Jakobo's mother did not know what to say.

26. What did the children like most about Uncle Samba's home?
A. All the housework was done by the househelp.
B. They liked spending their holidays there.
C. Uncle Samba did not mind them playing there.
D. It had a large playing space.
27. Why didn't the children notice the mother hen and her chicks?
A. They were too involved in their game.
B. There was little time left.
C. They had decided to enjoy themselves thoroughly.
D. It was the last day of the holiday.
28. The word "feeble" as used in the passage means
A. dying.
B. soft.
C. weak.
D. slow.
29. Why do you think Jakobo whispered?
A. He could not talk aloud.
B. He thought someone might hear them.
C. He did not want to frighten Fulora.
D. He was full of fear.
30. According to the fourth paragraph
A. Fulora sometimes refused to do Jakobo's work.
B. Jakobo sometimes did his work himself.
C. Fulora became a slave unconsciously.
D. Jakobo met Fulora whenever she protested.
31. Why did Fulora decide to expose the incident?
A. Her mother was in high spirits.
B. Her brother was away.
C. She wanted to reveal everything.
D. She was tired of being blackmailed by Jakobo.
32. Jakobo came up with a task for Fulora when
A. she appeared idle.
B. she tried to do her own work.
C. he had work at school or at home.
D. he saw her working.
33. Why was Fulora's mother glad that she had confessed?
A. She had been waiting for a long time for Fulora to confess.
B. She now knew that Fulora was as honest as she had claimed to be.
C. She already knew the whole truth.
D. She now knew Fulora would not be blackmailed anymore.
34. Why did Fulora ignore Jakobo when asked to remove his shoes?
A. She knew he was not dog-tired.
B. She was now fed up with his threats.
C. She knew he had no power over her.
D. She was used to his usual threats.
35. Jakobo uses the word "murdered" to suggest that Fulora killed the chick
A. and kept quiet.
B. deliberately.
C. with the ball.
D. carelessly.
36. Which of the following best explains why Jakobo was seething with anger?
A. His sister had betrayed him.
B. He tried to speak but words deserted him.
C. He thundered out of the room.
D. His sister had refused to carry out his instructions.
37. In the last paragraph, why didn't Jakobo's mother "know what to say"? She knew
A. Jakobo was blackmailing his sister.
B. she hadn't done any work.
C. Jakobo's performance hadn't really improved.
D. that the classteacher was ignorant.
38. The most important lesson we learn from this story is that
A. it is always good to be honest.
B. blackmailing others is wrong.
C. mistreating one's sister is unfair.
D. it is always wrong to hide things.

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

There is no doubt that the taste, flavour and appearance of food have great influence on our desire for the food, or appetite. Most foods can be made more attractive by adding a wide range of spices, which also stimulate the flow of digestive juices and consequently improve digestion.

In many communities today, spices are used in much smaller quantities and are not considered as important as they were a hundred years ago.

Back then, most people did not have as wide a range of food as we have today. For this reason, large quantities of spices were essential to give variety to the monotonous salty flavour of food. In addition, spices were also used for medicinal purposes. Common ailments such as influenza and mild stomach upsets were dealt with using different kinds of those food additives.

Spices were probably first introduced to different parts of the world by Arab merchants; indeed Arabia was for a long time regarded as the home of spices. However, in actual sense, most of the spices first came from Southern India and the Moluccas or Spice Islands.

Spices originate from plants and can be classified according to the part of the plant from which they are derived. We have fruit spices, of which pepper is the most widely-used. Most of us probably associate pepper with that hot, stinging feeling which some people love. It is, however, important to note that there are different varieties of this spice, some of which have no "hotness" at all. Seed spices are made from ground plant seeds. These kinds normally add more colour than flavour to food, the best known being mustard.

The buds and stigmas of certain plants can be dried and ground to give us flower spices. These give our food a strong aroma and a desirable taste. Cloves are the best known in this category. The bark of some plants is removed and prepared to make bark spices such as cinnamon which is used to flavour cakes. Lastly, the lowest part of the plant, the root also contributes to the world of spices by giving us root spices. These are also known for their medicinal value. Ginger is the best-known root spice.

Today, spices are packed and sold under different trade names, and some are mixed to come up with a blend. It is therefore advisable to know the ingredients of that packet of spices you want to buy to avoid wasting your money on a spice you did not intend to have on your table.

39. Digestive juices are important because they improve our
A. appetite.
B. digestion.
C. range of spices.
D. desire for food.
40. From the passage we learn that the taste, flavour and appearance of food
A. make it more attractive to us.
B. determine our choice of spices.
C. influence our appetite.
D. are important aspects in our diet.
41. Which of the following does not explain why spices were used more frequently a hundred years ago?
A. The food was monotonous then.
B. People had a limited variety of food.
C. Spices were also used for medicinal purposes.
D. Spices added a new taste to common food.
42. According to the passage, Arab merchants
A. traded in spices.
B. came from Southern India.
C. stored and blended spices.
D. were the first to use spices.
43. "Derived" as used in the passage means:
A. found.
B. removed.
C. obtained.
D. produced.
44. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "monotonous" as used in the passage?
A. unpleasant.
B. boring.
C. common.
D. tasteless.
45. Pepper is given as an example of a
A. hot stinging feeling.
B. fruit spice.
C. widely-used spice.
D. spice some people love.
46. Which of the following is true about seed spices?
A. They are best known as mustard.
B. They do not add flavour to food.
C. They can be found on the ground.
D. They make food more attractive.
47. How are cloves similar to cinnamon?
A. They are both from buds and stigmas.
B. They are used to flavour cakes.
C. They are the best-known spices.
D. They both add flavour to food.
48. Which of the following is true of root spices? They
A. are the lowest part of the plant.
B. must be dried first.
C. can cure some illnesses.
D. are a type of ginger.
49. Why is it necessary to know the ingredients of packed spices before buying them?
A. You might waste your money.
B. You need to know if they are mixed.
C. Spices are sold under different trade names.
D. To avoid purchasing what you did not intend to.
50. What do we learn about spices from this passage?
A. Some do not change the taste of food.
B. Most of them are blends.
C. Most of them are grown outside Africa.
D. Some are made from plants.

NAMBA YAKO YA MTHANI	
JINA LAKO	
JINA LA SHULE YAKO	

THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

KCPE 2006

**KISWAHILI
SEHEMU YA PILI: INSHA**

Muda: Dakika 40

SOMA MAAGIZO HAYA KWA MAKINI

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

Umepewa dakika 40 kuanzika insha yako.

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

Malizia kwa: Sherehe ziliomalizika nilirudi nyumbani mikiwa na furaha tele.

Kijitabu hiki kina kurasa 4 zilizopigwa chapa.

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KCPE 2006

KISWAHILI

SEHEMU YA KWANZA: LUGHA

Maswali 1 mpaka 15

Ms: Saa 1 dakika 40

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

Kandamiza hakujua thamani 1 watoto 2 siku moja 3 na ulimwengu. Alizoea kuwatumikisha watoto wadogo kwa 4 kuwaajiri watu wazima asije akajiumiza kwa kurwalipa maishara mikubwa. Siku moja mwanawe mmoja ambaye 5 kuyamudu masomo aliamua kuondoka nyumbani bila knaga. Kandamiza alipogandua kuwa mwanawe 6 mjini alihuzunika mno. Moyoni Kandamiza alijua kuwa mtoto huyo 7 jinsi yeye alivyowafanya watoto wa wengine.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. wa | B. la | C. za | D. ya |
| 2. A. sasa | B. hadi | C. tangu | D. leo |
| 3. A. alipofunzwa | B. alikofunzwa | C. aliofunzwa | D. aliyefunzwa |
| 4. A. kuchelewa | B. kupenda | C. kucheka | D. kupendeka |
| 5. A. hawezi | B. hakuweza | C. hataweza | D. hajaweza |
| 6. A. ametoroka | B. ametoroshwa | C. ametorokea | D. ametorosha |
| 7. A. angetesa | B. angemtesa | C. angewatesa | D. angeteswa |

Taifa lolote 8 wananchi wenye afya. Magonjwa 9 nchi hasara 10 11 pia huwa migo mzito kwa mtu binafsi. 12 ya magonjwa hutokana na 13 usafi. 14 huweza kuziwa iwapo wananchi wataitikia wito wa kunadhifaha makazi 15.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 8. A. huhitaji | B. habitaji | C. yahitaji | D. lilitaji |
| 9. A. hayaiteti | B. haileti | C. hayaileti | D. hayailetei |
| 10. A. ajabu | B. kamwe | C. tu | D. naam |
| 11. A. bali | B. mbali | C. na | D. ijapokuwa |
| 12. A. Baina | B. Bsadhi | C. Kati | D. Zaidi |
| 13. A. kutodumisha | B. kutodumu | C. kudumisha | D. kudumi |
| 14. A. Hii | B. Hizi | C. Hiyo | D. Haya |
| 15. A. tao | B. yao | C. zao | D. wao |

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

16. "Ki" imetumiwaje katika sentensi: Mweni alipokuja alinipata nikifyeka.
 A. Kuonyesha hali ya masharti
 B. Kuonyesha hali ya kukanusha
 C. Kuonyesha hali ya kuendelea
 D. Kuonyesha hali ya udogo
17. Ni sentensi ipi sahihi?
 A. Ndizi lililoletwa ni langu
 B. Miti zilizopandwa zimeota
 C. Zulia iliyonunuliwa ni zuri
 D. Wema unaozungumziwa ni huu
18. Miongoni mwa sehemu hizi za mwili, ni sehemu ipi iliyo tofauti na zingine?
 A. Paja
 B. Kiganja
 C. Pafu
 D. Goti
19. Polepole, Vibaya, Alasiri, Njiani, ni
 A. Vielezi
 B. Vivumishi
 C. Nomino
 D. Viwakilishi
20. Methali inayotoa funzo kuwa: Jambo linaloonekana zito kwa mwingine laweza kuwa rahisi kwako, ni:
 A. Bahati ya mwenzio usilalie mlango wazi
 B. Mzigo wa mwenzio ni kanda la usufi
 C. Kila mwamba ngoma ngozi huvutia kwake
 D. Ganda la muwa la jana chungu kaona kivuno.
21. Sentensi "Asingalikwenda kwake asubuhi asingalimkuta" ina maana kuwa:
 A. Hakuenda kwake asubuhi lakini alimkuta
 B. Alienda kwake asubuhi lakini hakumkuta
 C. Alienda kwake asubuhi na akamkuta
 D. Hakuenda kwake asubuhi wala hakumkuta
22. Ni maneno yapi ambayo yote ni viunganishi?
 A. ila, ingawa, lakini, maadamu
 B. huyu, hao, ovyo, na
 C. ila, lakini, vizuri, wima
 D. ingawa, isipokuwa, zuri, safi
23. Kivumishi cha sifa kutokana na kitenzi angaa ni:
 A. Angaza
 B. Angazia
 C. Angavu
 D. Angalau

