ENGLISH
SECTION A:
LANGUAGE

Time: 1 hour 40 minutes

READ THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions.

2. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in this question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

3. Use an ordinary pencil.

4. Make sure you have written on the answer sheet:

    YOUR INDEX NUMBER
    YOUR NAME
    NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

5. By drawing a **dark line** inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.

6. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.

7. Keep the sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.

8. For each of the questions 1–50 four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.

9. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example
For questions **19** *to* **22**, *choose the alternate that means the* **same as** *the underlined word.*

19.   Nafula quit her job to go to America.
    A. abandoned
    B. deserted
    C. ignored
   D. left

The correct answer is D.

On the answer sheet:

9 ₁A₁ ₁B₁ ₁C₁ ₁D₁   19 ₁A₁ ₁B₁ ₁C₁ ▬   29 ₁A₁ ₁B₁ ₁C₁ ₁D₁   39 ₁A₁ ₁B₁ ₁C₁ ₁D₁   49 ₁A₁ ₁B₁ ₁C₁ ₁D₁

In the set of boxes numbered **19**, the box with the letter D printed in it is marked.

10.   Your dark line **MUST** be within the box.

11.   For each question **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.

0501   © *The Kenya National Examinations Council. 2010*   **TURN OVER**
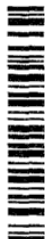
Questions 1 to 15

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

Laughter is part of everyday human communication. We can __1__ think of a day in our lives that __2__ without us laughing or hearing someone laugh. Research has shown that human beings are __3__ of laughing even before they are born. __4__ , pictures have shown unborn babies smiling in their mothers' wombs. Smiling __5__ be thought of as the first __6__ of laughter.

Humans are not the only __7__ capable of laughing. It is __8__ that chimpanzees and gorillas also make sounds and facial expressions that resemble those made by humans __9__ laughing. The major difference, __10__ , is that whereas human beings can laugh at jokes, it is doubtful __11__ animals can see the funny __12__ of life. It should, however, be noted that laughter is not always __13__ expression of happiness. Sometimes we laugh to __14__ up embarrassment or hide our fears. We may even laugh to __15__ annoyance.

1. A. hardly   B. usually   C. never   D. even

2. A. comes   B. begins   C. sets   D. passes

3. A. capable   B. thought   C. fond   D. suspected

4. A. Really   B. So   C. Truly   D. Indeed

5. A. must   B. should   C. can   D. would

6. A. sign   B. step   C. attempt   D. display

7. A. people   B. things   C. creatures   D. persons

8. A. felt   B. assumed   C. imagined   D. known

9. A. during   B. while   C. through   D. from

10. A. nevertheless   B. moreover   C. anyway   D. however

11. A. because   B. whether   C. if   D. since

12. A. part   B. things   C. side   D. bit

13. A. a   B. an   C. the   D. that

14. A. keep   B. cover   C. shut   D. put

15. A. show   B. display   C. demonstrate   D. indicate

16. If only I had known I _____ have come to visit you.
  A. would
  B. could
  C. should
  D. may.

17. She wrote the report _____ ink.
  A. in
  B. of
  C. with
  D. by

18. You should listen to your teachers.
  A. You will listen to your teachers.
  B. You have to listen to your teachers.
  C. You may listen to your teachers.
  D. You ought to listen to your teachers.

19. No sooner had we sat than she gave us the news.
  A. As soon as we sat she gave us the news.
  B. The news was given to us after we sat.
  C. As soon as she gave us the news, we sat.
  D. She gave us the news as we sat.

20. My grandmother was generous.
  A. mean
  B. greedy
  C. thrifty
  D. unkind

21. The pencil is sharp.
  A. dull
  B. flat
  C. blunt
  D. smooth

22. (i) All living things depend on energy from it.
   (ii) It is the closest star to the earth.
   (iii) Life on earth would not be possible without the sun.
   (iv) The sun is one among millions of stars.
  A. (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)
  B. (i) (iv) (ii) (iii)
  C. (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)
  D. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

23. (i) The bride and the bridegroom were on their way.
   (ii) The invited guests were chatting excitedly.
   (iii) The big wedding was about to begin.
   (iv) The blaring of vehicle horns was heard from afar.
  A. (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
  B. (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)
  C. (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
  D. (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)

24. A. "Come here," she ordered.
   B. "Come here, she ordered."
   C. "Come here!" she ordered.
   D. "Come here?" she ordered.

25. A. How best can the Environment be conserved.
   B. How best can the environment be conserved?
   C. How best can the environment be conserved!
   D How best can the Environment be conserved?

*Read the passage below and then answer questions **26** to **38**.*

All his life Charles Dickens, one of the greatest novelists in the world, would remember a particular day when he was nine years old, and something his father said. They were out walking together and had stopped, as they often did, to admire a handsome brick house. With its lovely windows and neat lawn, it seemed as grand as a palace.

Then John Dickens told his son that if he worked very hard, someday he might live in that house. The thought took Charles' breath away. The sort of person who would live in that house would be a distinguished man of taste and education. His father believed that Charles could someday be like that. All he had to do was work hard.

He could not have known on that day how far he would fall and how high he would rise, and that he really would live in that house, and that he would die there.

When Charles looked back on his childhood, these were happy years. They lived in a small house which had a little garden and, across the road, there was a playground for the children. He had a nursemaid, Mary, who comforted his childish sorrows. She also terrified him with blood-curdling horror stories that he adored, though they gave him nightmares. He spent wonderful hours in his tiny room reading from his father's set of novels. He went for days imagining himself to be one of his storybook heroes.

But when Charles was ten, his father was transferred to London, and his happy childhood came to a sudden end. His father had many wonderful qualities. He worked hard at his job and was loving to his wife and children. He had many friends and loved to invite them to the house in the evening for a bowl of steaming porridge and lively conversation. But he had one terrible fault: he spent more money than he made.

In the ten years of Charles' life, the family had lived in six different houses, each poorer than the one before. And as the number of mouths to feed kept growing, the family fell deeper and deeper into debt.

When they reached London, Charles was shocked to learn that he would not be sent to school – they couldn't afford it. He stayed at home and made himself useful by cleaning his father's boots and minding the younger siblings. His parents seemed to have forgotten him and all his ambitions.

Two days after his twelfth birthday, Charles was sent to work at a factory. From eight in the morning till eight at night, he worked in a dark room, covering pots of boot polish and pasting on labels. Other children worked there, too, but they were not like his old friends. They were poor boys with rough manners who referred to him scornfully as the "young gentleman."

Worse still, two weeks later his father was arrested for debt and sent to prison, where he had to stay until his debts were paid. His wife and children were allowed to join him there, the whole family living in one room – everyone, that is, except Charles. The factory was too far from the prison for him to get back before the gates were shut at night. So he lived in a cheap boarding house. From Monday morning to Saturday night, he was on his own with "no advice, no counsel, no encouragement, no consolation, no support from anyone".

At night he wandered through the dark city. His clothes were shabby. He had no friends. Instead of growing into a fine gentleman, he had descended to the streets.

The memory of that time was so painful that, even as a grown man, Charles could not walk through those streets without the sting of tears coming to his eyes. And years later, when he became a famous writer, his stories were filled with orphaned and abandoned children, debtors' prisons, factories, and the grim and degrading lives of the poor.

(Adapted from *Charles Dickens, the Man who had Great Expectations* by Diane Stanley and Peter Vennema. Published by Morrow Junior Books: New York, 1993)

26. The fact that Charles never forgot what his father told him when he was only nine shows that he
   A. had a good memory
   B. respected his father
   C. took his father's words seriously
   D. was a very good child.

27. From the first paragraph we can conclude that palaces are
   A. magnificent buildings
   B. places young boys admire
   C. homes for special people
   D. unique homes.

28. Why did John Dickens tell his son he could live in "that house" one day?
   A. To encourage him to think big.
   B. He really liked the house.
   C. He knew the future was bright.
   D. To motivate him to work hard.

29. "The thought took Charles' breath away" means
   A. he was unable to breathe
   B. he was greatly surprised
   C. his father had frightened him
   D. his father made him feel sick.

30. What do we learn about Charles' life from the third paragraph?
   A. He fell down and then rose up again.
   B. He suffered a lot but later succeeded.
   C. He had high hopes in spite of hardships.
   D. He lived a life full of disappointments.

31. Which of the following statements is **not** true?
   A. The stories by Mary were interesting but scaring.
   B. Charles did not mind listening to horror stories.
   C. The stories Mary told truly fascinated Charles.
   D. Perhaps Charles merely pretended to be frightened.

32. How do we know that moving to London affected Charles' life drastically?
   A. Life suddenly become more difficult and miserable.
   B. His father brought friends who ate all the porridge.
   C. There was no time for him to play any more.
   D. He had been very happy in his previous home.

33. Which of the following **best** describes Charles Dickens' father's character?
   A. Wonderful, hardworking, loving and friendly.
   B. Friendly, caring, hardworking but extravagant.
   C. Sociable, lively, generous and loving.
   D. Hardworking, jolly, hospitable and carefree.

34. We can tell that Charles loved school because he
   A. was very disappointed when he wasn't sent to school
   B. enjoyed reading novels in his father's collection
   C. had dreams of becoming a great writer
   D. knew it was the only way to achieve fame.

35. How did that society violate children's rights?
   A. By not doing enough to meet their needs.
   B. By making them look after young siblings.
   C. By making them work in factories.
   D. By not punishing irresponsible parents.

36. "Rough manners" means that the boys at the factory
   A. did not impress Charles at all
   B. were probably naughty and rude
   C. did not know how to behave properly
   D. made Charles rather uncomfortable.

37. Which one of these pairs of words accurately describe Charles' feelings when his family moved to the debtors' prison?
   A. unhappy and angry
   B. hurt and miserable
   C. helpless and desperate
   D. lonely and hopeless

38. What would be the best summary of this passage?
   A. Accumulating debts is a dangerous habit.
   B. Suffering does not mean we cannot succeed.
   C. No experience in life is useless.
   D. A careless father can cause untold heartaches.

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

Laziness can be defined as a state of idleness and unwillingness to spend energy. When we feel lazy, we do not want to do any work. We want to let things stay as they are. Well, sometimes we all enjoy being a little lazy such as on a very cold or hot day. However, if this occurs too often, we need to do something about it. This is not to say that we should always be working so as not to be thought as lazy. We need to rest to refresh our bodies and minds after working for long hours. For us to do our work efficiently and eventually have a successful life, we must learn how to overcome laziness.

How can this monster be overcome? If you feel you have a lot to do, you will probably feel overwhelmed and let laziness overcome you instead of you overcoming laziness. The solution is to break down the huge task into small manageable parts which makes you feel you do not require too much effort. In some cases, the cause of laziness is lack of motivation. This means you simply do not see the reason for carrying out a task. In such cases, it is necessary to think about or visualize the importance of performing your task and achieving your goals. Think about the benefits you will reap if you overcome laziness and take action instead of thinking about difficulties or obstacles. Your imagination has a great influence on your mind, habits and actions. When tempted to be lazy, imagine yourself performing the task easily and energetically. Do this before starting a task or when your mind tells you to abandon what you are doing.

Sometimes laziness leads to procrastination. This is the act of postponing tasks without good reasons. If there is something you have to do now, and you can actually do it, why not just do it and get it over with? An old saying goes, 'Do not put off until tomorrow what you can do today'.

All in all you need to realize that overcoming laziness is achieved through a series of daily actions and activities. Every time you overcome laziness, you get stronger, more able to achieve your goals and improve your life.

Adapted from 'Tips to overcome laziness by Remez Sasson. Success consciousness.com

39. Which one of the following is a sign of laziness?
  A. Lacking energy to spend.
  B. Wanting to be idle.
  C. Refreshing your minds.
  D. Enjoying ourselves.

40. Rest differs from laziness in that it
  A. does not happen often
  B. comes after working for long
  C. refreshes our minds and bodies
  D. makes us not to be thought lazy.

41. Laziness overcomes you when you
  A. feel cold or hot
  B. take time to rest
  C. you have too much to do
  D. feel overwhelmed.

42. Why should we break down huge tasks into small parts?
  A. So as to be motivated.
  B. In order to use less effort.
  C. So as to make tasks manageable.
  D. In order to solve our problems.

43. The word monster as used in the passage refers to something that
  A. is frightening
  B. is discouraging
  C. makes life difficult
  D. makes us successful.

44. Which of the following statements is **not true** according to the passage?
  A. Your imagination influences your actions.
  B. Obstacles can make you feel lazy.
  C. You should not think of difficulties.
  D. Habits can influence your imagination.

45. When your mind tells you to abandon what you are doing
  A. do not be tempted to be lazy
  B. perform the task easily and energetically
  C. see yourself performing the task with ease
  D. take action that will influence your mind.

46. Refreshing your mind and body means
  A. improving your life
  B. achieving your goals
  C. being able to work for long
  D. regaining your lost energy.

47. Which of the following statements is an example of procrastination?
  A. failing to do your assignment
  B. being reminded to do your assignment
  C. completing your assignment late
  D. doing your assignment slowly.

48. The phrase "put off" as used in the passage means
  A. discourage
  B. postpone
  C. cancel
  D. refuse.

49. Which of the following is the best lesson drawn from the story?
  A. Laziness should be overcome.
  B. Laziness must be avoided.
  C. Laziness ought to be punished.
  D. Laziness hinders progress.

50. A suitable title for this passage would be
  A. Consequences of laziness.
  B. How to overcome laziness.
  C. Problems of laziness.
  D. All about laziness.

KCPE 2010

KISWAHILI
SEHEMU YA KWANZA: LUGHA
Muda: Saa 1 dakika 40

SOMA KWA MAKINI MAAGIZO YAFUATAYO

1. Umepewa kijitabu hiki cha maswali na karatasi ya kujibu. Kijitabu hiki kina maswali 50.

2. Ikiwa utataka kuandika chochote ambacho si jibu andika katika kijitabu hiki

3. Ukisha chagua jibu lako lionyeshe katika **KARATASI YA MAJIBU** na wala sio katika kijitabu hiki cha maswali

JINSI YA KUTUMIA KARATASI YA MAJIBU

4. Tumia penseli ya kawaida

5. Hakikisha ya kwamba yafuatayo yameandikwa katika karatasi ya majibu

NAMBA YAKO YA MTIHANI

JINA LAKO

JINA LA SHULE YAKO

6. Kwa kuchora kistari katika visanduku vyenye namba zinazokuhusu, onyesha namba yako kamili ya mtihani (yaani namba ya shule na zile namba tatu za mtahiniwa) katika sehemu iliyotengwa mwanzo wa karatasi ya majibu.

7. Usitie alama zozote nje ya visanduku

8. Iweke safi karatasi yako ya majibu

9. Kwa kila swali 1 – 50 umepewa majibu manne. Majibu hayo yameonyeshwa kwa herufi A, B, C, D. Ni jibu **MOJA** tu kati ya hayo manne ambayo ni sahihi. Chagua jibu hilo.