24. $\frac{1}{3}$ kwa maneno ni:

- A. Subui nane
 B. Thumuni saba
 C. Subui
 D. Thumuni

25. Kisawe cha neno harobaro ni

- A. Banati
 B. Kijana
 C. Mvulana
 D. Shaibu

26. Nomino habari iko katika ngeli ya:

- A. U - Zi
 B. I - I
 C. U - I
 D. I - Zi

27. Tano ni kwa Chokaa. Kitita ni kwa

- A. Pesa
 B. Funguo
 C. Ndizi
 D. Ngozi

28. Haya ni maumbo gani?



- A. Pembe tatu, Mche, Duara
 B. Pia, Mcheduara, Nusuduara
 C. Pia, Mchemraba, Mcheduara
 D. Pembe tatu, Pia, Nusuduara

29. Chagua usemi halisi ufaao wa:

Bahati alisema kuwa angeenda nyumbani kupumzika

- A. "Nimeenda nyumbani kupumzika", Bahati alisema
 B. "Niende nyumbani kupumzika", Bahati alisema
 C. "Nitaenda nyumbani kupumzika", Bahati alisema
 D. "Nilienda nyumbani kupumzika", Bahati alisema

30. Yapange maneno yafuatayo kulingana na jinsi yanavyotokea katika kamusi:

- (i) *Bandika* (ii) *Beua*
 (iii) *Birika* (iv) *Baidika*
 A. (i) (iv) (ii) (iii)
 B. (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
 C. (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
 D. (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)

Soma taarifa hii kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Huko Tujueni aliishi mtu kwa jina Mkazeni. Mkazeni alikuwa maarufu katika kutabiri ndoto. Alijulikana pia kwa kuyadadisi mambo yaliyozuka humo kijijini mwao. Kwake kulifurika watu ambao aliwahudumia bila malipo.

Wakati fulani Mkazeni zioteshwa kuwa kulikuwa na magari na matrela ambayo yalikuwa yakisimamishwa humo kijijini. Madereva wake walikuwa watu waliojaa wadudu tele miwili. Madereva hao walikuwa wakiwalaghai vijana kijijini huku wakiwaschia "zawadi" zilizoleta "vilio". Alipowaeleza wanakijiji wakamcheka na kumwambia: "Sasa nguva zako za utabiri zinapotea. Utawezaje kufikiria kuwa magari hayo yataleta balaa? Magari imbeba mali!"

Ingawa maneno hayo yalitemwa kiutauriani, yalimchoma maini, akaamua kufyata ulimi na kukaza nia yake. Alijitabidi kuibimiza aila yake kuhusu umuhimu wa tabia njema.

Siku nyingine tena akaota ndoto kuwa huko Tujueni kumcingia joka kubwa lililowameza vijana wengi. Ingawa wanakijiji walikuwa wamempuuza hapo awali, aliwafafanulia ndoto hiyo nao wakazidi kumcheka. "Sasa tena utabiri umeleta mambo ya nyoka? Tangu uzaliwe umewahi kumwona nyoka kama huyo?" Hapo Mkazeni akaona amedharauliwa kupita kiasi, akaamua "kujimeza" utabiri wake mwenyewe, lake liwe jache tu. Watu ambao waliamua kutoihadhari kabla ya hatari, angewafanya nini? Kidote kimoja kingevunjaje chawa?

Miaka michache ikapita, nayo magari na matrela ya kikweli yakafika pale na kupafanya kituo cha mapumziko. Madereva wakaiona sehemu hiyo ikiwa na starehe nyingi. Tujueni ikajulikana. Biashara madukani na kwenye masoko zikacngezeka.

Baadhi ya watu walikuwa wamempuuza Mkazeni wakasema, "Oneni mtabiri yule na ndoto zake. Maafa aliyoyatabiri ni hizi pesa tunazozipata? Alitaka tufe maskini? Muone sasa, amenyamaza jii kama maji ya mtungi. Anasema anaihubiria familia yake isijihusishe na biashara haramu. Biashara gani haramu hapa? Cha kupata si cha kuiba."

Baada ya muda, familia nyingi zikaanza kulia. Utabiri ukaja kutoka kweli. Wadudu walikuwa ni UKIMWI na joka likawa maangamizi yaliyoletwa na madhara ya UKIMWI. Wanakijiji waliathirika na kujuta. Kituo hicho cha biashara kikawa na sifa mbaya. Watu wengi wakafa na biashara ikazidi kufiia.

Mkazeni akawa anasikitishwa na matokeo ya mapuuza na tamaa za wanadamu. Kwake yeye na familia yake waliendelea kuishi vyema kinidhamu.

31. Mkazeni alikuwa karimu kwa sababu
- A. alitabiri mambo mengi bila chuki
 - B. aliwatabiria watu mambo bila kuwalipisha
 - C. watu wengi walimwendea kwa utabiri
 - D. watu wengi walimdharau lakini hakulipiza

32. UKIMWI ndotoni unaweza kulinganishwa na:
- A. wadudu na joka kubwa
 - B. matrela na madereva
 - C. madereva wenye wadudu
 - D. vijana wenye wadudu.

33. Wanakijiji wanaposema, "Sasa nguvu zako za utabiri zinapotea" wanamaanisha:
- A. Mkazeni si intabiri tena
 - B. wanaushuku utabiri wa Mkazeni
 - C. hawautaki utabiri wa Mkazeni
 - D. Mkazeni hutabiri yasiyo ya kweli

34. Biashara madukani ziliongezeka kwa sababu
- A. watu wengi walikuja kutafuta utabiri wa Mkazeni
 - B. kulikuwa na starehe nyingi katika masoko
 - C. Tujueni ilikuwa kituo cha mapumziko cha madereva wa matrela
 - D. Tujueni ilijulikana na madereva wa matrela makubwa

35. Watu wengi wa Tujueni walikuwa ni:
- A. wenye tamaa na watabiri
 - B. wapuuzaji na watabiri
 - C. wenye tamaa na malezi bora
 - D. wapuuzaji na wenye tamaa

36. Kulingana na taarifa hii, UKIMWI uliendelezwa sana na:
- A. madereva wa magari na matrela
 - B. wafanyibiashara wenye matrela na magari
 - C. madereva wapitiao katika vituo vya biashara
 - D. wazazi wenye tamaa ya kupata mali

37. Baada ya Mkazeni kupuuzwa tena alichukua hatua zipi?
- A. Alitabiri mara ya pili na kungojesa matokeo
 - B. Alibishana na wapuuzaji na kuwapa matokeo
 - C. Aliwaangalia tu waliompuza na kuendelea kutabiri
 - D. Alinyamaza, akaongoza familia na kungoja matokeo.

38. Kutojihadhari kabla ya hatari ni sawa na:
- A. kutojitayarisha kukabiliana na tatizo
 - B. kutoshughulika na hatari
 - C. kutoshughulikia matatizo yajapo
 - D. kutoogopa madhara ya tatizo.

39. Familia ya Mkazeni ilinusurika kwa kuwa:
- A. ilikuwa ikifundishwa kuhusu utabiri
 - B. haikufanya biashara na madereva
 - C. ilizingatia maadili na mashauri
 - D. Mkazeni alikuwa intabiri

40. Kichwa kifaacho zaidi kuelezea kifungu hiki ni:
- A. Mkazeni wa Tujueni na utabiri wake
 - B. Asiyesikia la mkuu huvunjika guu
 - C. UKIMWI utaangamiza watu wengi
 - D. Mchelea mwana kulia hulia mwenyewe

Soma taarifa hii kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Maendeleo ya nchi hutegemea mchango na juhudi za kila mwananchi. Hata hivyo ni jambo la kasikitisha kuona kuwa baadhi yetu tuna fikira zisizo za kizatendo kuwa wengine ndio wanaopasa kuiendeleza nchi. Watu wa aina hii hutarajia serikali kuwafanyia hili sa lile. Hawathubutu kujuliza, je, mimi nimefanyia nini nchi yangu?

Inafaa tukumbuke kwamba nchi ni kama chombo cha usafiri na kila mtu ana wajibu wa kuhakikisha kwamba chombo hicho kimekwenda ipasavyo. Tunahitaji kuwa na bidii za mchwa za kujenga kichuguni. Tuwe na umoja wa nyuki ambao, japo ni viumbe wadogo hudiriki kutengeneza asali ambayo huwafaa wao na kuwalisha binadamu. Ikiwa vidudu hivi vinaweza kuilisha jumuiya, sembuse sisi?

Mungu amemtunukia kila mmoja wetu vipawa anuwai. Ni juu yetu kuvitumia vipawa hivi kama uchumi wa nchi. Tukijitahidi pamoja tutaweza kutatua matatizo mengi yanayoikumba nchi. Tukumbuke kwamba kinga na kinga ndipo moto mwakapo. Wananchi katika nyanja mbalimbali hawana budi kuzimariaha nyanja hizi ili kama hali zao za maisha. Mathalani, wakulima watumie njia za kisasa za ukulima ili kuzalisha mazao mengi. Wakifanya hivyo, tutaweza kukabiliana na baa la njaa ambalo linawadhuru wazanchi wengi.

Vijana nao wana jukumu lao kwa taifa. Wewe kama mwanafunzi, unaweza kumaliza masomo yako hii kwa kushiriki kikamilifu katika shughuli zote za shule. Ujibidiishe vilivyo, si katika masomo pekee, lakini pia katika michezo. Kwa kuiendeleza michezo ya riadha na hata ya kuigiza, utakuwa umiendeleza nchi kwa kuukaza utamaduni wako. Isitoshe, unaweza kushiriki katika shughuli za kuzoa taka katika mtaa ulio karibu na shule yako. Ukifanya hivyo utakuwa umeitikia wito wa serikali wa kuhifadhi mazingira.

Schemu za mashambani zinahitaji kushughulikiwa kimaendeleo. Licha ya kuwa schemu nyingi zina rutuba, vijana wengi baada ya kupata masomo hubari kuhamia mijini kutafuta kazi zenye hadhi. Mashamba yameachiwa wazee na bila shaka mazao yamekuwa haba. Hebu tujulize, je, ikiwa sisi vijana tutaziacha schemu zetu na kuhamia kwingine, nani atakayeziauni? Je, hatujui kuwa chetu ni chetu na nguo ya kuazima haifai chochote? Ni vyema tukumbuke kuwa ikiwa tunataka kusaidiwa kuendeleza sehemu zetu, ni lazima sisi wenyewe tuwe tayari kuzitumikia kwani abebwaye hujikaza. Mapenzi kwa nchi ni mtuhimu mno. Shime tunngane kujenga nchi yetu.

41. Maendeleo ya nchi yanahitaji
- kushughulika kila mara katika kilimo
 - ushirikiano wa kila mwananchi
 - kutotarajia serikali kufanya lolote
 - watu wengine kuendeleza nchi
42. Watu walio na fikira za kizalendo ni wale:
- wanaotarajia kusaidiwa kila mara
 - wanaowataka wengine kushughulikia miradi ya maendeleo
 - wasiotjua wameifanyia nini nchi
 - wasiopuuzwa wajibu wao katika kuendeleza nchi
43. Nchi ni kama chombo cha usafiri kwa sababu:
- wananchi wasipoiendeleza nchi itazorota
 - bila chombo usafiri haufanikiwi
 - wananchi wasiporudi mashambani nchi itazorota
 - bila wasafiri nchi haifanikiwi
44. Binadamu wanalinganishwa na nyuki kwani
- wakiwa na bidii nyingi wanaweza kujifaidi wao na wengine
 - nyuki wana umoja japo ni viumbe wadogo
 - wakiwa na umoja na bidii wanaweza kujifaidi wao na wengine
 - nyuki na mchwa wana bidii za kujenga.
45. Katika kifungu, matendo yanayoonyesha ukweli wa methali, "Kinga na kinga ndipo moto uwakapo" ni:
- vijana kuzoa taka na sote kushiriki katika michezo
 - wote kurudi mashambani na kulima kwa bidii
 - vijana kudumisha utamaduni na kuimarisha elimu
 - ushirikiano wa nyuki na wananchi kujitahidi pamoja
46. Kulingana na kifungu, matafizo mengi yatatatuliwa iwapo
- tutafanya kazi kwa pamoja bila kuzingatia tofauti zetu
 - sote tutakuwa na vipawa tofauti tofauti
 - sote tutajibidiisha katika masomo yetu
 - tutatarajia misaada kuinua hali za maisha yetu.

47. Vijana
- wanapaswa tu kushughulikia masomo
 - wanapaswa kusoma ili kukuza utamaduni
 - wanapaswa kushiriki kuimarisha nchi katika nyanja mbalimbali
 - wanapaswa kushirikiana wao kwa wao kujiinua na kuimarisha kilimo
48. Kulingana na kifungu maana ya kazi zenye hadhi ni:
- kazi zinazolipa mishahara mikubwa
 - kazi zinazofikiriwa kuwa bora kuliko za shambani
 - kazi zenye marupurupu mengi kuliko za shambani
 - kazi za walio na elimu ya juu
49. Kulingana na kifungu hiki, abebwaye hujikaza ina maana:
- unaposaidiwa lazima nawe pia ujitahidi
 - ukibebwa mgongoni usilegee kamwe
 - tusitarajie kusaidiwa bila kusaidia
 - tukiwasaidia wengine lazima tujitahidi
50. Ikiwa vidudu hivi vinaweza kulisha jumuiya, sembuse sisi? maana yake ni
- nyuki wanaweza kulisha watu wengi
 - binadamu ana uwezo wa kushirikiana
 - nyuki wana ushirikiano kuliko binadamu
 - binadamu wana nguvu za kuzalisha kuliko nyuki

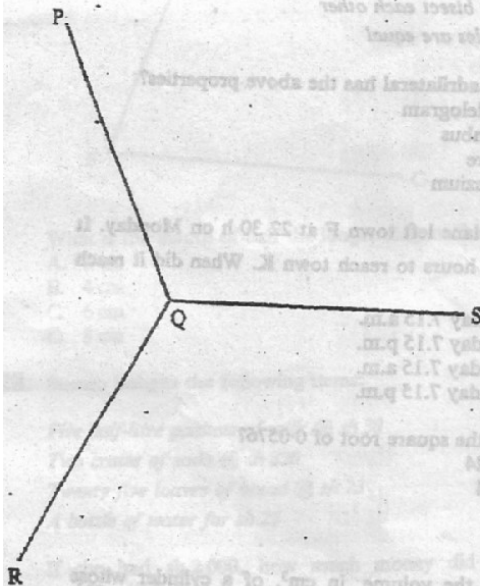
KCPE 2006 MATHEMATICS

1. What is 73121025 written in words?
 A. Seven million three hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and twenty five.
 B. Seventy three million one hundred and twenty one thousand and twenty five.
 C. Seven hundred and thirty one million two hundred and ten thousand and twenty five.
 D. Seventy three million twelve thousand one hundred and twenty five.

2. What is 1.28978 correct to three decimal places?
 A. 1.28
 B. 1.289
 C. 1.29
 D. 1.290

3. Mosi sold milk from 7th January to 7th March 2006. For how many days altogether did he sell the milk?
 A. 58
 B. 59
 C. 60
 D. 61

4. In the figure below lines PQ, RQ and SQ have been constructed to meet at Q.



Measure angle SQR.

What is the size of angle SQR?

- A. 63°
 B. 114°
 C. 117°
 D. 129°

5. What is the sum of the total values of the digits in the hundreds and ten thousands positions in the number 693582?

- A. 95 000
 B. 90 500
 C. 10 100
 D. 9 500

6. How many vertices does a triangular prism have?

- A. 2
 B. 5
 C. 6
 D. 9

7. Sotsi borrowed sh 20 000 from a money lender at a simple interest rate of 5% per month. How much did he pay back altogether at the end of one year?

- A. sh 32 000
 B. sh 21 000
 C. sh 20 060
 D. sh 12 000

8. The heights in centimetres of 10 pupils are given below:

169, 173, 158, 170, 159, 171, 163, 159, 180, 167

What is the mean height of the pupils?

- A. 159 cm
 B. 166.9 cm
 C. 168 cm
 D. 1 669 cm

9. What is the next number in the pattern:

1.2, 2.4, 4.8, _____, ...?

- A. 6.0
 B. 7.2
 C. 8.4
 D. 9.6

10. The decimals 0.09402, 0.09042, 0.09024, 0.09204 are to be written from the largest to the smallest. Which one of the following is the correct order?

- A. 0.09204, 0.09402, 0.09042, 0.09024
 B. 0.09402, 0.09042, 0.09204, 0.09024
 C. 0.09402, 0.09204, 0.09042, 0.09024
 D. 0.09024, 0.09042, 0.09204, 0.09402

11. A rectangular plot of land measures 40 m by 30 m. There is a wall on one of the longer sides. Four strands of wire are to be used to fence the three remaining sides of the plot. What length of wire is required?

- A. 4 800 m
 B. 560 m
 C. 400 m
 D. 100 m

12. In the year 2002, the number of pupils in a school was 800. In 2003 the number of pupils increased by 40%. How many pupils were there in 2003?

A. 320
B. 480
C. 840
D. 1 120

13. A pupil intends to add the fractions $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$. Which one of the following numbers should she choose as the least common denominator?

A. 56
B. 48
C. 168
D. 336

14. Mukami had 135 two hundred shillings notes which she changed as follows:

sh 21 000 into one thousand shillings notes

sh 3 000 into five hundred shillings notes

sh 2 000 into one hundred shillings notes and the remaining amount of money into fifty shillings notes.

How many notes did she get altogether?

A. 67
B. 54
C. 47
D. 20

15. A distance of 5 kilometres is represented on a map by a length of 4 centimetres. What is the scale used?

A. 1:125
B. 1:1 250
C. 1:12 500
D. 1:125 000

16. What is the value of $7(8^2 - 7^2) + 63 \div 7$?

A. 16
B. 23
C. 24
D. 114

7. What is the value of x in the equation

$$1\frac{1}{4}x + 4 = 13 - x?$$

A. 68
B. 36
C. $7\frac{5}{9}$
D. 4

18. Mula sold an item for sh 9 900 and made a loss of 10%. What was the cost price of the item?

A. sh 11 000
B. sh 9 910
C. sh 9 000
D. sh 8 910

19. Twenty litres of milk was given to a class of 50 pupils to share equally. How many decilitres of milk did each pupil get?

A. 0.4
B. 4
C. 40
D. 400

20. What is the value of $0.6 - 0.4 \times 0.23 - 0.01$?

A. 0.036
B. 0.044
C. 0.498
D. 0.518

21. A certain quadrilateral has the following properties:

Has two sets of parallel sides

Has all sides equal

Diagonals bisect each other

Some angles are equal

Which quadrilateral has the above properties?

A. Parallelogram
B. Rhombus
C. Square
D. Trapezium

22. An aeroplane left town F at 22 30 h on Monday. It took $8\frac{3}{4}$ hours to reach town K. When did it reach town K?

A. Tuesday 7.15 a.m.
B. Tuesday 7.15 p.m.
C. Monday 7.15 a.m.
D. Monday 7.15 p.m.

23. What is the square root of 0.0576?

A. 0.0024
B. 0.024
C. 0.24
D. 2.4

24. What is the volume, in cm^3 , of a cylinder whose diameter is 14 cm and height 10 cm? (Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

A. 6160
B. 1 540
C. 748
D. 440

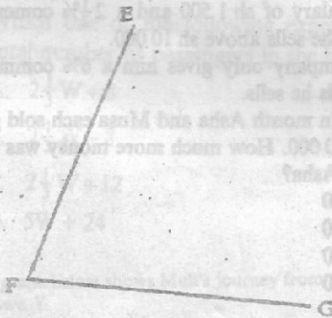
25. Mbogo and Kihara shared some money such that Mbogo got $\frac{1}{4}$ of the money shared out. What was the ratio of Mbogo's share to that of Kihara?