10. Kwenye karatasi ya majibu, jibu sahihi lionyeshwa kwa kuchora kistari katika kisanduku chenye herufi uliyochagua kuwa ndilo jibu.

MFANO

Katika kijitabu cha maswali:
21. Tunakimbiana maana yake ni:
   A. Tunaogopana   B. Tunahepana   C. Tunasaidiana   D. Tunachukiana

Jibu sahihi ni **B**

Katika karatasi ya majibu

1 [A] [B] [C] [D]   **11** [A] [B] [C] [D]   **21** [A] [C] [D]   **31** [A] [B] [C] [D]   **41** [A] [B] [C] [D]

Katika visanduku vinavyoonyesha majibu ya swali namba 21, kisanduku chenye herufi **B** ndicho kilichochorwa kistari

11. Chora kistari chako vizuri. Kistari chako kiwe cheusi na kisijitokeze nje ya kisanduku.

12. Kwa kila swali, chora kistari katika kisanduku kimoja tu kati ya visanduku vinne ulivyopewa.

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

    Nilikimbia kadiri ____**1**____nikiacha _____**2**_____ya jasho kudondoka kipajini. Sikujua kilichonipeleka ____**3**____ humo. Daima babu yangu alikuwa _____**4**_____dhidi ya kucheza karibu na mabaki ya nyumba zilizobomoka. _____**5**_____niliyapuuza maneno yake. Sasa _____**6**_____na hatari ya kuwa kitoweo ___**7**___mnyama ____**8**____ .

	A	B	C	D
1.	ningeweza	nilivyoweza	niliweza	niliyoweza

Jibu sahihi (B) nilivyoweza.
Maelezo: Kiambishi (li) cha wakati uliopita kimetumika mwanzoni hatuosemi kadri niliweza wala niliyoweza.

2.	matone	michirizi	mitiririko	mafunda

Jibu sahihi (B) michirizi
Maelezo: Matone ni ya mvua, mitiririko ni ya maji, vilevile mafunda yaweza yakawa ya maji, uji au sharubati.

3.	kambini	handakini	mashambani	magofuni

Jibu sahihi (D) magofuni
Maelezo: Magofu ni mabaki ya kitu kilichobomoka kama vile nyumba za kale kama ilivyo kwenye mtungo.

4.	amenishauri	ameniambia	amenikanya	ameniarifu

Jibu sahihi (C) amenikanya
Maelezo: Tunashauri, tunaambia au kuarifu kuhusu jambo lakini tunaonya dhidi ya hatari. Onya ni sawa na kanya.

5.	Hata hivyo	Hata kama	Ingawa	Ijapokuwa

Jibu sahihi (A) Hata hivyo
Maelezo: Kiunganishi hiki hutumika kuonyesha ukanusho wa onyo. Yaani kando na kukanywa alipuuzilia mbali.

6.	nitakabiliwa	nimekabiliwa	nilikabiliwa	nikabiliwa

Jibu sahihi (B) nimekabiliwa
Maelezo: Kutokana na matumizi ya kielezi (sasa) kinaonyesha muda ulipo: Siyo zamani wala baadaye.

7.	na	ya	la	cha

Jibu sahihi (D) cha
Maelezo: Moja kwa moja mwanafunzi sharti aelewe ngeli ya nomino kitoweo ambayo ni (ki-vi) na unganifu ni 'cha'.

8.	huyu	huyo	hii	hiyo

Jibu sahihi (B) huyo
Maelezo: viashiria hutegemea umbali kati ya vitu au watu husika huyu inamaana anamuona myama huyo yawezekana anaaminika kuwa humo magofuni.

    Kitendo cha _____**9**_____ watoto kinapingwa na wanajamii _____**10**_____. Wazo la kuwathamini watoto wa jinsia moja ____**11**____ nyingine ____**12**____ kukomeshwa. Mtoto ____**13**____ akipewa fursa bila shaka anaweza _____**14**_____ mengi. Watoto basi wanahimizwa kutumia vipawa ____**15**____ ipasavyo.

	A	B	C	D
9.	kuwanyima	kuwapendelea	kuwanyakua	kuwabagua

Jibu sahihi (D) kuwabagua

Maelezo: Kulingana na mtungo kubagua lina uzito kuliko kupendelea kwa sababu wanajadili jinsi sio makundi.

10. nyingi   wengi   wowote   zozote
     Jibu sahihi (B) wengi
     Maelezo: Matumizi ya vivumishi vya pekee hutegemea muktadha wa sentensi.

11. kuliko   kama   kwa   badala
     Jibu sahihi (A) kuliko
     Maelezo: Tunapolinganisha vitu viwili kwa ubora au udhaifu kiunganisha <u>kuliko</u> huwa mwafaka.

12. lilipaswa   litapaswa   linapaswa   limepaswa
     Jibu sahihi (C) linapaswa
     Maelezo: Lazima mtahiniwa azingatie kiambishi cha wakati kifaacho kulingana na muktadha wa kifungu. Huu ni mjadala wala si kisa hivyo ni wakati uliopo (na).

13. mwingine   yoyote   yeyote   pengine
     Jibu sahihi (C) yeyote
     Maelezo: Vilevile hapa mwanafunzi alitarajiwa kutumia kivumishi cha pekee mwafaka kulingana na ngeli ya nomino (mtoto)

14. kutekelezea   kutekeleza   kuelekeza   kuelekezea
     Jibu sahihi (B) kutekeleza
     Maelezo: Mtego ulikuwa usahihi wa sarufi katika neno.

15. vyao   zao   vyenu   zenu
     Jibu sahihi (A) vyao
     Maelezo: Ni vyema kuelewa mwendelezo wa ngeli kupitia nomino husika tunasema vipawa vyao ki-vi.

<u>Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30. Chagua jibu lililo sahihi.</u>

16. Chagua sentensi sahihi kisarufi.
     A. Msichana amenunua rinda nyingine nyeusi.
     B. Msichana amenunua rinda nyingine jeusi.
     C. Msichana amenunua rinda ingine nyeusi.
     D. Msichana amenunua rinda lingine jeusi.
     Jibu (D)
     Maelezo: Maneno yaliyo katika ngeli ya LI-YA, pamoja na- ingine huchukua 'JI' hivyo kulikuwa na utata kati ya jingine na lingine ingawaje (D) lilikaribia uwiano wa ngeli.

17. Chagua wingi wa sentensi hii:
     Ua ulizungushiwa waya.
     A. Maua yalizungushiwa waya.
     B. Maua yalizungushiwa nyaya.
     C. Nyua zilizungushiwa waya.
     D. Nyua zilizungushiwa nyaya.
     Jibu sahihi (D) Nyua zilizungushiwa nyaya.
     Maelezo: Ua ulizungushiwa .... (U-zi) wingi wa ua nyua
     - Ua lilizungushiwa .... (Li-Ya) wingi wa ua – maua.

18. Chagua kundi lenye vielezi pekee.
     A. Jabali, shujaa, mkakamavu, msomi.
     B. Mweupe, mdogo, membo, mnene.
     C. Ovyo, ghafla, kisiri, kwa gari.
     D. Omba, inua, osha, funga.
     Jibu sahihi (C)
     Maelezo: (A) ni nomino dhahania
     (B) vivumishi sifa   (D) ni vitenzi

19. Nomino dhahania kutokana na kivumishi 'bora' ni:
     A. boreka   B. uboreshaji
     C. kuboreka   D. boresha
     Jibu sahihi (B) uboreshaji
     Maelezo: Nomino dhahania hujumuisha vitu vya kufikirika tu visivyoonekana wala kugusika hivyo bora itakuwa uboreshaji mengine ni hali ya kunyambua.

20. Chagua kiwakilishi katika sentensi hii:
     Wao hucheka hadi wakalia.
     A. wao   B. wakalia
     C. hucheka   D. hadi
     Jibu sahihi (A) wao

Maelezo: Viwakilishi hutumika badala ya nomino, hivyo basi neno wao linasimamia au kuwakiliwa watu fulani cheka ni kitenzi, vilevile lia, hadi ni kiunganishi.

21. Buibui ni kwa utando, _____ni kwa mchwa.
    A. kichuguu   B. kizimba
    C. tundu   D. mchangani
    Jibu sahihi (A) kichuguu
    Maelezo: Mwanafunzi alitarajiwa kujua makao mbalimbali. Kizimba ni cha kuku, tundu vilevile ni kwa ndege na mchangani ni jongoo miongoni mwa vimelea wengine.

22. Jua kuwa mtikati ni wakati wa:
    A. mchana   B. macheo
    C. alasiri   D. adhuhuri
    Jibu sahihi (D) adhuhuri
    Maelezo: Msamiati wa wakati jua la mtikati ni lile la adhuhuri pia huitwa la utosi.

23. Kamilisha: Matunda yamejaa sokoni _____.
    A. chepechepe   B. pomoni
    C. nomi   D. tiki
    Jibu sahihi (C) nomi
    Maelezo: Tanakali za sauti; tunalowa chepechepe, maji hujaa pomoni, mtu huchoka tiki nayo matunda hujaa kocho kocho au nomi yaani kwa wingi.

24. Chagua neno lisiloafikiana na mengine.
    A. kupe   B. mende
    C. utitiri   D. kunguni
    Jibu sahihi (B) mende
    Maelezo: Kupe, utitiri na kunguni ni vimelea wanao nyonya au kufyonza damu ya wanyama, mende hula mabaki ya vyakula na karatasi.

25. Meno hushikiliwa na nyama zinazoitwa:
    A. taya   B. shavu
    C. kaakaa   D. ufizi
    Jibu sahihi (D) ufizi
    Maelezo: Msamiati wa sehemu za mwili: taya ni mfupa unaoshikilia meno, shavu sehemu ya uso iliyo kushoto na kulia chini ya jicho. Kaakaa sehemu ya juu ya kinywa iliyo nyuma ya meno ya mbele.

26. Mtoto wa umbu huitwa:
    A. mpwa   B. mkoi
    C. ndugu   D. binamu

Jibu sahihi (A) mpwa
Maelezo: Msamiati wa ukoo. Binamu na mkoi ni sawa watoto wa shangazi au amu. Ndugu watoto waliozaliwa pamoja na mama.

27. Chagua kihusishi katika sentensi hii.
    Najua tofauti baina ya mandarin na mandhari.
    A. najua   B. na mandhari
    C. tofauti   D. baina ya
    Jibu sahihi (D) baina ya
    Maelezo: Kiunganishi kati ya vitu viwili au watu wawili.

28. Geuza katika kauli ya taarifa: Baba aliwaambia wanawe, "Viwekeni vyumba vyenu safi kila siku."
    A. Baba aliwaambia wanawe kuwa anataka waviweke vyumba vyao safi kila siku.
    B. Baba aliwaambia wanawe kuwa angetaka waviweke vyumba vyao safi siku zote.
    C. Baba aliwaamuru wanawe kuviweka vyumba vyao safi kila siku.
    D. Baba aliwaambia wanawe kuwa yeye hutaka waviweke vyumba vyao safi kila siku.
    Jibu sahihi (C)
    Maelezo: Sentensi inatoa dhana ya amri hivyo basi wanawe hawakuwa na hiari ila kutii amri.

29. Chagua sentensi iliyo katika wakati uliopo hali isiyodhihirika.
    A. Mimi hupika chakula.
    B. Mimi nimepika chakula.
    C. Mimi ninapika chakula.
    D. Mimi napika chakula.
    Jibu sahihi (D) mimi napika chakula
    Maelezo: Mwanafunzi aelewe viambishi vya nyakati mbalimbali.

30. Chagua sentensi iliyoakifiswa vyema.
    A. Ah! Umeanguka? Pole sana.
    B. Ah, Umeanguka, Pole sana!
    C. Ah, Umeanguka? pole sana.
    D. Ah! Umeangua. Pole sana
    Jibu sahihi (A)
    Maelezo: Neno au sentensi yoyote iliyo na kihisishi lazima ishara ifuate kisha mengine hivyo (D) imekosa kiulizi (?) ambapo si sahihi. Katika kitengo cha ufahamu maswali huwa mseto kulingana na maudhui ya mwandishi hivyo majibu hubaini msomaji.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 – 40.

"Mgeni mheshimiwa, Daktari Busara, Mwalimu wetu, walimu, wanafunzi wenzangu, hamjambo! Kama mlivyotajiwa, mimi ni Kiranja Mkuu wa shule hii. Kwa niaba ya wanafunzi wa darasa la nane ningependa kuchukua fursa hii kuwashukuru walimu wetu.kwa kutuletea mhadhiri ambaye ametupa mawaidha ya kutufaa. Bila shaka tukiyatilia maanani yote aliyoyanena yatatujenga maishani.

Mhadhiri ametukumbusha kuhusu umuhimu wa nidhamu. Ametilia mkazo matendo ya heshima na utiifu. Ametuhimiza kuyachuja mema na mabaya na kuzifuata kanuni zote muhimu maishani. Aidha ametuhimiza tutende mambo kwa wakati ufaao. Amesisitiza pia kuwa, tukifanya lolote tulitende kwa hadhari, mahali pafaapo. Yatupasa tuepuke njia zitakazotutumbukiza gizani.

Daktari Busara ametuzungumzia kuhusu mwingiliano mbaya kati ya marafiki shuleni na hata nyumbani. Ni muhimu kuyaepuka makundi yanayoshinikiza utandaji maovu. Tuhimizane kusoma katika makundi na kubadilishana mawazo bora. Amesema kuwa michezo ni muhimu kwani ina faida nyingi. Miongoni mwa faida hizo ni kuijenga miili na kuchangamsha akili. Hata hivyo, amesisitiza tena kuwa, kila jambo liwe na kipimo. Kucheza sana bila kusoma, kutayaathiri matokeo ya mitihani.

Bwana Busara amesema kuwa, maisha ya kesho hujengwa na maisha ya leo. Ni vyema kujiuliza, " kweli nimejenga nini leo? Je, nimekuwa nikijipakatia mikono siku hizo zote, nikijua kuwa muda upo na hapana haja ya kujisaga sana na vitabu?" Jamani wenzangu, tuamke sote kwa pamoja kama tulivyoshauriwa. Tusome kwa bidii kama mchwa wafanyavyo kazi zao. Tusitegemee kubebwa na wazazi, ndugu na marafiki. Tukumbuke kuwa, mtegemea cha nduguye....."

Nimefurahi mhadhiri aliposema kuwa, miaka kadhaa ijayo huenda tukajikuta kuwa viongozi. Viongozi wa kesho hujengwa leo. Nikajiuliza tena, "mimi nitaweza hata kuwa mhadhiri kama yeye?" Alipoendelea kusema kuwa maisha ya uzeeni huanzia utotoni, nilijua kuwa, huo ndio uhalisia wa mambo. Jinsi tunavyosoma sasa ndivyo tutakavyojiokoa kesho. Tukiuendekeza ugoigoi hatutafua dafu abadan! Tukumbuke tukilima pantosha, tutavuna pankwisha. Tuamke! Tusome kwa nia moja ya kujiimarisha maishani.