- A. 4:3
- B. 3:1
- C. 3:4
- D. 1:3

26. Onyango paid sh950 for an item after getting a discount of sh 50. What percentage discount did he get?

- A. 5%
- B. $5\frac{1}{5}\%$
- C. $5\frac{2}{10}\%$
- D. 95%

27. The figure below is part of a rhombus EFGH. Complete the rhombus.



What is the length of half the longer diagonal?

- A. 3 cm
- B. 4 cm
- C. 6 cm
- D. 8 cm

28. Samira bought the following items:

Five half-litre packets of milk @ sh 30

Two crates of soda @ sh 320

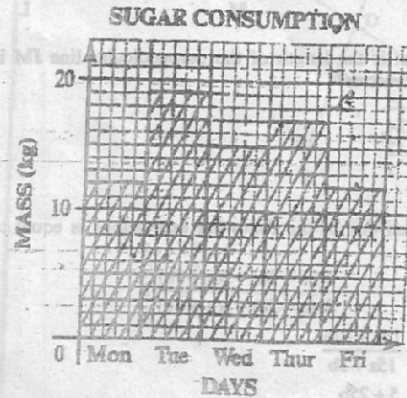
Twenty five loaves of bread @ sh 23

A bottle of water for sh 25

If she had sh 2 000, how much money did she remain with?

- A. sh 1 602
- B. sh 1 390
- C. sh 635
- D. sh 610

29. The bar graph below shows the number of kilograms of sugar consumed by a school in five days.



In which pair of consecutive days was the total consumption the highest?

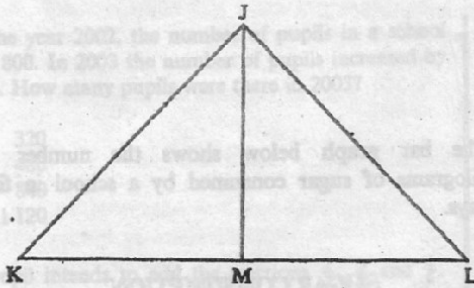
- A. Mon and Tue
- B. Tue and Wed
- C. Wed and Thur
- D. Thur and Fri

30. A youth group organised a film show to raise funds. Two hundred and eighty men attended the film show. The number of women who attended was half the number of men, while the number of youths was three times the number of both men and women.

The charges were sh 50 per adult and sh 20 per youth. How much money was raised?

- A. sh 46 200
- B. sh 37 800
- C. sh 25 200
- D. sh 21 000

31. In the figure below, $JK = JL = 25$ cm and $KM = ML$. The perimeter of triangle $JKL = 98$ cm.



What is the length of the perpendicular line JM in centimetres?

- A. 25.
B. 24.
C. 12
D. 7
32. Which one of the following expressions is equal to

$$\frac{5(2a - 3b) + 5(a + 5b)}{3(4a - 3b) + 3(a + 4b)}$$

- A. $\frac{15a + 10b}{15a + 3b}$
B. $\frac{5 + 25b}{6 + 12b}$
C. $\frac{15a + 40b}{15a + 21b}$
D. $\frac{15a + 2b}{15a + b}$
33. The following table shows the commission charged when one buys postal orders.

VALUE OF ORDER (sh)	COMMISSION (sh)
100-00	11-00
200-00	12-00
300-00	23-00
400-00	39-00

Wangeci wanted to send sh 700 by postal orders. Which one of the postal order combinations given below should she buy in order to pay the least commission?

- A. sh 400 + sh 300
B. sh 400 + sh 100 + sh 100 + sh 100
C. sh 300 + sh 300 + sh 100
D. sh 200 + sh 200 + sh 200 + sh 100

34. An open cylindrical tin of diameter 14 cm and height 21 cm was painted on the outside. What was the area painted? (Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

- A. 3 234 cm^2
B. 2 464 cm^2
C. 1 232 cm^2
D. 1 078 cm^2

35. What is the value of $\frac{r(p^2 + qp)}{r + q}$ given that $r = 6$,

$$p = r + 2 \text{ and } q = p - 3?$$

- A. $56\frac{8}{11}$
B. $38\frac{6}{11}$
C. $30\frac{6}{11}$
D. $20\frac{4}{5}$

36. Asha and Musa are salespersons employed by two different companies. Asha's company pays her a monthly salary of sh 1 500 and a $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ commission on goods she sells above sh 10 000.

Musa's company only gives him a 6% commission on all goods he sells.

On a certain month Asha and Musa each sold goods worth sh 40 000. How much more money was Musa paid than Asha?

- A. sh 2 400
B. sh 2 250
C. sh 900
D. sh 150

37. What is the value of $1\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{8}$?

- A. $\frac{59}{72}$
B. $3\frac{1}{72}$
C. $3\frac{51}{72}$
D. $7\frac{1}{8}$

38. A pick-up whose mass is one tonne when empty was loaded with 40 bags of sugar each weighing 50 kg and three bags of maize each weighing 65 kg.

What was the total mass, in tonnes, of the loaded pick-up?

- A. 3-195
B. 3-065
C. 3-0
D. 2-195

39. In a relay race Obong'o ran 600 m, which is $\frac{2}{5}$ of the race, in 3 minutes. Kyaio took 5 minutes to complete the rest of the race.

What was the average speed for the whole race in m/s?

- A. 3
B. $3\frac{1}{8}$
C. $3\frac{1}{6}$
D. $3\frac{1}{3}$

40. Forty two men were hired to repair a stretch of road in 14 days. How many more men should be hired if the work was to be finished in 12 days?

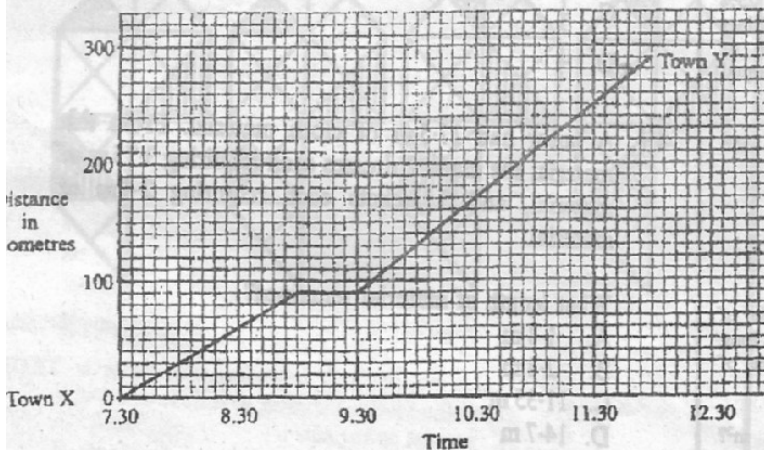
- A. 6
B. 7
C. 49
D. 91

41. The number of women passengers in a bus was W . The number of children in the bus was three times that of men passengers but was 6 more than that of women.

Which one of the following expressions shows the total number of passengers in the bus?

- A. $2\frac{1}{3}W + 8$
B. $2\frac{1}{3}W - 8$
C. $2\frac{1}{3}W + 12$
D. $5W + 24$

The graph below shows Muli's journey from town X to town Y.

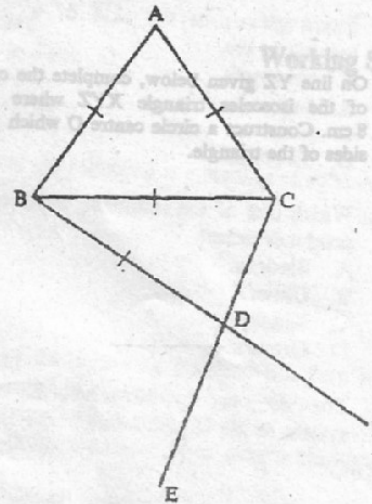


What was the average speed, in km/h, for the whole journey?

- A. $72\frac{1}{2}$
B. 70
C. $64\frac{4}{9}$
D. $44\frac{4}{9}$

Working Space

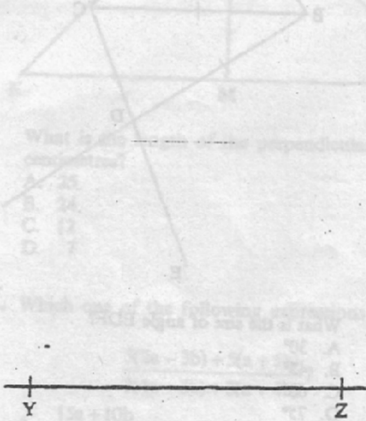
42. In the figure below lines AB, AC, BC are equal. BDF and CDE are straight lines. ABD is a right angle.



What is the size of angle EDF?

- A. 30°
B. 45°
C. 60°
D. 75°

44. On line YZ given below, complete the construction of the isosceles triangle XYZ where $XY = XZ = 8$ cm. Construct a circle centre O which touches the sides of the triangle.



What is the radius of the circle?

- A. 2 cm
B. 3.6 cm
C. 4.3 cm
D. 5.4 cm

45. The hire purchase price for a wall cabinet is 25% more than the cash price. Kalulu bought the cabinet on hire purchase terms by paying a deposit of sh 13 200 and the remaining amount in 12 equal monthly instalments.

If the cash price was sh 24 000, how much was each monthly instalment?

- A. sh 400
B. sh 900
C. sh 1 400
D. sh 2 500

46. A flower garden is made up of a semicircle of diameter 14 m, a rectangle measuring 20 metres long and 14 metres wide and a quarter of a circle of radius 14 m.

What is the area of the flower garden in m^2 ?
(Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

- A. 742
B. 665
C. 511
D. $395\frac{1}{2}$

47. Kamau, Wasike and Omollo sell newspapers. One day Omollo sold 20 newspapers more than Wasike who sold 10 newspapers more than Kaman. The total number of newspapers they sold that day was 140.

If Wasike sold y newspapers, which one of the following equations can be used to find the number of newspapers sold by Wasike?

- A. $3y + 10 = 140$
B. $3y + 30 = 140$
C. $3y + 20 = 140$
D. $y + 30 = 140$

48. Moraa shared money among her four children, Muta, Somo, Nduta and Aroya. Muta got $\frac{1}{3}$ of the money while Somo got $\frac{1}{2}$ of the remainder. The rest was shared equally between Nduta and Aroya.

What fraction of the money did Aroya get?

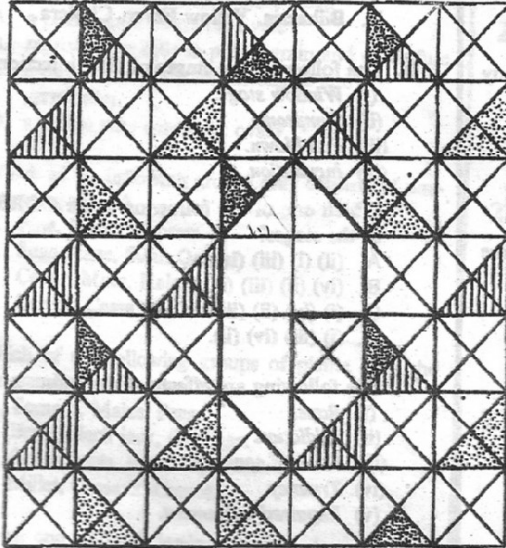
- A. $\frac{1}{12}$
B. $\frac{1}{6}$
C. $\frac{1}{3}$
D. $\frac{1}{2}$

49. A tailor had 17.5 m of cloth material. From this material she made 2 dresses each requiring 3.75 m of material, and 3 jackets each requiring 2.4 m of material.

What length of material remained?

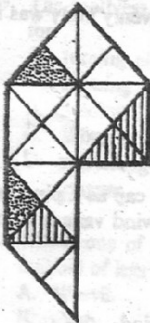
- A. 1.4 m
B. 2.8 m
C. 11.35 m
D. 14.7 m

50. An incomplete pattern is shown below.

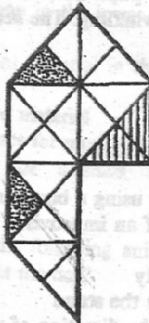


Which one of the shapes below will complete the pattern above?

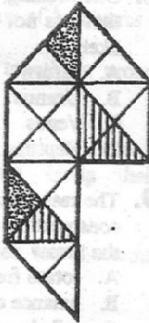
A.



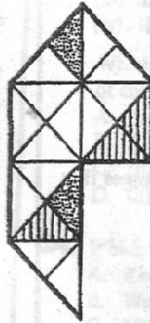
B.



C.



D.



Working Space

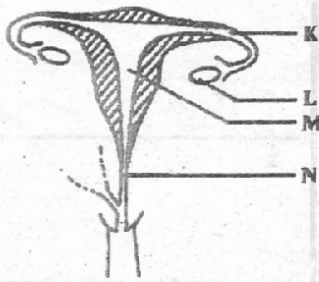
KCPE 2000

SCIENCE

1. Sweat glands in the skin of a human body are located in the
- epidermis
 - dermis
 - pores
 - oil glands.

2. Which one of the following parts of a human body produces urine?
- Bladder.
 - Ureter.
 - Kidney.
 - Urethra.

3. The diagram below represents the reproductive system in the female human body.



Fertilization takes place in the part labelled

- K
 - L
 - M
 - N.
4. The following are some of the physical changes that take place during adolescence.
- Hips become broader.
 - Chest and shoulders become broader.
 - Pimples may appear on the face.
 - Voice breaks.
 - Pubic hair grows.

Which of the changes take place in a girl?

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

5. Which one of the following groups consists of only diseases that are immunisable?

- Whooping Cough, Tuberculosis, Tetanus.
- Measles, Malaria, Diphtheria.
- Dysentery, Hepatitis B, Poliomyelitis.
- Bilharzia, Yellow Fever, Cholera.

6. The following are stages of HIV infection:

- Window stage.
- Symptoms.
- Full blown.
- Incubation.

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

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

7. The following are effects of drug abuse:

- Rape.
- Addiction.
- Lack of concentration.
- Truancy.
- Impaired judgement.

Which of them are all health effects?

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

8. One evening, a pupil noticed a bright heavenly body that was not twinkling. The heavenly body was most likely

- Saturn
- Uranus
- Venus
- Neptune.

9. The reason for using a biro pen cap as a pivot in the construction of an improvised wind vane is to make the arrow

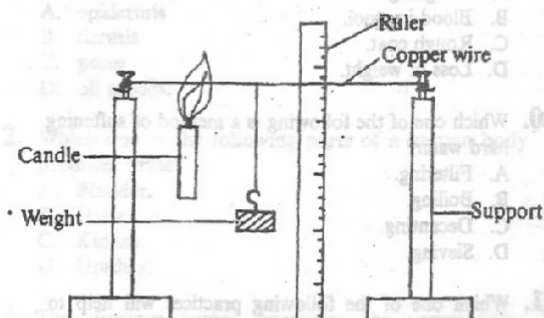
- rotate freely
- balance on the stand
- tail show the direction of wind
- head heavy.

10. Which one of the following statements is TRUE about the planet Mars? It is

- nearest to the sun
- the brightest planet
- nearest to the earth
- the smallest planet.

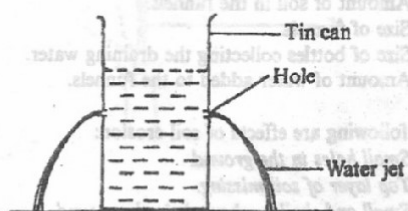
11. Which one of the following is a leguminous plant?
 A. Cabbage.
 B. Maize.
 C. Groundnut.
 D. Tomato.
12. Fertilization in plants takes place when
 A. a pollen tube enters the ovule
 B. reproductive cells in pollen grain and ovule fuse
 C. a pollen grain falls on the stigma and germinates
 D. a pollen tube enters the ovary.
13. Which of the following groups only consists of non-flowering plants?
 A. Pine, Cedar, Cypress.
 B. Sugar cane, Sisal, Onion.
 C. Cedar, Moss, Kale.
 D. Carrot, Cassava, Cactus.
14. Which of the following groups of plants have the same type of root system?
 A. Tomato, Maize, Peas.
 B. Bean, Black jack, Cabbage.
 C. Groundnuts, Rice, Sugar cane.
 D. Millet, Cassava, Carrot.
15. Which one of the following parasites destroys wool in sheep?
 A. Mites.
 B. Lice.
 C. Fleas.
 D. Ticks.
16. The toothless gap in the lower jaw of herbivores is for
 A. turning plant material in the mouth for proper chewing
 B. holding food material
 C. allowing space for more food
 D. preventing the animals from biting their tongues.
17. Which one of the following animals has the same number of legs as the tick?
 A. Weevil.
 B. Crab.
 C. Scorpion.
 D. Cockroach.
18. Which one of the following is a filter feeder?
 A. Kingfisher.
 B. Hawk.
 C. Duck.
 D. Sunbird.
19. Which one of the following is NOT an immediate sign of ill health in livestock?
 A. Coughing.
 B. Blood in stool.
 C. Rough coat.
 D. Loss of weight.
20. Which one of the following is a method of softening hard water?
 A. Filtering.
 B. Boiling.
 C. Decanting.
 D. Sieving.
21. Which one of the following practices will help to prevent the spread of cholera?
 A. Spraying chemicals in stagnant water.
 B. Wearing protective shoes when passing through water.
 C. Drinking filtered water.
 D. Covering pit latrines after use.
22. Which one of the following NEED NOT be the same when investigating drainage in different types of soil?
 A. Amount of soil in the funnels.
 B. Size of funnels.
 C. Size of bottles collecting the draining water.
 D. Amount of water added to the funnels.
23. The following are effects of soil erosion:
 (i) *Small holes in the ground.*
 (ii) *Top layer of soil missing.*
 (iii) *Small and shallow channels in the ground.*
 (iv) *V-shaped trenches in the ground.*
 Which effects are as a result of splash and rill types of erosion?
 A. (i) and (iv).
 B. (i) and (iii).
 C. (ii) and (iii).
 D. (ii) and (iv).
24. Which of the following liquids mix?
 A. Kerosene and water.
 B. Water and milk.
 C. Milk and kerosene.
 D. Cooking oil and milk.

25. The diagram below represents a setup that can be used to demonstrate a certain property of metals.



Which property of metals was being demonstrated?

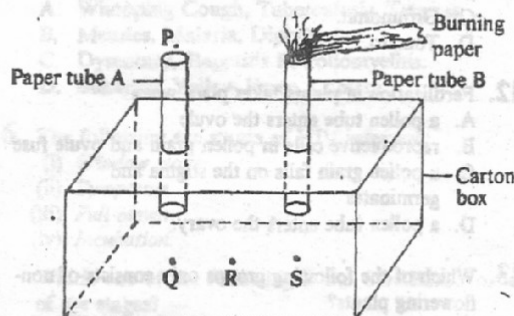
- Metals expand when heated.
 - Metals bend when heated.
 - Solids conduct heat.
 - Hot metals are pulled down by weight.
26. A pupil investigating a certain aspect of pressure in a liquid used a setup shown in the diagram below.



What conclusion could the pupil make from the investigation?

- Air exerts pressure on the surface of a liquid.
 - Pressure in a liquid increases with depth.
 - Pressure in a liquid is equal at the same depth.
 - Pressure in a liquid is exerted on the sides only.
27. The temperature at which a substance freezes is the same temperature at which the substance
- condenses
 - evaporates
 - boils
 - melts.
28. Which one of the following consists only of substances that have no definite shape but have definite volume?
- Stone, kerosene, carbon dioxide.
 - Oil, toothpaste, glue.
 - Clay, flour, cement.
 - Nitrogen, oxygen, water vapour.

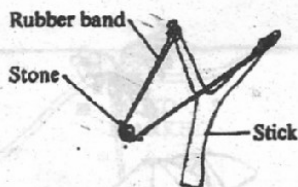
29. The diagram below represents a setup that can be used to demonstrate heat transfer in air.



For the demonstration to work a burning candle must be placed at

- P
 - Q
 - R
 - S.
30. The percentage of the component of air that is fixed by bacteria in root nodules to make nutrients for the plant is
- 0.03%
 - 0.97%
 - 21%
 - 78%.
31. Which one of the following is the last step when separating a mixture of sand and salt?
- Dissolving.
 - Filtering.
 - Evaporating.
 - Decanting.