Mhadhiri ametuhimiza tuwe na malengo. Tujue tunataka nini maishani. Tuibuni mikakati ya kukipata kile tukitakacho. Ametuambia pia kuwa, mumu humu darasani, mtatoka madaktari, walimu, wahandisi na hata matopasi! Sasa uteuzi ni wetu. Utahisije kujikuta duni kazini, ukiwa na mwenzako mliyesoma pamoja katika mazingira sawa, sasa ndiye mkurungenzi wako? Tusome sote tuimarike, tupite kwenda shule bora za sekondari na huko uzi uwe ule ule kama tulivyoshauriwa. Tukaze kamba hadi chuo kikuu, tutakapokutana na Daktari Busara. Inawezekana! Muda ni huu! Tutie bidii.

Mimi nimepata mwamko. Kuanzia leo sitafikiria kuwa mchuuzi kama wazazi wangu. La! hasha! Ingawa kazi ni kazi na uchuuzi huo umenipa riziki tangu utotoni, sasa nataka nisome sana hatimaye niwe mhandisi wa kuunda hata ndege.

Jamani, furaha iliyoje hiyo kama sote tutajikuta katika baadhi ya nyadhifa na kazi bora zilizotajwa? Tutafanyaje tupige hatua hizo? Tujifunge vibwebwe kwani mchumia juani hulia kivulini.

Namalizia kwa kuwashukuru tena kwa kunisikiliza na kuzidi kumshukuru mhadhiri wetu wa leo na walimu. Nanyi wenzangu, tumepewa motisha leo. Natumai tumeamka kutoka katika usingizi wetu wa pono. Tuahidi kukazana kama nyuki. Asanteni."

31. Kwa mujibu wa aya ya pili nidhamu huhusu mambo yafuatayo ila:
    A. kuogopa mabaya yanapotujia
    B. kutenda mambo mema kwa tahadhari
    C. kutenda mambo yanayokubalika
    D. kuwa mahali pafaapo ikihitajika.
    Jibu sahihi (A)
    Maelezo: Mhadhiri anawahimiza kuyachuja mema na mabaya wala si kuyaogopa.

32. Maana ya 'Zitakazotumbukiza gizani" ni:
    A. zitakazotuathiri
    B. zitakazotupotosha
    C. zitakazotukosesha hadhari
    D. zitakazotukosesha mwanga.

Jibu sahihi (B)
Maelezo: Kutumbukia gizani ni kupoteza mwelekeo sawa na kupotoka.

33. Kulingana na kifungu, umuhimu wa michezo ni:
    A. kuhimiza mwingiliano wa makundi
    B. kuhimiza kufanya mambo kwa kipimo
    C. kutuliza akili na kuimarisha miili
    D. huleta tahadhari na kuimarisha matokeo.
    Jibu sahihi (C)
    Maelezo: Michezo husaidia kuijenga mili na kuchangamsha akili; akili kichangamka inapata utulivu.

34. Maisha ya kesho hujengwa na maisha ya leo inamaanisha:
    A. ukitaka kuishi vyema baadaye sharti uweke msingi sasa
    B. maisha mema ya baadaye sharti yawekewe msingi
    C. maisha ya leo ni sawa na maisha ya kesho
    D. ukitaka kuishi kesho lazima uishi vizuri leo.
    Jibu sahihi (C)
    Maelezo: Mwandishi anamithilisha kujenga na ile hali ya ujenzi ina maana kuwa mjengo wowote sharti uwe na msingi.

35. Maana ya nikijipakatia mikono ni:
    A. Kutofanya chochote
    B. Kutotazamia chochote
    C. Kubaki ukishangaa
    D. Kukaa ukihuzunika
    Jibu sahihi (A) semi
    Maelezo: Mapambo ya lugha. Kujipakatia mikono ni semi iliyo na maana kukaa bure bila kufanya lolote zebea.

36. Kwa mujibu wa kifungu Tukilima pantosha tutavuna pankwisha ina maana:
    A. tukilima shamba dogo hatutapata mavuno mengi
    B. tukiridhika na kidogo hatutatamani vingi
    C. tukitosheka na shamba dogo hatutatafuta kubwa
    D. tukitia bidii kidogo tutapata mafanikio haba.
    Jibu sahihi (D) methali
    Maelezo: Ukipanda pantosha utavuna pankwisha, maana ya ndani ni kuwa ukitia bidii kidogo utafaidi kidogo bidii kubwa faida kubwa.

37. Kulingana na kifungu hiki, lengo kuu la kupata elimu ni:
    A. kujipatia sifa kubwa
    B. kujiimarisha na kuimarisha jamii
    C. kuweza kujiteulia mambo maishani
    D. kupata vyeo vikubwa na utajiri.
    Jibu sahihi (C)

Maelezo: Mhadhiri anasisitiza kipawa na uwezo wa kuweza kujiamulia mambo bila kutegemea wala kuiga wengine.

38. Katika aya ya sita maoni ya mhadhiri ni kwamba:
    A. kusomea katika mazingira sawa huwahakikishia wanafunzi nafasi sawa baadaye
    B. wanafunzi waliosomea katika mazingira sawa wana hakikisho la kuwa na mitazamo sawa
    C. wanafunzi waliosomea katika mazingira sawa wanatakiwa wajitofautishe kitaaluma
    D. kusomea katika mazingira sawa huwezi kujenga watu wa taaluma tofauti.
    Jibu sahihi (D)
    Maelezo: Maoni yake ni kuwa mazingira sawa yanaweza kutoa taaluma mbalimbali kulingana na malengo ya wasomi.

39. Mimi nimepata mwamko ina maana:
    A. Awali kiranja alikuwa hajui umuhimu wa elimu
    B. Awali kiranja hakuwa ameyawekea maisha yake malengo
    C. Awali kiranja hakuwa na malengo makubwa maishani
    D. Awali kiranja alikuwa hajui kazi nyingine.
    Jibu sahihi (C)
    Maelezo: Unapopata mwamko ina maana umefunguka macho na kuzidisha kiwango cha yale uliyoyadhania hapo awali.

40. Kwa mujibu wa kifungu, kupata baadhi ya nyadhifa na kazi bora kunahitaji:
    A. kuwa na tumaini na motisha
    B. kujitahidi kwa vyovyote vile
    C. kuamka kutoka usingizini
    D. kufanya kazi tangu utotoni
    Jibu sahihi (B)
    Maelezo: Kwa jumba mbadhiri amepigana na uzohali na malengo duni huko akiipa biddi na jitihada kipaumbele.

Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Bara la Africa lina takriban mataifa hamsini na manne. Kila taifa limetengwa na kubainishwa kwa mipaka yake ya kitaifa iliyopangwa kwa sababu za kisiasa zinazohusisha misingi ya utawala. Kutokana na mipaka hii, mataifa mengine ni madogo kama vile Rwanda na Burundi na mengine ni makubwa kama Tanzania, Kongo na Kameruni. Ifahamike kwamba ukubwa au udogo si hoja kwa taifa ikiwa linaweza kujisimamia. Bora tu pawe na serikali inayotekeleza majukumu yake.

Kawa ajili ya tofauti za kitaifa, yamkinika ingekuwa vigumu sana kwa utawala mmoja kuweza kumiliki na kudhibiti eneo lote la Africa mashariki na kati. Fikiria jinsi serikali moja inavyoweza kutawala kuanzia visiwa vya Lamu kule upwa wa pwani hadi kufikia Kameruni, upande wa Afrika Magharibi.

Kuna umuhimu wa kuweka mipaka ya kitaifa. Jambo la kwanza ni kurahisisha utawala. Kwayo serikali huweza kutekeleza miradi yake kwa urahisi katika eneo lake. Hali kadhalika, watu wanoishi katika eneo moja hujenga uhusiano wa karibu na kufahamiana vyema. Hali hii hukuza ushirikiano zaidi. Umuhimu mwingine hujikokeza kwa upande wa kujenga hisia za umoja miongoni mwa wote wanaoishi katika eneo moja. Umoja huu huwa na mvuto wa kidugu unaotia watu ari ya kutaka kujitambulisha kama raia wa sehemu moja. Bila hisia za umoja na udugu, kwa hakika haingewezekana kuwa na taifa madhubuti.

Mbali na mipaka, kuna tamaduni na mila za kiasili zinazozibainisha jamii mbalimbali. Tukiangazia upande wa vyakula itadhirika kuwa, vile vilivyozoeleka eneo moja ni tofauti na vyakula vya kawaida vya eneo lingine. Kwa mfano katika mataifa ya Africa Magharibi hasa Nigeria, chakula chao mahsusi huitwa 'foo foo'. Nchini Kenya ugali ndicho chakula cha muhimu miongoni mwa jamii nyingi. Waganda hupendelea 'matoke' zaidi. Mazoea yana taabu. Mtu huenda asitosheke na mapochopocho ya biriani na pilau mfululizo bila kuonja chakula chao asilia.

Mavazi pia ni mojawapo ya vitambulisho vya tamaduni za jamii mbalimbali. Mathalan Afrika Magharibi ni maarufu sana kwa mavazi yao ya aina ya vitenge vilivyotiwa nakshi na kushonwa kwa umaridadi. Nyuzi za rangi ali ali hutumiwa kuongezea urembo wa vitenge kuthibitisha kwamba ukiviona vinaelea jua vimeundwa. Mavazi haya huvaliwa na wanaume na wanawake, tofauti zikijitokeza kwenye mitindo na mishono. La ziada, wanaume hukamilisha vazi lao kwa kuvaa kofia maalum. Wanawake nao hujifunga kitambaa kichwani kila mmoja kwa ufundi wake.

Kila taifa lina lugha yake maalum ambayo hujulikana na kutumiwa na raia wake wote kama lugha unganishi. Lugha hii teule hitwa lugha ya taifa na inatumika katika shughuli za serikali, biashara na mawasiliano ya kila siku miongoni mwa wanajamii.

Katika mataifa ya Kenya na Tanzania, Kiswahili kimetumiwa kwa miaka mingi kama lugha ya taifa. Kwa upande mwinginge, Luganda ndiyo lugha iliyopewa kipaumbele huko Uganda japo Kiswahili hutumiwa pia. Nchini Kongo kuna baadhi ya lugha teule za taifa zikiwemo Lingala na Kingwana.

Ni kweli kuwa nchi za kiafrika zina mengi yanofanana kama vile kuwa na historia ya kutawaliwa na wakoloni, mali ya asili kama vile machimbo ya migodi, sherehe za kitamaduni zikiwemo ndoa na posa. Hata hivyo ibainike kuwa kila jamii ina tamaduni zake mahsusi zinazoitofautisha na nyingine. Ni muhimu kujivunia tamaduni hizo kwani mwacha mila ni mtumwa.

41. Bara la Afrika lina takriban mataifa hamsini na manne inamaanisha:
    A. lina karibu mataifa hamsini na manne
    B. lina zaidi ya mataifa hamsini na manne
    C. lina mataifa hamsini na manne
    D. lina chini ya mataifa hamsini na manne.

Jibu sahihi (A)

Maelezo: Neno Takriban kulingana na kamusi linamaanisha hali ya kukaribiana kwa vitu, hali au idadi: karibu ya mataifa hamsini na manne.

42. Kulingana na taarifa, ubora wa taifa hupimwa kwa:
    A. utamaduni wake
    B. uwezo wa kujitegemea
    C. uwezo wa kuweka mipaka
    D. serikali yake.

Jibu sahihi (D)

Maelezo: Ni wazi kuwa serikali isiyotekeleza sera zake za utawala haiwezi ikawa madhubuti.

43. Mipaka ya Kitaifa:
    A. hutambulisha watawala
    B. huimarisha uzalendo
    C. huimarisha ubunifu
    D. hutambulisha utamaduni.

Jibu sahihi (B)

Maelezo: Aya ya tatu inatajia mshikamano na ushirikiano wa watu wa eneo moja hivi kuwa wanainua na kudumisha uzalendo.

44. "Bila hisia za umoja na udugu kwa hakika haingewezekana kuwa na taifa madhubuti."
    Methali inayoweza kujumuisha kauli hii ni:
    A. Mla nawe hafi nawe ila mzaliwa nawe.
    B. Papo kwa papo kamba hukata jiwe.
    C. Kinga na kinga ndipo moto uwakapo.
    D. Udugu wa nazi hukutania chunguni.

Jibu sahihi (C)

Maelezo: Methali hii inaonyesha umoja na ushirikiano wa watu ukidumishwa maendeleo yatapatikana.

45. Kulingana na kifungu, kuishi katika eneo moja husababisha:
    A. kutegemeana na kupendana
    B. kutiana ari na kutambuana
    C. kujenga aifa na kuelewana
    D. kushirikiana na kufahamiana.

Jibu sahihi (D)

Maelezo: Tukizingatia kifungu katika aya ya tatu mshororo wa pili mwandishi ametanguliza kwa kuhusiana na kujuana.

46. Kulingana na kifungu, 'mazoea yana taabu' inamaanisha:
    A. mtu akizoea biriani hatatamani vyakula vingine
    B. mtu akizoea chakula cha kienyeji hatatamani mapochopocho
    C. mtu hutamani chakula alichozoea kuliko kizuri alichoandaliwa
    D. mtu hutamani chakula mahsusi kuliko kizuri alichoandaliwa.
    Jibu sahihi (C)
    Maelezo: Kutokana na msemo mazoea ni bayana kuwa ni ile hali na kurudiarudia lolote ulifanyalo unashikwa na shauku.

47. Huko Afrika Magharibi vitenge vilivyonakshiwa:
    A. hupendelewa na wanawake wote
    B. hutofautisha wanawake na wanaume
    C. hupendelewa na wanajamii wote
    D. hutofautisha jamii moja na nyingine.
    Jibu sahihi (B)
    Maelezo: Katika ibara ya tano, tunaelezwa tofauti huwa kwenye mitindo na mishono kama vile kofia maalum na vitambaa.

48. Lugha unganishi:
    A. ni ile inayounganisha mataifa
    B. ni ile inayofahamika na kutumiwa na wote
    C. ni ile inayotumiwa katika biashara
    D. ni ile inayojumuisha watu wa jamii zote.

    Jibu sahihi (D)
    Maelezo: Jamii mbalimbali zina lugha zao asili ambazo hazieleweki na jamii nyingine lakini lugha ya taifa hutumiwa na jamii zote.

49. Kifungu kinasema kwamba Kiswahili kimetumika kama kitambulisho:
    A. Tanzania na Kenya
    B. Afrika Mashariki
    C. Kenya na Uganda
    D. Tanzania na Uganda
    Jibu sahihi (A)
    Maelezo: Uganda hutumia luganda huku ikieleweka wazi kuwa Uganda ni mojawapo ya nchi za Afrika Mashariki.

50. Kichwa kinachofaa zaidi taarifa hii ni:
    A. Mwacha mila ni mtumwa
    B. Tofauti kati ya Afrika Mashariki na Magharibi
    C. Vitambulisho vya jamii
    D. Vitambulisho vya tamaduni.
    Jibu sahihi (A)
    Maelezo: Mwandishi ametajia kuhusu Bara la Afrika kwa ujumla na amezingatia mengi kuhusu utamaduni wa jamii mbali mbali katika nchi tofauti kwa hivyo lengo lake ni tabia yaani mila na itikadi za kiafrika ambazo ni tamaduni hivyo basi methali hii ni mwafaka.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions.

2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.

3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in this question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use only an ordinary pencil.

5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:

> **YOUR INDEX NUMBER**
> **YOUR NAME**
> **NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL**

6. By drawing a **dark line** inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.

7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.

8. Keep the sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.

9. For each of the questions 1–50 four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.

10. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example
In the Question Booklet:

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

    A. 28
    B. 84
    C. 147
    D. $257\frac{1}{4}$

The correct answer is B (84).

On the answer sheet:

9 ｟A｠｟█｠｟C｠｟D｠ 19 ｟A｠｟B｠｟C｠｟D｠ 29 ｟A｠｟B｠｟C｠｟D｠ 39 ｟A｠｟B｠｟C｠｟D｠ 49 ｟A｠｟B｠｟C｠｟D｠

In the set of boxes numbered 9, the box with the letter B printed in it is marked.

11. Your **dark line MUST** be within the box.

12. For each question **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

This Question Paper consists of 15 printed pages and 1 blank page.

1. Which one of the following is 60400502 in words?
   A. Six million four hundred thousand five hundred and two.
   B. Sixty million four thousand five hundred and two.
   C. Sixty million forty thousand five hundred and two.
   D. Sixty million four hundred thousand five hundred and two.

2. What is the number 5826.3407 rounded off to 3 decimal places?
   A. 5826.34
   B. 5826.340
   C. 5826.341
   D. 5826.3410

3. How many days are there between 15th July and 15th September?
   A. 60
   B. 61
   C. 62
   D. 63

4. What is the place value of digit 6 in the number 706053?
   A. Six hundreds
   B. Hundreds
   C. Six thousands
   D. Thousands

5. What is the value of $\dfrac{3(4^2 + 2^2) - 5 \times 6 \div 2}{3 \times 5}$?
   A. 59
   B. 17
   C. 11
   D. 3

6. Teckla bought the following items from a shop.
   3 kg of sugar @ sh 68
   250 g of tea leaves for sh 85
   2 bars of soap @ sh 38
   1 kg of cooking fat for sh 109
   2 kg packet of rice for sh 149.
   Teckla paid for the items using a sh 1 000 note. How much balance did she receive?
   A. sh 228
   B. sh 377
   C. sh 551
   D. sh 623

2

7. In the figure below, lines EF and GH are parallel. Lines JK and MN are transversals which intersect at V. Angle MQF = 50° and angle HSK = 30°.
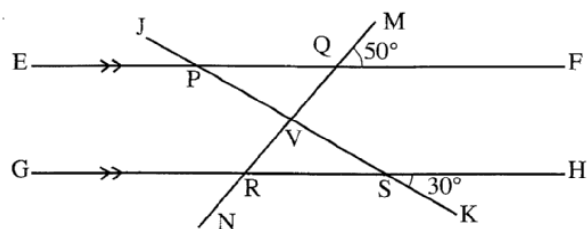
What is the size of angle QVS?
A. 150°
B. 130°
C. 100°
D. 80°

8. Which one of the numbers below is the square of $2\frac{4}{5}$?
A. $7\frac{21}{25}$
B. $4\frac{16}{25}$
C. $39\frac{1}{5}$
D. $5\frac{3}{5}$

9. What is the next number in the pattern
10, 11, 15, 24, 40, 65, _____?
A. 105
B. 101
C. 90
D. 74

10. What is the simplified form of $5x + \frac{1}{4}(8x - 2y)$?
A. $37x - 8y$
B. $7x - \frac{1}{2}y$
C. $28x - 2y$
D. $7x - 2y$

11. Below is a bus timetable from town J to town P.

TOWN	ARRIVAL TIME	DEPARTURE TIME
J		7.00 a.m.
K	9.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.
L	11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.
M	12.15 p.m.	12.25 p.m.
N	1.10 p.m.	1.20 p.m.
P	1.50 p.m.	2.00 p.m.

How long did the bus take to travel from town K to town N?
A. 3 h 10 min
B. 3 h 20 min
C. 3 h 40 min
D. 8 h 50 min

12. The perimeter of a rectangular plot of land is 280 metres. The width of the plot is 60 metres. What is the length of the plot?
A. 70 m
B. 80 m
C. 110 m
D. 160 m

13. Point S and line QR are shown in the space below. Using a pair of compasses, drop a perpendicular from point S to meet line QR at T.

• S

—+————————————————+———
Q   R

What is the length of line ST?
A. 2.8 cm
B. 3.5 cm
C. 4.5 cm
D. 5.5 cm

4

14. What is the value of $\frac{2}{5} \div 1\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$?

   A. $\frac{8}{9}$

   B. $\frac{1}{2}$

   C. $\frac{9}{50}$

   D. $\frac{8}{25}$

15. Tumbo paid sh 10 200 for a cupboard after getting a discount of 15%. What was the marked price of the cupboard?

   A. sh 1 530

   B. sh 8 670

   C. sh 11 730

   D. sh 12 000

16. Three bells are set to ring out at intervals of 4 minutes, 6 minutes and 9 minutes respectively. If they all ring together now, after how many minutes will they ring together next?

   A. 12

   B. 18

   C. 36

   D. 216

17. A rectangular container is 2 m long, 0.9 m wide and 2.5 m high. The container has water to a height of 1.5 m. How much more water in litres is needed to fill the container?

   A. 1 800

   B. 2 700

   C. 4 500

   D. 1 000

18. The fractions $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ are to be arranged from the smallest to the largest. Which one of the following is the correct order?

   A. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{7}{5}$, $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{5}{8}$

   B. $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$

   C. $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$

   D. $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{2}{5}$

19. Which one of the following properties is **TRUE** for both a square and a rhombus?
   A. Diagonals are equal.
   B. All angles are equal.
   C. Opposite angles add up to two right angles.
   D. Diagonals bisect at right angles.

20. The number of birds observed in a certain area during certain months of the year are as shown in the table below.

MONTHS	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
NUMBER OF BIRDS	96	104	80	118	94

Which one of the following numbers is the highest mean of the birds recorded into two consecutive months?
   A. 106
   B.   99
   C. 111
   D. 100

21. Construct a triangle XYZ in which XY = 7.2 cm, YZ = 5.8 cm and ZX = 6.2 cm.

What is the size of angle XYZ?
   A. 125°
   B.   75°
   C.   55°
   D.   50°

6

22. What is the value of x in the equation
$\frac{1}{2}(x+1)+\frac{1}{3}(2x-1)=5$?

   A. $4\frac{1}{7}$

   B. $4\frac{2}{7}$

   C. $4\frac{3}{7}$

   D. $\frac{4}{7}$

23. A packet is in the form of a pyramid with a square base. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** of the number of faces, edges and vertices the packet has?
   A. 4 faces, 6 edges and 4 vertices
   B. 2 faces, 1 edge and 1 vertex
   C. 5 faces, 9 edges and 6 vertices
   D. 5 faces, 8 edges and 5 vertices.

24. A factory hired 9 people to complete a piece of work in 15 hours. How many more hours did it take them to complete the work if 3 people did not turn up?
   A. 30 hours
   B. $22\frac{1}{2}$ hours
   C. 5 hours
   D. $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours

25. Which one of the following sets of measurements will form a right angled triangle when drawn?
   A. 9 cm, 16 cm, 25 cm
   B. 10 cm, 24 cm, 26 cm
   C. 5 cm, 12 cm, 17 cm
   D. 7 cm, 2.4 cm, 2.5 cm

26. A pick-up truck was loaded with 4 cartons of fat and 60 bales of flour. Each carton contained twenty four 250 g packets of fat. The mass of each empty carton was 500 g. Each bale contained twelve 2 kg packets of flour. What is the total load, in tonnes?
   A. 1466
   B. 146.6
   C. 14.66
   D. 1.466

27. Kamau bought a piece of land for 2 million shillings. He subdivided it into 25 plots of equal area. He then sold all the plots and made a 20% profit. What was the selling price for each plot?
A. sh 400 000
B. sh 96 000
C. sh 80 000
D. sh 16 000

28. The table below shows how Kigen utilizes his piece of land.

Purpose	Homestead	Maize Cultivation	Tea Cultivation	Grazing
Number of Hectares	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Which one of the bar graphs below correctly represents the information above.

8
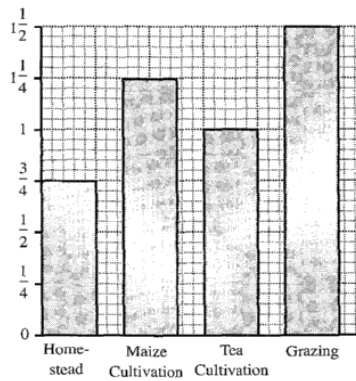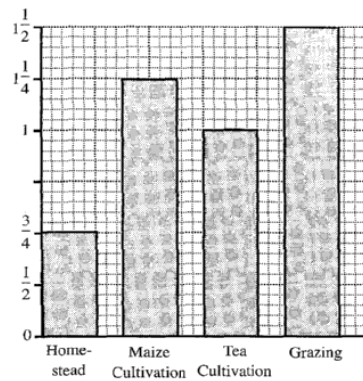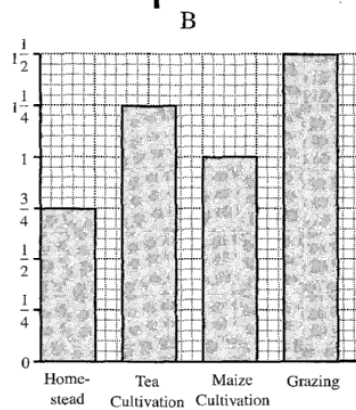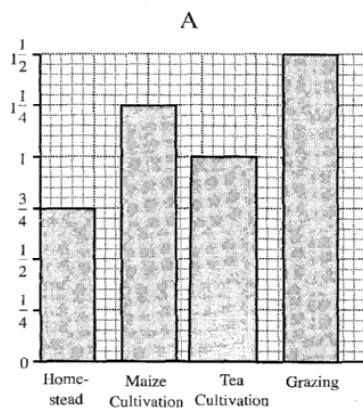
29. Irimu deposited sh 10 000 in a financial institution that offered simple interest at the rate of 5% per annum. Ndege deposited sh 10 000 in a bank that offered compound interest at the rate of 5% per annum. How much more interest had Ndege's money earned than Irimu's after 2 years?
A. sh 25
B. sh 1 000
C. sh 1 025
D. sh 2 025

30. At a sports meeting the number of men was 200. The number of girls was three times that of men and 120 more than that of women. The number of boys was 30 more than that of girls. What was the total number of people at the meeting?
A. 719
B. 1 850
C. 1 910
D. 2 150

31. The cash price of a radio was sh 4 500. The hire purchase price of the radio was 60% more than the cash price. Muya bought the radio on hire purchase terms. He paid a deposit and 12 equal monthly instalments of sh 540 each. How much did he pay as deposit?
A. sh 720
B. sh 6 480
C. sh 6 660
D. sh 7 200

32. A rectangle 25 cm long and 12 cm wide has the same area as a triangle whose height is 10 cm. What is the length of the base of the triangle?
A. 15 cm
B. 30 cm
C. 60 cm
D. 300 cm

33. What is the value of
$0.77 + 5.00$ of $(0.57 - 0.33) + 0.88 \times 0.4$?
A. 2.322
B. 1.7368
C. 1.140
D. 0.90592

34. A salesman is paid a salary of sh 5 000 per month. He is also paid a 2.5% commission on the sales above sh 100 000.

If the salesman sold goods worth sh 500 000 in a certain month. What was his total earnings?
A. sh 10 000
B. sh 12 500
C. sh 15 000
D. sh 17 500

35. On a map whose scale is 1:50 000 a piece of land is represented by a rectangle measuring 3 cm by 2 cm. What is the actual size of this land in hectares?
A.   15
B.   150
C.   1 500
D. 15 000

36. Three schools Mwangaza, Kivuli and Nuru received a total donation of 165 textbooks. Kivuli got 8 books more than Mwangaza, while Nuru got half the total of what Mwangaza and Kivuli got. If the number of books donated to Mwangaza is represented by the letter m, which one of the following equations can be used to get the value of m?
A. $6\,m + 24 = 165$
B. $1\frac{1}{2}\,m + 12 = 165$
C. $3\,m + 12 = 165$
D. $3\,m - 12 = 165$

37. At the beginning of year 2005, there were 800 pupils in a school of whom 55% were boys. At the end of the year the number of girls had increased by 20% and that of boys had decreased by 10%. What was the total number of pupils in the school at the end of the year?
A. 828
B. 916
C. 826
D. 880

38. The height of an isosceles triangle is 4 cm. Each of the two equal sides measures 5 cm. What is the area of the triangle?
A.   6 cm^2
B. 12 cm^2
C. 15 cm^2
D. 24 cm^2

39. The table below shows the number of crates of soda Mutuma sold in one week. The number of crates sold on Friday was not recorded.

DAY OF WEEK	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN
NUMBER OF CRATES	8	10	11	18	–	16	8

If the total number of crates of soda sold in seven days was 84. What was the median sale?
A. 13
B. 12
C. 11
D. 8

40. A teacher had a certain number of books. She gave $\frac{1}{3}$ of the books to John and $\frac{1}{4}$ to Lucy. She also gave $\frac{1}{10}$ of the remaining books to Patel. If the teacher was left with 18 books, how many books had she given to Lucy?
A. 48
B. 16
C. 12
D. 2

41. The perimeter of a rectangle is 24 cm. The length of the rectangle is 2 cm more than the width. What is the area of the rectangle?
A. 15 cm^2
B. 20 cm^2
C. 35 cm^2
D. 143 cm^2

42. A cyclist took 15 minutes to travel from his home to town at a speed of 18 km/h. He took 24 minutes to travel back from town to his home. What was his speed, in km/h, from town to his home?
A. $1\frac{4}{5}$
B. $4\frac{1}{2}$
C. $11\frac{1}{4}$
D. $14\frac{8}{13}$

43. Sera shared part of her land among her four children. Their shares were 0.29, 0.26, 0.21 and 0.14 of the land. If the part that was shared was 36 hectares, how many hectares of the land remained?

A. 3.6
B. 40
C. 0.1
D. 4

44. A farmer harvested 144 bags of maize in one season. In the second season the yield increased in the ratio 4:3. The farmer supplied all the bags of maize harvested in the second season equally to three millers. How many bags of maize did each miller get?