32. The diagram below shows a stone being thrown using a catapult.



The form of energy in the rubber band before the stone is released is

- A. kinetic
B. potential
C. chemical
D. sound.
33. Which one of the following is CORRECT about a solar heater? A solar heater changes
- A. heat energy to electrical energy
B. light energy to electrical energy
C. chemical energy to heat energy
D. light energy to heat energy.
34. Tall buildings are fitted with sharp pointed metal rods at their tops and connected to the ground. The rods are for
- A. protecting the buildings against lightning
B. protecting electricity users from being electrocuted
C. fixing aerials for radios and televisions
D. allowing expansion of walls during hot weather.
35. Which one of the following is TRUE about the rainbow? It forms
- A. before heavy rainfall
B. when it rains while the sun is shining
C. when the sky is covered with thick clouds
D. when it rains in the afternoon.
36. Which one of the following energy transformations takes place when a radio that uses cells is operating?
- A. Chemical → electrical → magnetic → kinetic → sound.
B. Magnetic → electrical → kinetic → chemical → sound.
C. Electrical → chemical → kinetic → magnetic → sound.
D. Kinetic → chemical → electrical → magnetic → sound.
37. Which one of the following sources of energy DOES NOT contain chemical energy?
- A. Car battery.
B. Bicycle dynamo.
C. Food.
D. Firewood.

38. Heat reaches the feet of a person seated by the side of a fire by

- A. conduction and convection
B. radiation only
C. convection only
D. radiation and convection.
39. Which one of the following DOES NOT pollute the air?
- A. Exhaust gases from aeroplanes.
B. Smoke from burning charcoal.
C. Smoke from burning domestic wastes.
D. Gases from decaying animals.
40. The MAIN reason why it is advisable to spray crops in the direction of the wind is to avoid
- A. the chemicals getting into contact with the skin
B. wastage of chemicals
C. polluting the air
D. inhaling the chemicals.
41. The following signs and symptoms were observed in a certain child:
- (i) *Thin and weak.*
(ii) *Wrinkled face.*
(iii) *Pot bellied.*
(iv) *Hungry and crying a lot.*
- The child was most likely suffering from
- A. anaemia
B. rickets
C. kwashiorkor
D. marasmus.
42. Which one of the following groups consists only of foodstuffs that protect the body against diseases?
- A. Lemon, cabbage, carrot.
B. Beans, groundnuts, fish.
C. Maize, potatoes, rice.
D. Meat, orange, spinach.
43. The purpose of salt in food preservation is to
- A. remove water
B. add flavour
C. remove air
D. lower the temperature.
44. The most likely reason why some expectant mothers crave for soil is to
- A. increase breast milk production after delivery
B. increase appetite.
C. help in digestion of food
D. provide sufficient mineral nutrients.
45. Which one of the following levers when in use has the position of the effort between the load and the fulcrum?
- A. Spade.
B. Wheelbarrow.
C. Claw hammer.
D. Crowbar.

46. A single fixed pulley
- changes direction of force
 - increases effort distance
 - reduces effort required
 - reduces load distance.

47. The diagram below represents a tyre of a vehicle.



Treads

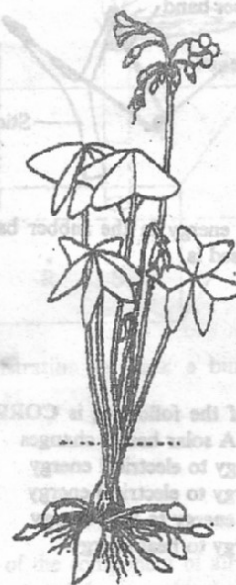
The purpose of treads in the vehicle tyre is to

- make them last longer
 - increase grip on the road
 - reduce surface area
 - make them lighter.
48. The following activities are carried out when making a beam balance but not in the correct order:
- Suspend the arm to find balance point and mark.
 - Make a base, a stand and the arm.
 - Fix the stand and the arm to the base.
 - Suspend tins on both sides of the arm.

Which one of the following is the **CORRECT** order in which the activities are carried out?

- (iii) (i) (ii) (iv).
 - (ii) (i) (iii) (iv).
 - (iii) (ii) (iv) (i).
 - (ii) (i) (iv) (iii).
49. Which one of the following statements is **CORRECT** about a stone thrown a few metres directly upwards by a passenger in a moving lorry? The stone will fall
- in front of the person
 - behind the person
 - on the person
 - behind the lorry.

50. The diagram below represents a certain



The weed is

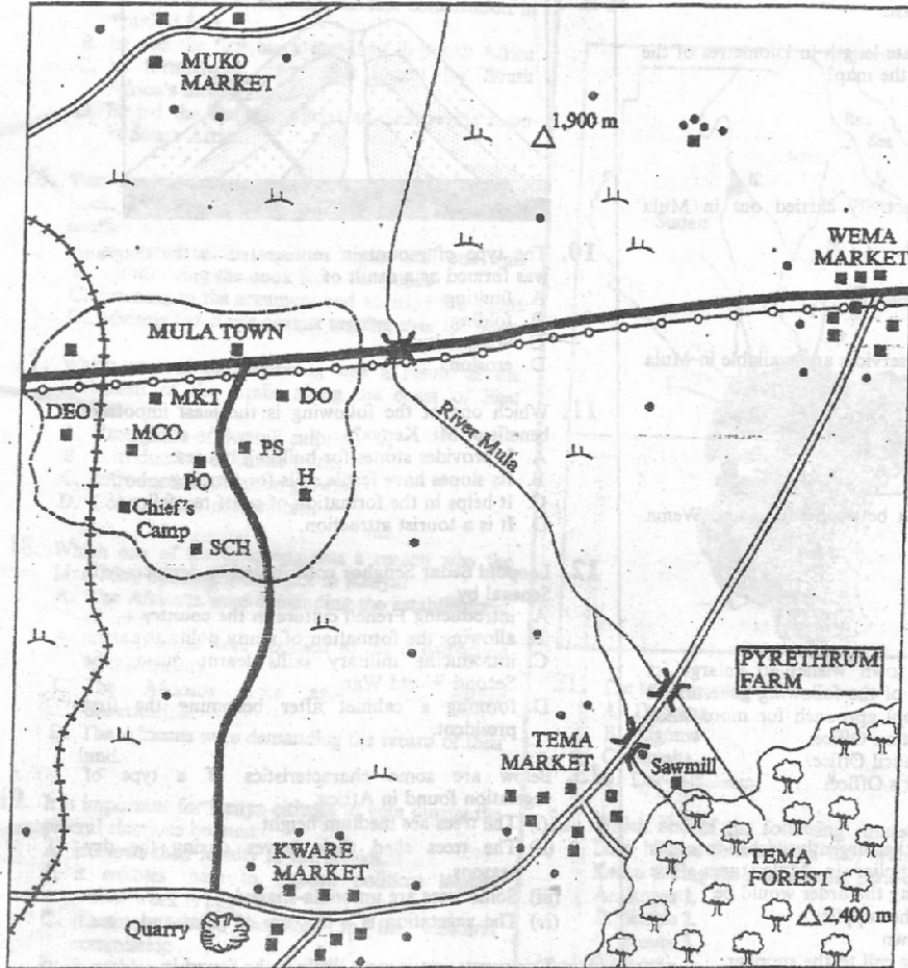
- Pigweed
- Mexican marigold
- Black jack
- Oxalis.

SOCIAL STUDIES AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

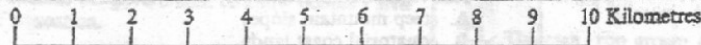
PART I SOCIAL STUDIES

KCPE 2006

MULA AREA



SCALE



KEY

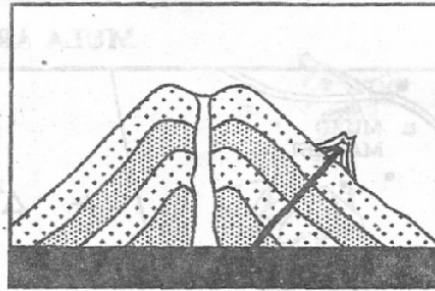
	Tarmac road		Scrub
	All weather road		Hill
	Railway		Hospital
	River and Bridge		Municipal Council Offices
	Town boundary		Post Office
	Telephone line		Police Station
	Quarry		Market
	Houses		School
	Permanent buildings		District Officer's Office
	Forest		District Education Officer's Office

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

- The general direction of flow of river Mula is from
 - North to South-East.
 - North to South.
 - South-East to North.
 - South to North-East.
- What is the approximate length in kilometres of the railway line shown on the map?
 - 14.5 km.
 - 13.5 km.
 - 12.5 km.
 - 11.5 km.
- The main economic activity carried out in Mula Area is
 - mining
 - farming
 - lumbering
 - trading.
- Three of the following services are available in Mula town. Which one is not?
 - Health.
 - Administration.
 - Recreation.
 - Security.
- The climate of the area between Muko and Wema markets is likely to be
 - hot and dry
 - cool and dry
 - cool and wet
 - hot and wet.
- The school in Mula town wishes to enlarge its compound. Which one of the following government offices should the school approach for more land?
 - The District Education Office.
 - The Municipal Council Office.
 - The District Officer's Office.
 - The Chief's Office.
- A trader in Wema market urgently wishes to order for goods from a supplier in Mula town. The quickest means of placing the order would be
 - to post a letter to the supplier
 - to drive to Mula town
 - to make a telephone call to the supplier
 - to send a messenger to Mula town.
- Which one of the following pre-historic sites in Eastern Africa is correctly matched with the country where it is located?

Pre-historic site	Country
A. Koobi Fora	— Uganda
B. Hadar	— Kenya
C. Ishanga	— Ethiopia
D. Olduvai Gorge	— Tanzania
- Traditional artefacts are kept in museums because
 - they are symbols of cultural heritage
 - they are symbols of national unity
 - they are used for rewarding hard working citizens
 - they are for export.

The diagram below represents a type of mountain. Use it to answer question 10.