A. 192
B. 64
C. 48
D. 36

45. A rectangular water tank whose base is 1.5 m by 0.5 m is to be filled with water using 50 litre containers. How many such containers will be required to fill the tank to a height of 1 metre?

A. 15
B. 1.5
C. 150
D. 1500

46. A watch loses 30 seconds every hour. If the watch was set right on Sunday at 11.30 p.m. What day and time did it show after 10 hours?

A. Monday 9.25 a.m.
B. Monday 9.30 a.m.
C. Monday 9.35 a.m.
D. Monday 9.25 p.m.

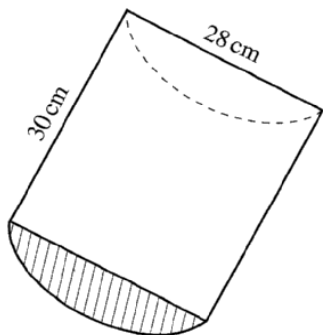**47.** The graph below shows the journeys of two motorists Karimi and Nzomo.
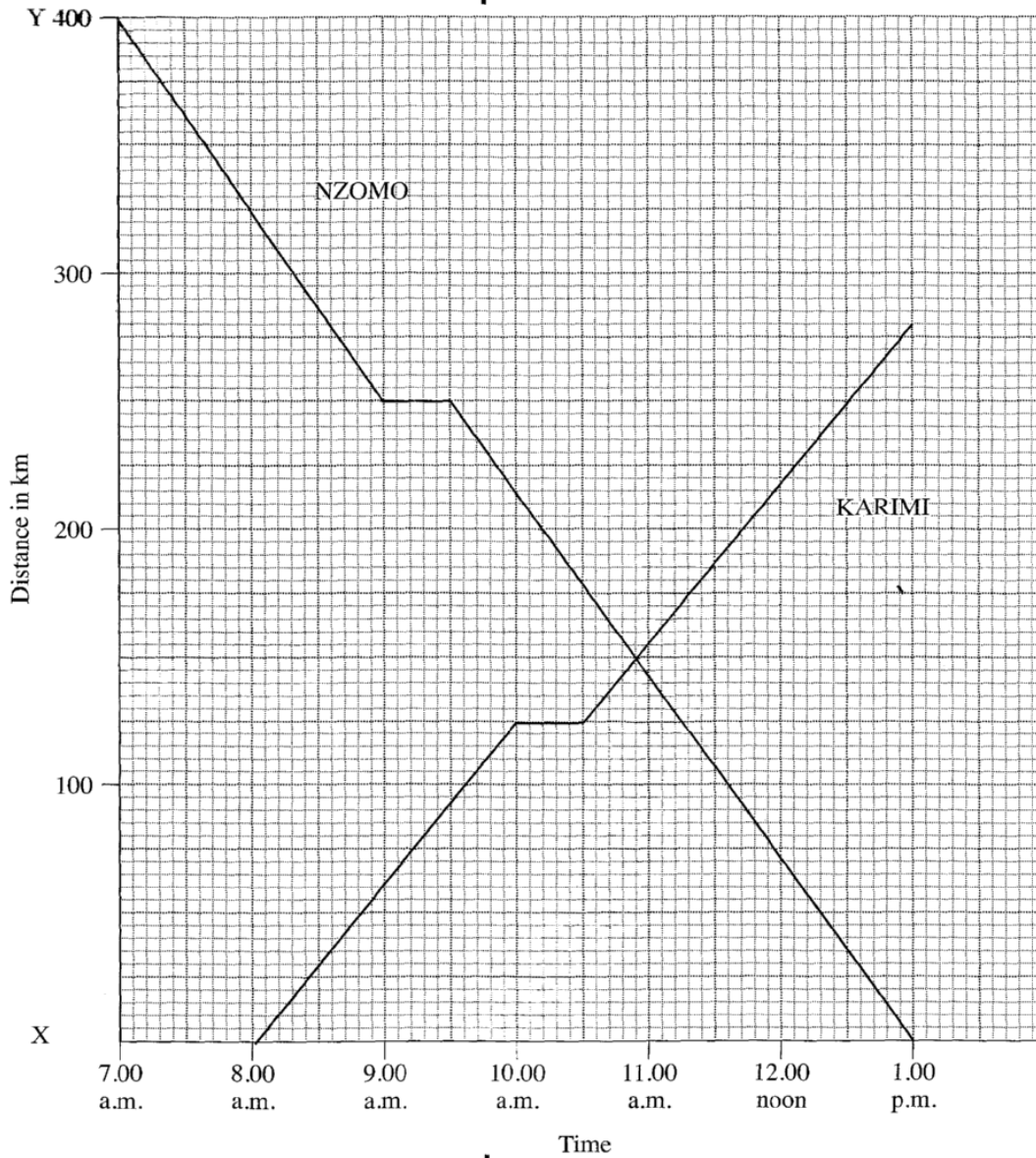
How far from town X was Nzomo when Karimi stopped to rest?
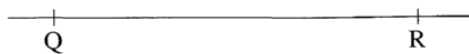A.   60 km
B.   185 km
C.   215 km
D.   250 km

13

48. The figure below represents a half of a cylindrical piece of wood of diameter 28 cm and a length of 30 cm.

What is the surface area of the solid in cm²?
(Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)
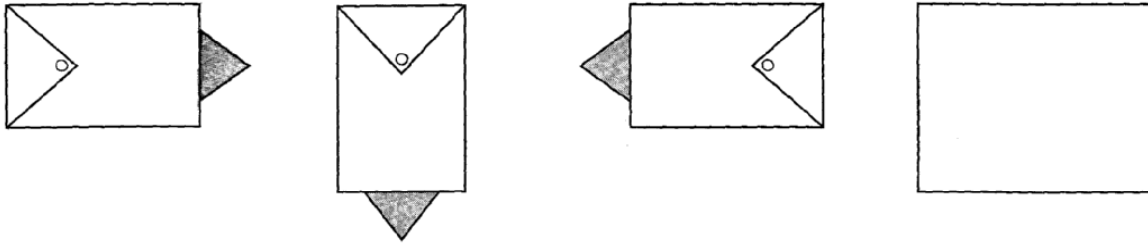
A 4096
B. 2776
C. 2468
D. 1936

49. On the line QR given below, construct a triangle PQR such that PQ = PR = 7 cm.
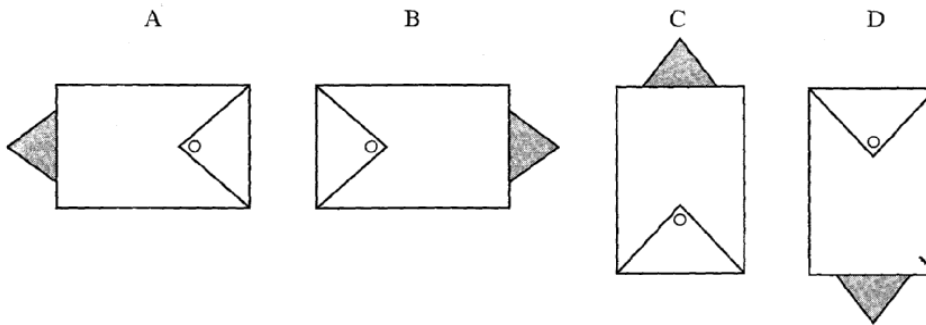Construct a bisector of angle PQR to meet line PR at X.

What is the size of angle QXR?
A.   78°
B.   44°
C.   68°
D. 102°

14

50. The figures below show a pattern of shapes.

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

A   B   C   D

Working Space

THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

00414887S

KCPE 2010

SCIENCE

Time: 1 hour 40 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions.

2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.

3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in this question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use an ordinary pencil only.

5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:

    YOUR INDEX NUMBER
    YOUR NAME
    NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

6. By drawing a **dark line** inside the correct numbered boxes mark, your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.

7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.

8. Keep the sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.

9. For each of the questions 1–50 four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.

10. On the answer sheet, show the correct answer by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example

In the Question Booklet.

4. Which one of the following components of blood is involved in clotting after injury?
    A. Plasma.
    B. White blood cells.
    C. Red blood cells.
    D. Platelets.

    The correct answer is D.

On the answer sheet:

4 ˌAˌ ˌBˌ ˌCˌ ➡ **14** ˌAˌ ˌBˌ ˌCˌ ˌDˌ **24** ˌAˌ ˌBˌ ˌCˌ ˌDˌ **34** ˌAˌ ˌBˌ ˌCˌ ˌDˌ **44** ˌAˌ ˌBˌ ˌCˌ ˌDˌ

In the set of boxes numbered **4**, the box with the letter D printed in it is marked.

11. Your **dark line MUST** be within the box.

12. For each question **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

This Question Paper consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.

0507   © *The Kenya National Examinations Council, 2010*   **TURN OVER**

1. Which one of the following pests attack seedlings?
   A. Stalk borers.
   B. Aphids.
   C. Cut worms.
   D. Weaver birds.

2. Which one of the following pairs of vessels is **CORRECTLY** matched with the type of blood they carry?

	Oxygenated blood	Deoxygenated blood
A.	Aorta	pulmonary artery.
B.	Vena cava	pulmonary vein.
C.	Pulmonary artery	vena cava.
D.	Aorta	pulmonary vein.

3. Which one of the following pairs of parasites attacks both poultry and rabbits?
   A. Mites and lice.
   B. Lice and ticks.
   C. Mites and fleas.
   D. Ticks and mites.

4. Which one of the following statements about a bean seed is **NOT CORRECT**?
   A. The radicle develops into a shoot and plumule into a root.
   B. The micropyle allows air and water to enter the seed.
   C. The hilum is a scar where the seed was attached to the fruit wall.
   D. The radicle emerges from the seed before the plumule during germination.

5. The following are some characteristics of flowers:
   (i) *small in size*
   (ii) *scented*
   (iii) *long feathery stigma*
   (iv) *produce fewer and large sticky pollen grains.*

   Which one of the following pairs of characteristics is for a wind pollinated flower?
   A. (i) and (iv).
   B. (ii) and (iv).
   C. (ii) and (iii).
   D. (i) and (iii).

6. The diagram below represents a set up that can be used to investigate good and poor conductors of electricity.
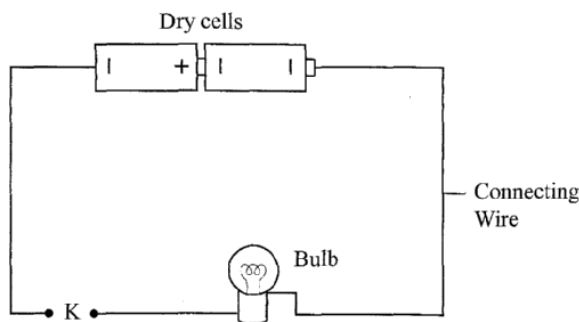
   Which one of the following materials when used to connect wires at position K would make the bulb light?
   A. Piece of thread.
   B. Razor blade.
   C. Piece of glass.
   D. Cellotape.

7. The diagrams below represent a set up used by pupils to investigate conditions necessary for seed germination.
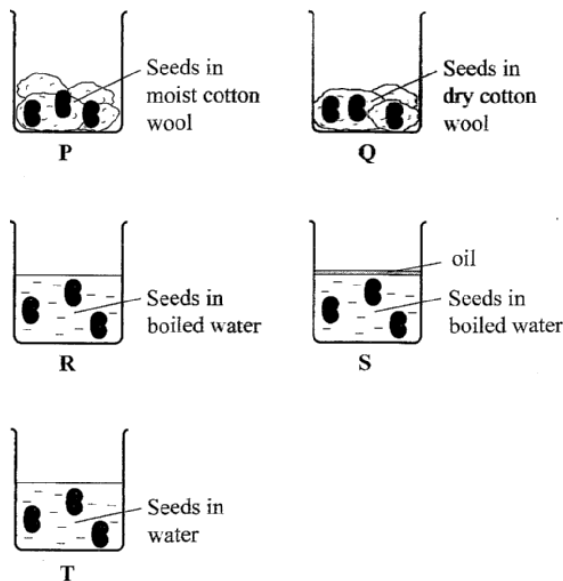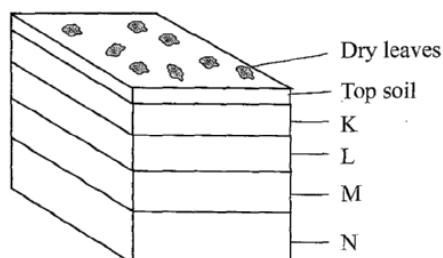

   Germination occurred in
   A. Q, S and T
   B. P and Q
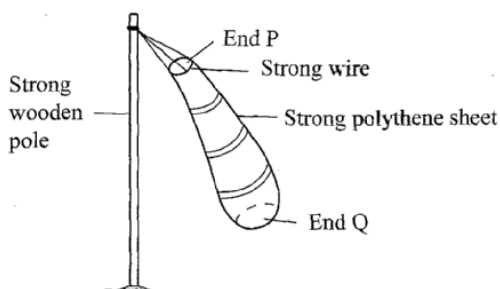   C. P, R and T
   D. R and S.

8. Which one of the following is an adaptation of plants in wet areas?
A. Freshy leaves.
B. Fewer leaves.
C. Thick barks.
D. Broad leaves.

9. The diagram below represents an arrangement of materials in a compost manure heap.

In the diagram the layer of ash is represented by
A. K
B. L
C. M
D. N.

10. The diagram below represents a windsock that was constructed by pupils.

Which one of the following is a reason why the instrument could not work?
A. The sock is made up of a strong polythene sheet.
B. End Q is larger than end P.
C. A strong wire was used to make end P.
D. A long, strong wooden pole was used to suspend the sock.

11. Which one of the following pairs consists only of materials that would not sink in water even when their shape is changed?
A. Wax and wood.
B. Wood and aluminium.
C. Aluminium and glass.
D. Glass and wax.

12. Which one of the following components of air is **NOT CORRECTLY** matched with its use?

Component of air	Use
A. Nitrogen	Used by plants to make proteins.
B. Carbon dioxide	Manufacture of soft drinks.
C. Oxygen	Manufacture of plant food.
D. Inert gases	In electric bulbs.

13. Which one of the following pairs of diseases are infants immunised against at the 9th month after birth?
A. Tuberculosis and polio.
B. Tetanus and whooping cough.
C. Hepatitis B and diphtheria.
D. Measles and yellow fever.

**14.** The chart below represents a weather record for five days.

Key

Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** about the weather chart?
Whenever it was
A. sunny in the morning, it was windy in the afternoon
B. cloudy in the morning, it was sunny in the afternoon
C. calm in the morning, it was sunny in the afternoon
D. windy in the morning, it rained in the afternoon.

15. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** about some levers when in use?
    A. In a crowbar, the load is between the effort and the fulcrum.
    B. In a crowbar, the effort is between the load and the fulcrum.
    C. In a wheelbarrow, the fulcrum is between the load and the effort.
    D. In a spade, the effort is between the load and the fulcrum.

16. Which one of the following statements is **NOT TRUE** about HIV/AIDS?
    HIV/AIDS may be spread by
    A. sharing of unsterilised razor blades
    B. coming in contact with other people's body fluids
    C. shaking hands and hugging infected persons
    D. transfusing unscreened blood.

17. Which of the following planets are in the **fifth** and **seventh** positions from the sun respectively?
    A. Mars and Saturn.
    B. Jupiter and Uranus.
    C. Jupiter and Saturn.
    D. Mars and Uranus.

18. In the human body water is absorbed in the
    A. large intestines
    B. small intestines
    C. stomach
    D. rectum.

19. Which one of the following pairs consists only of substances that are in the same state of matter?
    A. Oil and water vapour.
    B. Wax and glue.
    C. Ice and water.
    D. Air and water vapour.

20. Pupils investigated capillarity in different types of soil. Their results were as shown in the diagram below.
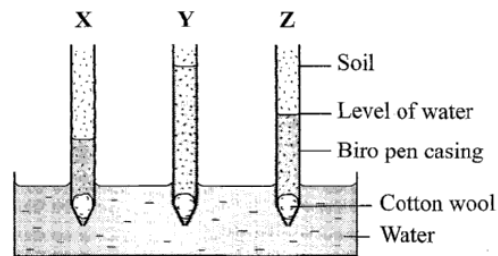
From the results the soil samples **X**, **Y** and **Z** are most likely to be

	X	Y	Z
A.	Clay	Loam	Sand
B.	Sand	Clay	Loam
C.	Clay	Sand	Loam
D.	Sand	Loam	Clay

21. In an experiment to investigate a certain component of soil, water was added to garden soil in a glass container. The component of soil investigated was
    A. air
    B. mineral particles
    C. living organisms
    D. organic matter.

22. Which of the following organs in the human body both produce sex cells?
    A. Ovary and uterus.
    B. Testis and penis.
    C. Ovary and testis.
    D. Penis and Vagina.

23. Tapeworms in livestock are found in the
    A. large intestines
    B. stomach
    C. lungs
    D. small intestines.

24. Which one of the following mixtures can be separated by winnowing?
    A. Flour and husks.
    B. Maize and millet.
   C. Rice and sand.
    D. Millet and husks.

25. Which one of the following groups of sources of energy consists of only sources that have chemical energy?
A. Charcoal, kerosene, food.
B. Dynamo, drycell, firewood.
C. Biogas, hydroelectric power generator, matches.
D. Geothermal, generator, cooking gas, car battery.

26. Which one of the following groups of machines consists of inclined planes only?
A. Ladder, spade, crowbar.
B. Staircase, ladder, a road winding up a hill.
C. Spade, staircase, ladder.
D. A road winding up a hill, crawhammer, crowbar.

**27.** The diagram below represents a set up that is used to demonstrate a certain process.
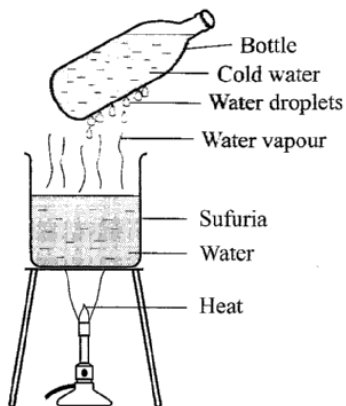
The process investigated is
A. evaporation
B. freezing
C. condensation
D. convection.

28. Which one of the following is **NOT** a method of conserving energy? Using
A. a wind mill to pump water
B. biogas for cooking
C. solar panels to produce electricity
D. a traditional jiko for cooking.

29. The diagram below represents a set up that is used to investigate a certain aspect of light.
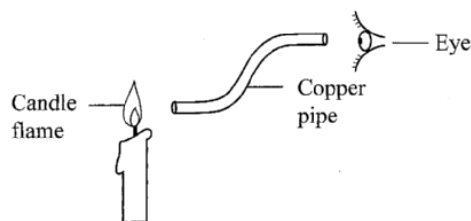
The aspect investigated is
A. light travels in a straight line
B. refraction
C. reflection
D. passage of light through materials.

30. Presence of blood in urine and faeces in human beings may be a sign of
A. typhoid
B. bilharzia
C. malaria
D. cholera.

31. Which one of the following pairs of birds have their beaks adapted to the same type of feeding?
A. Chicken and duck.
B. Sunbird and chicken.
C. Eagle and hawk.
D. Hawk and duck.

32. Which one of the following methods of preserving food is both modern and traditional?
A. Salting.
B. Using honey.
C. Smoking.
D. Drying.

33. Which one of the following deficiency diseases is caused by lack of calcium in the diet?
A. Anaemia.
B. Kwashiorkor.
C. Rickets.
D. Marasmus.

34. Which one of the following statements is **NOT TRUE** about commercial feeds for animals?
A. They are given mainly for protection against diseases.
B. Some are given as the only feed.
C. They are given mainly to increase production.
D. Some are given together with other feeds.

35. Which one of the following pairs of components of the environment do all animals depend on directly?
    A. Soil and plants.
    B. Air and water.
    C. Soil and air.
    D. Mineral salts and water.

36. Which one of the following foods is **CORRECTLY** matched to its group?

Food	Food group
A. Groundnuts	Energy giving.
B. Eggs	Protective.
C. Carrots	Energy giving.
D. Bananas	Body building.

37. Which one of the following animal feeds provide a diet of proteins and carbohydrates?
    A. Clover and lucerne.
    B. Sunflower seeds and barley grains.
    C. Sunflower seeds and maize grains.
    D. Lucerne and maize grain.

38. The diagram below represents a person pushing a heavy log of wood along a flat surface.
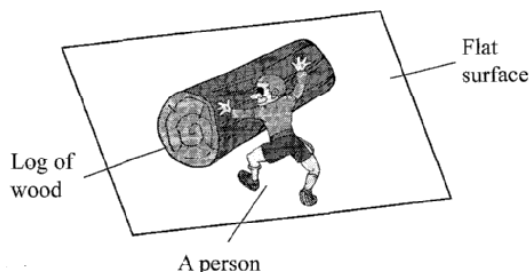
    Which one of the following changes would make the person push the log more easily?
    A. Smearing oil on the flat surface.
    B. Wearing shoes with rough soles.
    C. Smearing oil on the log of wood.
    D. Placing rollers on the flat surface.

39. The following are some liquids:
    (i) *Water*
    (ii) *Kerosene*
    (iii) *Fresh milk*
    (iv) *Cooking oil.*

    Which two liquids will mix when put in a container?
    A. (i) and (iv).
    B. (ii) and (iii).
    C. (iii) and (iv).
    D. (ii) and (iv).

40. Which one of the following groups consists of materials that are **ALL** magnetic?
    A. Staple pins, scissors, metallic bottle top.
    B. Silver coin, knife, marble balls.
    C. Ball bearing, copper coin, razor blade.
    D. Hack-saw, steel wool, aluminium plate.

41. Which one of the following practices pollutes soil, air and water?
    A. Use of all farm chemicals.
    B. Burning of tyres and plastics.
    C. Dumping of industrial waste.
    D. Use of artificial fertilisers.

42. If medicine remains after taking the prescribed dose, it is advisable to
    A. keep and use it later
    B. dispose of the medicine
    C. continue taking until it is finished
    D. give it to someone with the same sickness.

43. Which one of the following is most likely to cause damage to corrugated iron sheets on buildings? Gases from
    A. aerosol sprays
    B. burning farm wastes
    C. industries
    D. sewage.

44. Which one of the following diseases **CANNOT** be prevented by maintaining proper hygiene?
    A. Typhoid.
    B. Biharzia.
    C. Cholera.
    D. Malaria.

45. The beginning of energy transformations in a radio that uses dry cells is
    A. electrical
    B. magnetic
    C. chemical
    D. sound.

6

46. The **diagram below** represents a safety sign when **dealing with** electricity.

DANGER

HATARI

The sign means
A. do not insert objects into electric socket
B. do not use appliances with damaged plugs or wires
C. do not plug in many electrical appliances
D. do not get near.

47. The diagram below represents a set up used to investigate a certain aspect of light.
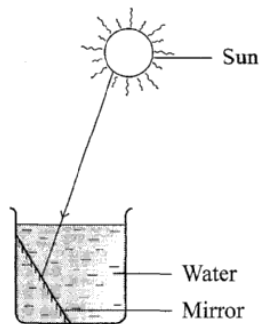
The aspect being investigated is
A. reflection of light
B. making a rainbow
C. refraction of light
D. how light travels.

48. Which one of the following is a reason why a glass container is likely to break if hot water is poured into it?
A. Sudden expansion of the inner side of the glass wall.
B. Sudden expansion of air in the container.
C. Sudden contraction of the outer side of the glass wall.
D. The fact that the heated water had expanded.

49. On a see-saw a small boy can lift a big boy when
A. the small boy stands on it
B. the big boy moves closer to the fulcrum
C. the two boys interchange positions
D. the two boys move equal distances away from the fulcrum.

50. The following are steps followed when investigating the force required to lift a load using a fixed pulley but not in their correct order:
(i) *Tie the load with a string*
(ii) *Pass the string with the load through the pulley on the support*
(iii) *Pull the spring balance and measure*
(iv) *Fix the pulley on the support*
(v) *Tie the spring balance at the end of string.*

The **CORRECT** order of steps to be followed is
A. (ii), (i), (iv), (v), (iii)
B. (i), (ii), (iv), (v), (iii)
C. (v), (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
D. (iv), (i), (ii), (v), (iii).

SOCIAL STUDIES AND
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 90 questions.

2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.

3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in this question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use an ordinary pencil.

5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:

YOUR INDEX NUMBER
YOUR NAME
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

6. By drawing a **dark line** inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.

7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.

8. Keep the sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.

9. For each of the questions 1–90 four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C, D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.

10. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example
In the Question Booklet:

31. Which one of the following cash crops is **commonly** grown in Zanzibar?
   A. Cocoa.
   B. Sugar cane.
   C. Cloves.
   D. Pyrethrum.

The correct answer is "C".

On the answer sheet:

31 ｜A｜ ｜B｜ ｜C｜ ｜D｜ **32** ｜A｜ ｜B｜ ｜C｜ ｜D｜ **33** ｜A｜ ｜B｜ ｜C｜ ｜D｜ **34** ｜A｜ ｜B｜ ｜C｜ ｜D｜ **35** ｜A｜ ｜B｜ ｜C｜ ｜D｜
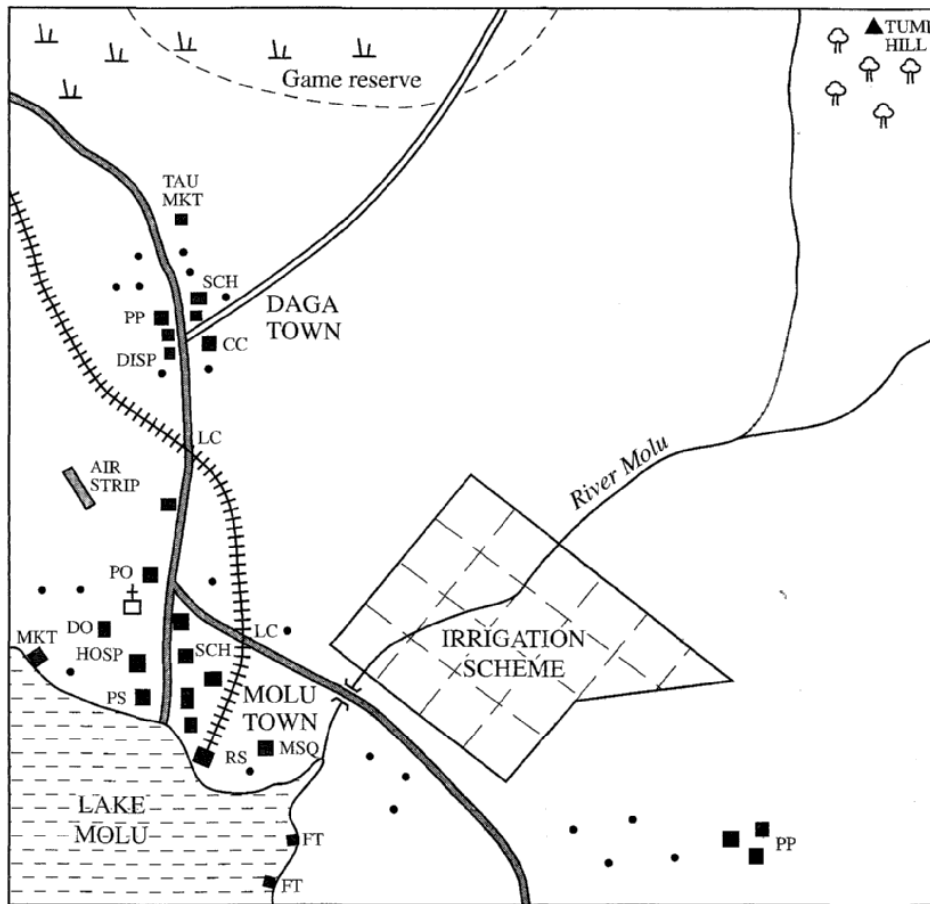
In the set of boxes numbered **31**, the box with the letter C printed in it is marked.

11. Your **dark line MUST** be within the box.

12. For each question **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

This Question Paper consists of 12 printed pages.

0506   © The Kenya National Examinations Council 2010   TURN OVER

PART I SOCIAL STUDIES

MOLU AREA

SCALE

```
        0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10 km
        L___l___l___l___l___l___l___l___l___l___l
```

KEY

═══════ Tarmac road	🌳🌳🌳 Forest	CC	Chiefs Camp
═══════ Murram road	⊥ Scrub	DISP	Dispensary
++++++++ Railway	■ Permanent	DO	District Officer
	building	HOSP	Hospital
─┤ ├─ River and bridge	• House	LC	Level Crossing
		MKT	Market
─ ─ ─ ─ Game reserve boundary		PO	Post Office
		PP	Police Post
		PS	Police Station
		RS	Railway Station
		SCH	School
		FT	Fish Trap
		⊕	Church
		MSQ	Mosque

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

1. The land in Molu area slopes from
   A. East to West
   B. South to North
   C. North-West to South-East
   D. North-East to South-West.

2. What is the approximate area of the irrigation scheme?
   A. 10 square kilometres.
   B. 16 square kilometres.
   C. 18 square kilometres.
   D. 20 square kilometres.

3. A trader at Tau market has ordered for maize flour from a wholesale shop in Molu town.
   The **appropriate** means of transport to use to deliver the flour would be by
   A. road transport
   B. railway transport
   C. water transport
   D. air transport.

4. Three of the following economic activities are carried out in Molu area **except**
   A. fishing
   B. farming
   C. trading
   D. mining.