- The type of mountain represented in the diagram was formed as a result of
 - faulting
 - folding
 - volcanicity
 - erosion.
- Which one of the following is the least important benefit of Mt. Kenya?
 - It provides stones for building houses.
 - Its slopes have fertile soils for farming.
 - It helps in the formation of relief rainfall.
 - It is a tourist attraction.
- Leopold Sedar Senghor contributed to democracy in Senegal by
 - introducing French culture in the country
 - allowing the formation of many political parties
 - introducing military skills learnt during the Second World War
 - forming a cabinet after becoming the first president.
- Below are some characteristics of a type of vegetation found in Africa:
 - The trees are medium height.
 - The trees shed their leaves during the dry seasons.
 - Some trees are umbrella-shaped.
 - The vegetation is a mixture of grass and trees.

This vegetation is most likely to be found in

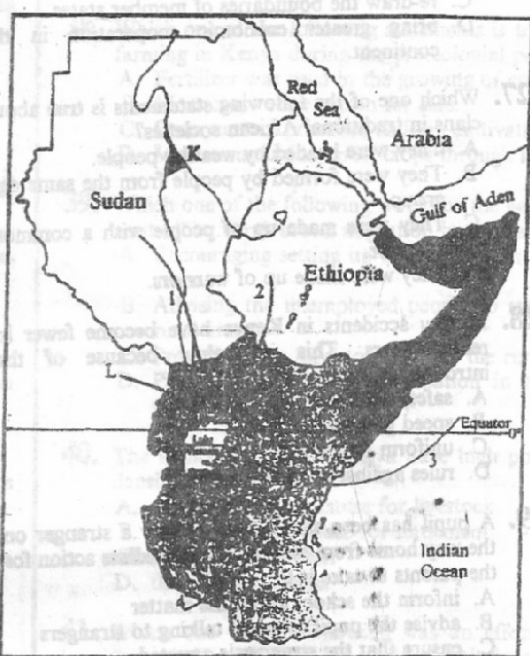
 - steep mountain slopes
 - equatorial coast lands
 - the Sahara desert
 - the Nyika plateau.
- In which one of the following ways is a person likely to be infected with HIV and AIDS?
 - By sharing injection needles with an infected person.
 - By shaking hands with an infected person.
 - By sharing clothes with an infected person.
 - By playing games with an infected person.

15. One of the achievements of Nelson Mandela is that
- he took part in making the first constitution in South Africa
 - he was the first black president in South Africa
 - he formed the party that fought for South Africa's independence
 - he led the demonstrations at Sharpeville town in South Africa.
16. Two pupils are arguing about the ownership of a book. The best way for the teacher to resolve the conflict is by
- encouraging the pupils to argue until one wins
 - withdrawing the book from the pupils
 - listening to the argument and advising the pupils
 - advising the pupils against arguing over the book.
17. Which one of the following was a result of the settlement of the Arabs along the coast of East Africa?
- Emergence of Swahili culture.
 - Introduction of barter trade.
 - Introduction of maize growing.
 - Construction of hospitals.
18. Which one of the following was a reason why the Mau Mau uprising took place in Kenya?
- The Africans were demanding the establishment of schools.
 - The Africans were opposed to the construction of the railway.
 - The Africans were against the British Constitution.
 - The Africans were demanding the return of their land.
19. It is important for Kenya citizens to vote during the general elections because
- it shows their loyalty to the president
 - it enables them to remove political leaders whose work is poor
 - it shows their obedience to the electoral commission
 - it enables the government to know people's level of education.
20. Below are some characteristics of a type of soil:
- It contains little humus.
 - It allows water to pass through easily.
 - Its particles do not hold together when wet.

The type of soil described above is

- black cotton soil
- alluvial soil
- sandy soil
- loamy soil.

Use the map of Eastern Africa below to answer questions 21 to 24.



21. The town marked J is
- Dodoma
 - Kigoma
 - Arusha
 - Dar-es-Salaam.
22. Which one of the following routes did the River-Lake Nilotes follow when they were migrating into Kenya during the pre-colonial period?
- Route 1.
 - Route 2.
 - Route 3.
 - Route 4.
23. The cash crop grown in the shaded area marked K is
- Tea
 - Coffee
 - Bananas
 - Sugar cane.
24. The lake marked L is
- Lake Kyoga
 - Lake Albert
 - Lake Tanganyika
 - Lake Malawi.
25. Three of the following are ways through which the youth were taught in traditional Kenyan societies. Which one is not?
- Reading and writing.
 - Singing and dancing.
 - Telling of stories and riddles.
 - Reciting poems and proverbs.

26. One of the reasons why African countries formed the African Union (AU) was to
- fight against crime in the continent
 - assist in the election of leaders for member states
 - re-draw the boundaries of member states
 - bring greater economic cooperation in the continent.
27. Which one of the following statements is true about clans in traditional African societies?
- They were headed by wealthy people.
 - They were formed by people from the same age group.
 - They were made up of people with a common ancestor.
 - They were made up of warriors.
28. *Matatu* accidents in Kenya have become fewer in recent years. This is mainly because of the introduction of
- safety belts
 - speed governors
 - uniform for drivers
 - rules against overloading.
29. A pupil has been sexually abused by a stranger on the way home from school. The immediate action for the parents to take is to
- inform the school about the matter
 - advise the pupil to avoid talking to strangers
 - ensure that the stranger is arrested
 - take the pupil to the hospital.
30. Children are expected to take part in family duties because
- it prepares them for future roles
 - it promotes their physical development
 - it is a sign of respect for their parents
 - it helps them develop courage.
31. Below are some minerals mined in Eastern Africa.
- Diatomite.
 - Copper.
 - Fluorspar.
 - Diamonds.
- Which combination of the minerals listed above is mined in Kenya?
- (i) and (ii).
 - (ii) and (iii).
 - (i) and (iii).
 - (ii) and (iv).
32. Which one of the following Human Rights is enjoyed by Kenya citizens on attaining the age of 18 years?
- The right to vote.
 - The right to worship.
 - The right to life.
 - The right to security.
33. In which one of the following ways have the Maasai pastoralists benefited from government support?
- They are given money to buy animal feeds during the dry season.
 - Towns have been built in the grazing areas to provide market.
 - Wild animals have been removed to create more land for grazing.
 - Bore holes have been drilled to provide water in the grazing areas.
34. Which one of the following statements is true about the policy of assimilation in Senegal?
- Assimilated Africans worked on European farms.
 - Assimilated Africans practised their customary laws.
 - Assimilated Africans could be voted to the French National Assembly.
 - Assimilated Africans were allowed to have their own parliament.
35. The main reason why the government encourages afforestation in Kenya is to
- create employment opportunities
 - protect the sources of rivers
 - increase the supply of firewood
 - create more areas for wildlife to live in.
36. Which one of the following colours of the national flag of Kenya represents land of plenty?
- Red.
 - Green.
 - White.
 - Black.
37. The Tigre and Amhara Communities live mainly in
- Tanzania
 - Somalia
 - Uganda
 - Ethiopia.
38. Which one of the following statements is true about Lake Bogoria?
- It has hot springs.
 - It is a source of minerals.
 - It provides water for irrigation.
 - It is used for fishing.
39. In Kenya, justice is administered by
- the Armed Forces
 - the prisons
 - the Judiciary
 - the Cabinet.
40. Which one of the following Kenyan communities is correctly matched with its traditional leader?
- | Community | Leader |
|-------------|------------|
| A. Akamba | Sakawa |
| B. Agiriama | Mekatilili |
| C. Nandi | Masaku |
| D. Abagusii | Samcei |

53. Ngao has been caught by his classmates stealing a bunch of ripe bananas from a farm near their school. The most appropriate action for the pupils to take is to
- report Ngao to the headteacher
 - ask Ngao to give the bananas to a poor family
 - share the bananas with Ngao
 - punish Ngao for this behaviour.

54. The governments of Kenya and Swaziland are similar in that
- the winning party in elections forms the government
 - the queen mother influences government decisions
 - the parliaments have two houses
 - the head of state appoints the cabinet.

55. Which one of the following dams in Africa is correctly matched with the river on which it is located?

Dam	River
A. Kariba dam	River Tana
B. Akosombo dam	River Zambezi
C. Aswan High dam	River Nile
D. Masinga dam	River Volta

56. The best way of encouraging more fishing in the rivers in Kenya is by
- introducing cheaper fishing nets
 - educating people on the benefits of eating fish
 - encouraging formation of cooperatives to sell fish feeds
 - constructing roads to the fishing areas.

57. Below are statements about a political party in Kenya.

- Its chairman later became the country's president.
- It was once the official opposition party.
- It joined with the other parties in 2002 to form NARC.

The political party described above is the

- Democratic Party of Kenya
- Ford People
- Kenya Social Congress
- Liberal Democratic Party.

58. Which one of the following was the reason why COMESA was established?

- To introduce a common currency for the member states.
- To expand the border towns in the region.
- To promote the use of a common language in the region.
- To remove import duties on trade goods from member states.

59. Three of the following are benefits of democracy. Which one is not?

- It allows equal distribution of land.
- It allows formation of many political parties.
- It allows citizens to choose their leaders.
- It allows freedom of speech.

60. Below are some factors which determine the location of industries:

- Nearness to raw materials.
- Nearness to markets.
- Availability of capital.
- Availability of transport.
- Availability of land.

Which one of the following combinations of the factors above best determines the location of a bakery?

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

PART II RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

SECTION A: CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which one of the following actions made God chase Adam and Eve from the garden of Eden?
- Speaking to the snake.
 - Eating of the forbidden fruit.
 - Destroying God's creation.
 - Hiding from God.

62. Who among the following people was asked by God to give his son as a sacrifice?
- Abraham.
 - Noah.
 - Moses.
 - Jacob.

63. From the incident when Joseph welcomed his brothers in Egypt Christians learn that they should be
- courageous
 - obedient
 - kind
 - repentant.

64. The Jews celebrate the Passover feast to remember when
- they were given the ten commandments
 - Moses was called by God
 - Noah built the Ark
 - they were delivered from Egypt.

65. Which one of the following commandments shows respect for human life?
- "Do not steal."
 - "Do not commit adultery."
 - "Do not accuse anyone falsely."
 - "Do not murder."