5. If the area under the Game Reserve was to be converted into a farm, which one of the following crops would be suitable to plant?
   A. Coffee.
   B. Cotton.
   C. Pyrethrum.
   D. Tea.

6. Which one of the following statements **correctly** describes the distribution of settlements in Molu area?
   A. The settlements are evenly spread.
   B. There are few settlements in the irrigation scheme.
   C. There are some settlements along River Molu.
   D. Settlements are concentrated where there are towns.

7. Three of the following social services are available in Molu Town. Which one is **not**?
   A. Health Services.
   B. Recreation services.
   C. Educational Services.
   D. Religious Services.

8. The original homeland of the Bantu was
   A. The Horn of Africa
   B. Bah-el-Ghazal
   C. The Congo Basin
   D. Arabian Peninsula.

9. Which one of the following titles used in Buganda Kingdom during the pre-colonial period is **correctly** matched with its officer?

Title	Officer
A. Katikiro	– Prime Minister
B. Mtwale	– Treasurer
C. Omuwanika	– Chief Justice
D. Omulamuzi	– Army Officer

10. Which one of the following statements is **true** about pastoral farming among the Fulani?
    A. They keep cattle mainly for sale.
    B. They mainly keep dairy cattle.
    C. They grow fodder crops for their cattle.
    D. They migrate with their cattle according to seasons.

11. Below are duties of a school administrator.
    (i) To monitor teacher's class attendance.
    (ii) To write minutes during staff meetings.
    (iii) To maintain discipline in the school.

    The duties described above are performed by
    A. the school prefect
    B. the headteacher
    C. the deputy headteacher
    D. the school committee chairperson.

12. June 1st is important in Kenya because it is the day
    A. freedom fighters were released from detention
    B. Kenya got internal self government
    C. the country became a republic
    D. Kenya became a multi-party state.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 13 and 14.
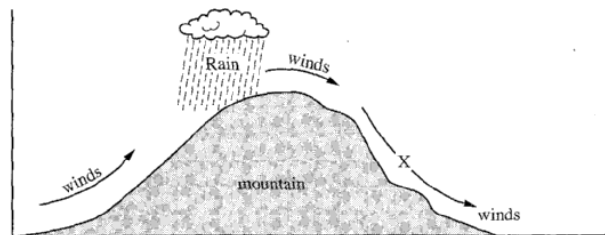
13. Which of the following characteristics are **true** about the winds marked **X**?
    A. They are cool and moist.
    B. They are warm and dry.
    C. They are cool and dry.
    D. They are warm and moist.

14. Which one of the following towns in Kenya experiences the effects of winds similar to the ones marked **X**?
    A. Nanyuki.
   B. Nakuru.
    C. Thika.
    D. Eldoret.

15. The **best** way to stop drug abuse in schools is by
A. fencing school compounds to keep off peddlers
B. giving heavy punishments to drug users
C. arresting suspected drug dealers
D. educating pupils on dangers of using drugs.

16. Which one of the following communities was ruled by a king during the pre-colonial period?
A. The Khoikhoi.
B. The Wanyamwezi.
C. The Abawanga.
D. The Ameru.

17. Below are statements about the achievements of a missionary who came to Eastern Africa in the 19th Century.
(i) He established a mission station at Rabai.
(ii) He wrote the first Kiswahili dictionary.
(iii) He taught Africans to read and write.

The missionary described above is
A. David Livingstone
B. Ludwig Krapf
C. Jacob Erhardt
D. Johann Rebmann.

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

	Dam	River
A.	Kariba	– Zambezi
B.	Kindaruma	– Nile
C.	Aswan	– Volta
D.	Akosombo	– Tana

19. Different parts of the earth experience day and night at different times. This is caused by
A. the movement of the moon around the earth
B. the revolution of the earth around the sun
C. the movement of the sun from east to west
D. the rotation of the earth on its axis.

20. In traditional African societies, the croaking of frogs was associated with
A. the coming of dry seasons
B. the coming of good harvest
C. the coming of rains
D. the coming of strong winds.

21. A foreigner qualifies to apply for Kenyan citizenship after living in the country continuously for
A. two years
B. five years
C. seven years
D. ten years.

22. Zawadi is charged a fee everytime she goes to the open air market near her home to sell her farm produce. The money she pays goes to
A. the chief of the area
B. the county council
C. the market attendant
D. the constituency development fund.

23. The age-sex pyramid below represents the population of Kenya.
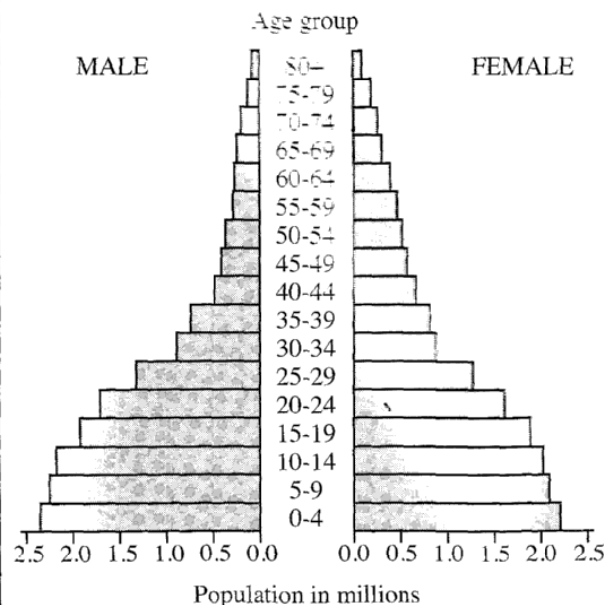
Which one of the following statements is **true** about the population of Kenya according to the pyramid?
A. A high percentage of the population consists of the youth.
B. There are more males than females at all ages.
C. The percentage of the working population is high.
D. Half of the population is made up of old people.

24. Samoei of the Nandi and Mekatilili of the Agiriama had one thing in common. It is that both
A. were opposed to the building of the railway
B. prophesied about the coming of the Europeans
C. foresaw defeat of Europeans by Africans
D. resisted the British colonial rule.

25. Which one of the following statements is **true** about the system of government of Swaziland?
A. Members of parliament elect the Prime Minister.
B. All members of parliament are elected by the people.
C. The Head of State is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
D. The Queen Mother chairs cabinet meetings.

26. The **main** reason why Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) was established was to
A. promote trade among member states
B. fight against the spread of HIV and AIDS
C. facilitate free movement of people within member states
D. expand transport network in the region.

27. Which one of the following statements **correctly** describes a parliamentary bill?
A. It is a document containing names of members of parliament.
B. It is a document that shows how parliament operates.
C. It is a proposed law waiting to be discussed in parliament.
D. It is a law that has been passed by parliament.

28. Maria was stopped from joining a women's group by her husband. Which one of the following freedoms was she denied? Freedom of
A. expression
B. association
C. movement
D. worship.

29. Which one of the following activities of European colonial rulers had positive effects on Africans?
A. Introduction of western education.
B. Creation of reserves for Africans.
C. Making of boundaries between colonies.
D. Making Africans pay taxes.

**Use the map of Kenya below to answer questions 30 to 33.**

30. The main economic activity carried out in the shaded area marked **Q** is
A. mining
B. pastoralism
C. bee keeping
D. crop farming.

31. The pre-historic site marked **R** is
A. Koobi Fora
B. Olorgesailie
C. Fort Ternan
D. Kariandusi.

32. The language group that entered Kenya from the direction of the arrow marked **S** during the pre-colonial period was
A. Plains Nilotes
B. Cushitic speakers
C. River Lake Nilotes
D. Bantu speakers.

33. Which two types of forests are found in the area marked **T**?
A. Temperate and Bamboo forests.
B. Tropical and Mangrove forests.
C. Temperate and Mangrove forests.
D. Tropical and Bamboo forests.

34. Which one of the following marriages is presided over by the District Commissioner?
A. Civil marriage.
B. Christian marriage.
C. Customary marriage.
D. Islamic marriage.

35. Which one of the following explains why the people of Tanganyika were defeated by the Germans during the Maji Maji rebellion?
A. The people of Tanganyika were attacked by their neighbours.
B. Tanganyika had few warriors.
C. The Germans were helped by the British.
D. The Germans had better weapons.

36. Which one of the following groups of communities is found in West Africa?
A. Sotho, Alur, Dinka,
B. Soninke, Mandinka, Yoruba,
C. Ndebele, Chagga, Acholi,
D. Amhara, Shona, Baganda.

37. Which one of the following mountains in Africa was formed as a result of faulting?
A. Mt Kenya.
B. Mt Kilimanjaro.
C. The Atlas Mountains.
D. The Ruwenzori Mountains.

38. Three of the following skills were taught through apprenticeship in African traditional societies. Which one was **not**?
A. Harvesting of honey.
B. Treating the sick.
C. Collecting firewood.
D. Hunting for wild animals.

39. Countries in North Africa experience winter season during the months of
    A. December to February
    B. March to May
    C. June to August
    D. September to November.

40. River Nile and River Niger have a common characteristic. It is that both rivers
    A. originate from the same highlands
    B. end in the Mediterranean Sea
    C. are navigable throughout the course
    D. have a delta at the mouth.

41. **The diagram below represents a road sign.**
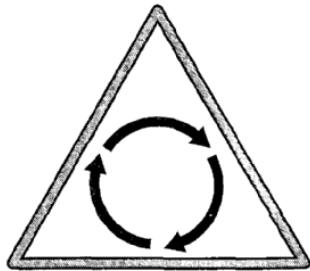
    The road sign indicates that
    A. pedestrians must stop
    B. there is a roundabout ahead
    C. there is danger ahead
    D. motorists should avoid overtaking.

42. Three of the following are actions which indicate that a person is a patriotic citizen. Which one is **not**?
    A. Welcoming visitors at one's home.
    B. Participating in tree planting.
    C. Contributing towards famine relief.
    D. Attending rallies on national days.

43. Municipalities and County Councils are under the Ministry of
    A. Home affairs
    B. Education
    C. Local Government
    D. Finance.

44. Tourism is important to Kenya **mainly** because it
    A. earns foreign exchange for the country
    B. promotes international understanding
    C. leads to expansion of transport network
    D. encourages protection of wildlife.

45. Which one of the following minerals is **correctly** matched with the method used to mine it?
    Mineral   Mining method
    A. Soda Ash – Drilling
    B. Diatomite – Opencast
    C. Petroleum – Panning
    D. Gold   – Dredging

46. Which one of the following groups of countries in Africa was colonized by the French?

A	B
Mali Namibia Uganda	Senegal Madagascar Mali

C	D
Togo Angola Zambia	Tanganyika Cameroon Angola

47. Below are statements about a political party that was formed in Kenya during the colonial period.
    (i) It supported a regional government.
    (ii) It was formed by the smaller communities.
    (iii) It was formed in 1960.
    (iv) One of its founder members was Ronald Ngala.
    The political party described above is
    A. Kenya African Union (KAU)
    B. Kenya People's Union (KPU)
    C. Kenya African National Union (KANU)
    D. Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU).

48. Three of the following are soil conservation measures. Which one is **not**?
    A. Mono-cropping.
    B. Crop rotation.
    C. Contour ploughing.
    D. Building of gabions.

49. In traditional African societies, goods were transported using
    A. vehicles
    B. trains
    C. animals
    D. bicycles.

50. In Kenya, forest areas are protected against destruction **mainly** because they
    A. make the scenery beautiful
    B. conserve water sources
    C. are sources of timber
    D. provide herbal medicine.

51. Which one of the following is a duty of the police force in Kenya?
    A. To punish law breakers.
    B. To judge cases.
    C. To defend the country.
    D. To arrest suspected criminals.

52. Which one of the following groups of people represent single parent family?
    A. Mother, daughter, son.
    B. Father, mother, son.
    C. Mother, son, nephew.
    D. Father, daughter, niece.

53. Which one of the following was a function of clan elders in traditional African Communities?
- A. To provide food to needy families.
- B. To treat the sick members of the community.
- C. To educate the youth about their culture.
- D. To protect the land against invaders.

54. In Kenya, a person becomes the speaker of the National Assembly through
- A. nomination by the president
- B. election by members of parliament
- C. nomination by the electoral body
- D. election by voters.

55. Nzau, a primary school pupil assisted an elderly lady to cross a busy road. The behaviour by Nzau should be encouraged in the society because it
- A. promotes courage among children
- B. shows that children love old people
- C. makes old people live longer
- D. is a sign of respect for old people.

56. Three of the following statements are true about Kenya's National Anthem. Which one is **not**?
- A. It is a form of entertainment.
- B. It unites the citizens.
- C. It promotes patriotism.
- D. It is a prayer.

57. Which one of the following is an economic right?
- A. Right to life.
- B. Right to education.
- C. Right to work.
- D. Right to privacy.

58. The Government of Kenya obtains revenue **mainly** through
- A. licence fees paid by traders
- B. taxes paid by citizens
- C. grants given by foreign countries
- D. sale of bonds.

59. The **main** problem facing road transport in Kenya is that
- A. the roads are costly to construct
- B. vehicles cause air pollution
- C. some roads are impassable during the wet season
- D. vehicles are driven carelessly.

60. Three of the following are circumstances which may lead to a loss of parliamentary seat. Which one is **not**? When a member of parliament
- A. is declared insane
- B. visits another country
- C. is jailed for over six months
- D. is declared bankrupt by a court of law.

PART II RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

SECTION A:
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which one of the following actions by Adam shows that he had power over the creation?
- A. Tilling the land.
- B. Naming the animals.
- C. Marrying Eve.
- D. Eating the fruits.

62. The **main** reason why God asked Noah to build the ark was to
- A. save Noah's family
- B. store foodstuffs
- C. separate the sinners from the righteous
- D. assist him to move to the mountain.

63. The **main** virtue that the children of Israel were required to have when crossing the Red Sea was
- A. honesty
- B. holiness
- C. tolerance
- D. obedience.

64. Who among the following people is the father of faith?
- A. Jacob.
- B. Abraham.
- C. Isaac.
- D. Joseph.

65. When the Israelites went to receive the ten commandments, God's presence was shown through
- A. fire
- B. flaming torch
- C. earthquake
- D. strong wind.

66. Who among the following Kings of Israel annoyed God when he took Uriah's wife?
- A. Rehoboam.
- B. Jeroboam.
- C. David.
- D. Solomon.

67. The **main** lesson Christians learn from the story of King Ahab and Naboth is that
- A. one should be truthful
- B. land belongs to the community
- C. one should control his desires
- D. one should obey the laws of the land.

68. When David was anointed by Prophet Samuel he was
- A. going to fight with Goliath
- B. taking food for his brothers
- C. playing music for King Saul
- D. herding the father's sheep.

69. The prophet who was called by God when still young was
   A. Jeremiah
   B. Isaiah
   C. Hosea
   D. Amos.

70. The **main** lesson Christians learn from the announcement of the births of John and Jesus is that they should
   A. be ready to do God's work
   B. trust in God's power
   C. be humble before God
   D. be prayerful.