66. Who among the following kings of Israel took Naboth's vineyard?
- Saul.
 - Ahab.
 - David.
 - Jeroboam.

67. From the story of King Solomon the best gift one can ask God for is
 A. wisdom
 B. riches
 C. protection
 D. courage.
68. Which one of the following statements is true about the teaching of Jeremiah on the New Covenant?
 A. The laws will be written on people's hearts.
 B. The Israelites will serve God as priests.
 C. God will punish children for the sins of their parents.
 D. The Israelites will be given an everlasting kingdom.
69. Who among the following prophets foretold that the Messiah would be born in the town of Bethlehem?
 A. Amos.
 B. Micah.
 C. Daniel.
 D. Malachi.
70. After Angel Gabriel told Zechariah that his wife would bear him a son, Zechariah was unable to speak because he
 A. was so shocked to hear the news
 B. did not want anybody to know the message given
 C. had been told not to tell anyone else
 D. did not believe in the message.
71. Herod wanted to kill Jesus when he was born because he feared that Jesus would
 A. stop people from paying taxes
 B. convert the Jews to another religion
 C. take over as ruler of the Jews
 D. stop people from going to the synagogues.
72. "So when you give something to a needy person, do not make a big show of it" (Matthew 6: 2). Which one of the following values do Christians learn from this teaching?
 A. Humility.
 B. Patience.
 C. Loyalty.
 D. Obedience.
73. Which one of the following parables of Jesus teaches Christians to take care of people with special needs? The parable of the
 A. sower
 B. good Samaritan
 C. talents
 D. mustard seed.
74. The lesson Christians learn from the healing of the ten lepers is that they should
 A. seek God in prayer
 B. be righteous in their daily dealings
 C. try to be happy in life
 D. practise the art of thankfulness.
75. When Zacchaeus said that he would give half of his belongings to the poor it showed that he
 A. had acquired a lot of wealth
 B. had always wanted to help the needy
 C. was sorry for having acquired wealth wrongly
 D. wanted people to think that he was a good person.
76. In which one of the following occasions did Jesus identify the disciple who was going to betray him?
 A. At the trial before Pilate.
 B. During the last supper.
 C. During the transfiguration.
 D. When he was cleansing the temple.
77. The action of Jesus which teaches Christians that there is life after death is
 A. feeding the hungry
 B. raising of Lazarus
 C. healing the sick
 D. driving out demons.
78. Which one of the following beliefs about God is found in the Apostles Creed? He is
 A. just
 B. holy
 C. loving
 D. almighty.
79. Who among the following people was raised by Peter from the dead?
 A. Tabitha.
 B. Lydia.
 C. Priscilla.
 D. Aquilla.
80. The main lesson to be learnt from the story of Ananias and Sapphira is that Christians should
 A. give out their property for sale
 B. be honest in all that they do
 C. punish those who tell lies
 D. repent when they sin.
81. Which one of the following is a gift of the Holy Spirit?
 A. Goodness.
 B. Gentleness.
 C. Self-control.
 D. Prophecy.
82. In traditional African communities people reconciled with God mainly by
 A. naming children after the dead
 B. respecting the aged
 C. making sacrifices
 D. visiting shrines.
83. Which one of the following marriage practices is found in both Christianity and traditional African communities?
 A. Giving gifts.
 B. Tattooing the body.
 C. Going to church.
 D. Making libation.
84. Which one of the following is the main reason why traditional African communities are against abortion? It
 A. may lead to infertility
 B. is a destruction of life
 C. annoys the ancestors
 D. may cause hatred in the family.

85. Which one of the following activities best shows that Christians are disciples of Jesus Christ?
- Laying of hands.
 - Giving offerings.
 - Speaking in tongues.
 - Preaching the gospel.
86. The main reason why Christians condemn prostitution is because it leads to
- unwanted pregnancies
 - street children
 - misuse of sex
 - break-up of families.
87. The best use of leisure by Christian youths would be to
- visit their friends
 - listen to music
 - help the elderly
 - play games.
88. You and your friend James are on duty to sweep the classroom. James has refused to sweep saying that there are workers employed to keep the school clean. As a Christian what action would you take?
- Tell him the advantages of learning to do various jobs.
 - Get the workers to come and sweep the classroom.
 - Report James to the class prefect.
 - Discuss James' behaviour with your friends.
89. You have noticed that your friend Philip has been going out of school during class time and you would like him to stop. As a Christian you should
- go and tell his parents about it
 - show him why it is important to respect school rules
 - threaten to end your relationship with him
 - report the matter to the class prefect.
90. Mary, your schoolmate has joined a group of youths who smoke cigarettes. What would be the best thing for you to do?
- Report her to the class teacher.
 - Advise her to move to another school.
 - Avoid any contact with her.
 - Tell her to stop the relationship.

SECTION B: ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which one of the following *Surah* must be recited when performing *salat*?
- Al-Kafirun*.
 - Al-Fatiha*.
 - Al-Asr*.
 - An-Nasr*.
62. Which one of the following quotations is not taken from *Surah Fatiha*?
- "Therefore turn in prayer to your Lord and sacrifice to Him."
 - "All the Praises and thanks be to Allah the Lord of all that exists."
 - "The only owner and judge of the Day of Resurrection."
 - "You alone we worship and from you alone we ask for help."
63. A whole *Surah* that teaches on the Oneness of Allah is
- Al-Falaq*
 - Al-Kauthar*
 - Al-Ikhlās*
 - An-Nas*.
64. The incident of the destruction of Abrahah's army narrated in *Surah Fil* teaches that
- Allah forgives sin
 - birds are dangerous creatures
 - elephants should be destroyed
 - Allah protects His own.
65. Which one of the following is a teaching from *Surah Kafirun*?
- Muslims should perform regular prayers.
 - Muslims should be patient in times of difficulties.
 - Muslims should be prepared to defend their religion.
 - Muslims should be faithful to their religion.
66. Which one of the following is an Islamic rule on eating?
- Eat the food when it is hot.
 - Start by reciting *Bismillah*.
 - Recite *Alhamdulillah* while eating.
 - Food should be eaten in a standing position.
67. Which one of the following words completes the quoted Hadith? "The generous man is nearer Allah, nearer Paradise, nearer man and far from..."
- Hell
 - home
 - the truth
 - the Last Day.
68. Which one of the following Hadith condemns corruption in society?
- "The curse of Allah befalls on both the giver and the recipient of a bribe."
 - "Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day should not annoy his neighbour."
 - "Tell the truth even though it is bitter."
 - "Whoever is not thankful to people is not thankful to Allah."
69. On which one of the following occasions is a Muslim not required to pronounce the *Kalima*?
- When a person converts to Islam.
 - When a person is getting married.
 - When a baby is born.
 - When a person is dying.

70. Which one of the following is a compulsory act of *wudu*?
- Rinsing the mouth.
 - Washing the nostrils.
 - Washing the palms.
 - Washing the feet.
71. Who among the following categories of people are exempt from fasting?
- Widows.
 - Orphans.
 - Travellers.
 - Debtors.
72. An activity of *Hajj* which reminds Muslims of the patience of Hajar is
- running between Safar and Marwa
 - stoning the *Jamarat*
 - spending the night at Muzdalifa
 - going round the *Kaaba*.
73. Which one of the following is a pillar of *Iman*?
- Praying five times a day.
 - Belief that Allah exists.
 - Paying of *Zakat*.
 - Performance of *Hajj*.
74. What is the duty of Angel *Mikaeel*?
- He is responsible for blowing the trumpet.
 - He is responsible for bringing messages to Prophets.
 - He is in charge of questioning the dead.
 - He is in charge of rainfall.
75. *Nabi Ibrahim* was thrown into the fire because he
- disobeyed his father
 - worshiped the stars
 - destroyed the idols
 - prayed facing the *Kaaba*.
76. Which one of the following is the main reason why Allah created man according to the Holy Quran?
- To give charity to the needy.
 - To worship Him.
 - To observe fasting.
 - To take care of the plants.
77. Three of the following are similarities between *Idd* and Friday prayers. Which one is not?
- They have two *rakah*.
 - They have *Khutbah*.
 - They are performed in the morning.
 - They are performed in congregation.
78. When is the *dua Alhamdulillah* recited?
- Before entering the toilet.
 - Before meals.
 - When slaughtering an animal.
 - After completing a task.
79. Najma arrives at school and finds that the other pupils are at assembly. What is the right cause of action for her to take?
- Go for the assembly and explain to the teacher why she is late.
 - Go home and come to school early the following day.
 - Hide until the assembly is over and then go to class.
 - Go to class and wait for the other pupils.
80. Muslims can best help beggars by providing them with
- food
 - employment
 - shelter
 - clothes.
81. Which one of the following is not an Islamic teaching on the treatment of orphans?
- They should be provided with basic necessities.
 - They should be accorded compassion.
 - They should be given *Zakat* if they are poor.
 - They should have part of their property donated to charity.
82. Which one of the following activities is performed in the Mosque?
- Drama.
 - Trade.
 - Ihtikaf*.
 - Tawaf*.
83. Which one of the following is true about *Salatul Janazah*?
- It has four *rakbir*.
 - It has *rakua*.
 - It has two *Khutbah*.
 - It has *sijdat*.
84. Abdalla who owns a shop gives the following business practices as his secrets of success. Which one of them is allowed in Islam?
- Hiding goods and selling them at a higher price later.
 - Allowing people to take goods and pay later.
 - Selling goods after their expiry date.
 - Lending money and charging interest on it.
85. Which one of the following acts of *Ibadah* is performed by Kenyan Muslims during *Iddul-Adha*?
- Saayi*.
 - Tawaf*.
 - Ihram*.
 - Slaughtering of animals.
86. The year AD 630 when Muslims conquered Makka without bloodshed is referred to as
- the year of the elephant
 - the year of sorrow
 - the year of peace
 - the year of suffering.
87. The Muslims lost in the battle of *Uhud* because
- of the strong winds
 - they were few
 - they disobeyed the Prophet
 - they had inadequate weapons.

88. Which one of the following was a result of the persecution of early Muslims in Makka?

- A. Strengthening of Islam.
- B. Promotion of idol worship.
- C. The spread of Islam stopped.
- D. Muslim population was greatly reduced.

89. Prophet Muhammad built the first Mosque at

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Qubaa
- C. Sanaa
- D. Makka.

90. Who among the following European nationals were driven out of the coast of Kenya by the Muslims in 1729?

- A. The Dutch.
- B. The Italians.
- C. The Spanish.
- D. The Portuguese.

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