71. King Herod wanted to kill baby Jesus because
   A. Jesus was born in Bethlehem
   B. Jesus was born in a poor family
   C. he feared that Jesus would become famous
   D. Jesus came from the house of David.

72. Which one of the following parables of Jesus teaches on the value of the Kingdom of God? The parable of the
   A. mustard seed
   B. great feast
   C. coin
   D. pearl.

73. The story of the rich man and Lazarus teaches Christians to be
   A. caring
   B. holy
   C. faithful
   D. courageous.

74. Which one of the following miracles of Jesus was performed by Peter?
   A. calming the storm
   B. raising the dead
   C. feeding the five thousand
   D. changing water into wine.

75. The **main** reason why the Jewish people opposed Jesus is because he
   A. healed on a Sabbath
   B. claimed to be the Messiah
   C. mixed with sinners
   D. ate with unclean hands.

76. "Unless I see the scars of the nails in his hands and put my fingers on those scars and my hands on his side, I will not believe" (John 20:25) These words were spoken by Thomas when Jesus
   A. was on the cross
   B. shared a meal with the disciples
   C. appeared to the disciples
   D. had ascended into heaven.

77. Which one of the following took place on the day of Pentecost?
   A. The believers spoke in different languages.
   B. A crippled person was healed.
   C. The disciples saw the risen Christ.
   D. The disciples drunk wine.

78. Stephen met his death through being
   A. burnt
   B. crucified
   C. beheaded
   D. stoned.

79. Which one of the following events took place as Paul was on the way to Damascus?
   A. Ananias came to baptize him.
   B. A light from heaven struck him.
   C. He lost the letters he had.
   D. He spoke strange languages.

80. Lydia welcomed the needy in her home. The fruit of the holy spirit which she showed is
   A. peace
   B. patience
   C. joy
   D. kindness.

81. Who among the following people were sent to take money to help the believers in Judea?
   A. Phillip and Mathew.
   B. Andrew and Mathias.
   C. Barnabas and Saul.
   D. Silas and James.

82. In some traditional African communities people reconciled with the ancestors through
   A. naming of children
   B. protecting the aged
   C. paying of dowry
   D. drinking beer.

83. The **main** reason why sex before marriage is discouraged in both Christianity and traditional African communities is because it
   A. encourages prostitution
   B. is considered holy
   C. can lead to diseases
   D. can lead to unwanted children.

84. Which one of the following is the **main** role of grandparents in the bringing up of children in traditional African communities?
   A. Passing on the moral values.
   B. Correcting the wrong doers.
   C. Providing food for them.
   D. Preparing them for initiation.

85. Your classmate Brian tells you he has been taking money from his parents without their permission. As a Christian what action would you take?
   A. Announce it to the class.
   B. Avoid talking to him.
   C. Report the matter to the parents.
   D. Tell him the dangers of such a habit.

86. Your deskmate tells you to go out of school so that you can visit a friend. As a Christian what would you do?
   A. Inform the class teacher about it.
   B. Tell her to obey the rules.
   C. Ask advice from the classmates.
   D. Keep off her company.

87. You have been asked by your church leader to plan for an activity for young people. What is the best leisure activity for them?
   A. Playing games.
   B. Reading story books.
   C. Visiting a children's home.
   D. Watching Christian films.

88. Your neighbour tells you she no longer goes to school because she has to do some work for her parents. As a Christian, what is the best action for her to take?
   A. Ask a friend to help her do the work.
   B. Ask her parents to employ a worker.
   C. Run away from home.
   D. Report the matter to the chief.

89. Your friend Daniel is not willing to take up a job he has been offered after sitting for the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education examination because he lacks the needed skills. As a Christian what advice would you give him?
   A. Tell him to give you the job.
   B. Tell him to seek help from friends.
   C. Encourage him to go for training.
   D. Encourage him to take up the job.

90. Which one of the following is the main reason why Christians are against drug abuse in Kenya? It leads to
   A. crime in the community
   B. disunity in the family
   C. poverty
   D. addiction.

SECTION B:
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which one of the following is a teaching from *Surah Nasr*?
   A. Allah is the creator of the universe.
   B. Victory comes from Allah.
   C. Man was created in the best form.
   D. Muslims should help the poor.

62. Which one of the following *Surahs* teaches that man is at a loss except those who have faith and do righteous deeds?
   A. *Asr*.
   B. *Kafirun*.
   C. *Quraish*.
   D. *Zalzalah*.

63. Which one of the following verses from the Quran is found in *Surah al-Kauthar*?
   A. "Verily, you shall see the blazing Fire,"
   B. "Woe to every slanderer and backbiter"
   C. "And the mountains will be like carded wool".
   D. "Pray to your Lord and sacrifice to him alone."

64. In which of the following *Surahs* is man said to be ungrateful and in love with wealth?
   A. *Al-Fiil*.
   B. *Al-Maun*.
   C. *Al-Adiyat*.
   D. *Al-Qadar*.

65. The *Idd-ul-adh-ha* prayer is performed on
   A. 9th of *Dhulhijja*
   B. 10th of *Dhulhijja*
   C. 11th of *Dhulhijja*
   D. 12th of *Dhulhijja*.

66. When Muslims try to do good and avoid evil, they practice
   A. *Zakat*
   B. *Sabr*
   C. *Saum*
   D. *Taqwa*.

67. Which one of the following is **not** a sign of hypocrisy according to the Hadith of the prophet?
   A. Telling lies.
   B. Betraying a trust.
   C. Taking alcohol.
   D. Breaking a promise.

68. The Prophet said, "Worship Allah as if you see Him for if you don't see Him, He sees you." This Hadith is on
   A. *Tawheed*
   B. *Ihsaan*
   C. *Shukr*
   D. *Islam*.

69. The angel who was a teacher to the Prophet (p.b.u.h) is
   A. Israfil
   B. Munkar
   C. Mikaeel
   D. Jibril.

70. Which one of the following is **not** a pillar of Iman?
   A. Belief in *Zakat*.
   B. Belief in angels.
   C. Belief in the prophets.
   D. Belief in *Qadar*.

71. An act of *wudhu* which is *sunnah* is
A. washing the feet
B. wiping the head
C. rinsing the mouth with water
D. washing the arms up to the elbows.

72. On her way to school, Tasmeena is told that her brother, has been selected to join a national school. She should say:
A. *Maashallah*
B. *Innalillah*
C. *Subhanallah*
D. *Jazakallah.*

73. The following are postures of Salat:
(i) *Tashahud*
(ii) *Takbeeratul Ihram*
(iii) *Sujud*
(iv) *Rukuu.*

In which order are they performed?
A. (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
B. (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)
C. (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)
D. (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)

74. Muslims are forbidden to fast on
A. the ninth day of *Dhulhijja*
B. the ninth day of *Muharram*
C. the first day of *Idd-ul-fitr*
D. the first day of *Ramadhan.*

75. The **main** virtue demonstrated when Muslims pay *Zakat* is
A. patience
B. generosity
C. tolerance
D. honesty.

76. An attribute of Allah that describes Him as the Lord of the universe is
A. *Al-Malik*
B. *Al-Rahman*
C. *Al-Azeez*
D. *Al-Jabbar.*

77. Islam forbids *riba* in order to fight against
A. pride
B. violence
C. intolerance
D. injustice.

78. Three of the following are reasons why *Zinaa* is forbidden in Islam. Which one is **not**?
A. It causes hatred in the community.
B. It leads to overpopulation.
C. It leads to break up of families.
D. It spreads dangerous diseases.

79. Omar, a class six pupil finds a gold necklace on the school playground. The right course of action for him to take is to
A. take it to the teacher
B. wear it under his shirt collar
C. give it to his friend as a gift
D. donate it to a poor person.

80. The **best** way to show concern for friends who are sick in hospital is by
A. calling them on the phone
B. sending them flowers
C. sending them books
D. visiting them.

81. The Night of *Qadr* occurs in the month of
A. *Dhul-Hijjah*
B. *Dhul-Qaadah*
C. *Ramadhan*
D. *Muharram.*

82. According to the treaty of Hudaibiya, the peace between Muslims and the Makkans was to last for
A. five years
B. ten years
C. fifteen years
D. twenty years.

83. Which one of the following statements is **not** true about Abubakar?
A. He was with the Prophet at the Cave of Thaur.
B. He accompanied the Prophet during *Isra-wal-Miraj.*
C. He organised for the compilation of the Quran.
D. He was the first Rightly Guided Khalifa.

84. The first Muslim visitors to the coast of Kenya came as
A. traders
B. preachers
C. farmers
D. doctors.

85. Three of the following developments are attributed to the early Muslim visitors to the East African coast. Which one is **not**?
A. Promotion of tourism industry.
B. Introduction of new crops.
C. Emergence of Kiswahili.
D. Establishment of urban centres.

86. Who among the following personalities is a prophet?
A. Luqman.
B. Habil.
C. Nuh.
D. Khidr.

87. The grand mosque in Makka is also known as
A. *Baitul Maqdis*
B. *Baitul Attiq*
C. *Masjidul Quba*
D. *Masjidul Nabawi.*

88. *Aqiqa* should be performed when the baby is
A. thirty seven days old
B. twenty seven days old
C. seventeen days old
D. seven days old.

89. In which one of the following months is *Isra-Wal-Miraj* celebrated?
A. Muharram.
B. Safar.
C. Rajab.
D. Shaaban.

90. Which one of the following statements is **true** about Nabi Yusuf?
A. He forgave his brothers.
B. He killed his brother.
C. He became the Pharaoh of Egypt.
D. He was given the Taurat.

SECTION C:
HINDU RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which one of the following attributes is **mainly** associated with Lord Buddha?
A. Generosity.
B. Knowledge.
C. Bravery.
D. Tolerance.

62. Hindus can best experience Paramatma as *Anand* by
A. performing rituals
B. visiting a temple
C. helping the needy
D. conserving the environment.

63. Which one of the following sense organs is associated with *Akash*?
A. Ear.
B. Eye.
C. Skin.
D. Nose.

64. In which *avatar* did Lord Vishnu save the human race from the floods?
A. *Kurma.*
B. *Matsya.*
C. *Varaha.*
D. *Narsimha.*

65. Which one of the following "Four Passing Sights" seen by Prince Siddhartha signified liberation?
A. An old man.
B. A sick man.
C. A corpse.
D. A monk.

66. Which one of the following is the achievement of Guru Gobind Singh?
A. Establishment of Khalsa *Panth*.
B. Introduction of *Langar* in *Gurudwara*.
C. Completion of the Golden Temple.
D. Introduction of Gurumukhi script.

67. Who among the following personalities tried to prevent the war between the Kaurava and the Pandava?
A. Dhrona.
B. Karna.
C. Krishna.
D. Shakuni.

68. Hanuman travelled from India to Lanka in search of Sita by
A. sailing
B. flying
C. swimming
D. running.

69. Swami Dayanand Saraswati wrote Satyartha Prakash in order to
A. revive Vedic teachings
B. raise funds for charity
C. promote Indian patriotism
D. popularise *Murti Puja*.

70. The *Sanskar* that prepares the youth for the *Brahmacharya Ashram* is
A. *Namkaran*
B. *Chudakarma*
C. *Vivah*
D. *Upanayan.*

71. The principle of Dharma that helps an individual to achieve mental and spiritual peace is
A. *Pranidaya*
B. *Prarthana*
C. *Punarjanma*
D. *Purushartha.*

72. When standard seven pupils visited a bakery, they were given a loaf of bread each. Maninder gave half of her loaf to the school watchman. She put into practice the principle of
A. *Dharam ki kirat*
B. *Wand ke shakhana*
C. *Ishnan karna*
D. *Naam japna.*

73. The members of the Jain community in Kenya observe the principle of *Aparigraha* by
A. reading widely
B. repenting their sins
C. keeping themselves busy
D. leading simple lives.

74. Which one of the following principles would **best** help a person overcome problems in life?
   A. *Dhruti.*
   B. *Dama.*
   C. *Akrodh.*
   D. *Satya.*

75. Which one of the following principles will help to promote peace and harmony in a community?
   A. *Asteya.*
   B. *Dhee.*
   C. *Kshama.*
   D. *Saucham.*

76. Which one of the following *Chardham* is **correctly** matched with the direction in which it is located?

Chardham	Direction
A. Badrinath	– East
B. Jagannathpuri	– South
C. Dwaraka	– West
D. Rameshwaram	-- North

77. The Sikh *Akhand Path* lasts for
   A. 48 hours
   B. 36 hours
   C. 24 hours
   D. 12 hours.

78. Which one of the following symbols depicts the four levels of the human soul?
   A. Sikh *Khanda.*
   B. Jain Swastika.
   C. Hindu Om.
   D. Buddhist *Chakra.*

79. Which one of the following days of the Hindu week is dedicated to a star?
   A. *Somvar.*
   B. *Budhvar.*
   C. *Shukravar.*
   D. *Ravivar.*

80. When Hindus provide medicine to the people infected with HIV/AIDS, they practice
   A. *Bhakti Yoga*
   B. *Jnana Yoga*
   C. *Karma Yoga*
   D. *Hath Yoga.*

81. The *Asana* which is performed in a lotus position is
   A. *Padmasana*
   B. *Vajrasana*
   C. *Sukhasana*
   D. *Shavasana.*

82. Who among the following personalities practiced *Karma* Yoga for the liberation of his ancestors?
   A. Guru Amardas.
   B. Samartha Ramdas.
   C. Bhagini Nivedita.
   D. Raja Bhagirath.

83. The return of Lord Rama to Ayodhya after fourteen years in exile is celebrated during the festival of
   A. *Dussera*
   B. *Diwali*
   C. *Baisakhi*
   D. *Paryushan.*

84. Which one of the following rituals is **not** performed during the festival of *Holi*?
   A. Exchanging gifts.
   B. Lighting bonfires.
   C. Sprinkling colours.
   D. Offering grains.

85. Hindus perform *Raas* and *Garba* during the *Utsav* of
   A. *Navratri*
   B. *Janmashtami*
   C. *Ram Navmi*
   D. *Raksha Bandhan.*

86. Which one of the following activities in a school would **best** promote patriotism?
   A. Reciting *Gayatri Mantra* in the class.
   B. Going on a trip to a place of worship.
   C. Participating in the national music festival.
   D. Singing the National Anthem during assembly.

87. During the school holidays, Paresha and Amita engage themselves in the activities listed below. Which one of them is a social responsibility?
   A. Visiting their classmates.
   B. Assisting the elderly.
   C. Having lunch with their friends.
   D. Going for picnics with relatives.

88. Hindus ring the bell upon entering the *Mahamandap* of a *Mandir* in order to
   A. wake the *Murti* up
   B. attract Paramatma's attention
   C. focus their mind on worship
   D. announce their arrival.

89. Who among the following religious leaders is **not** honoured in the *Navakar Mantra*?
   A. *Sadhu.*
   B. *Acharya.*
   C. *Upadhyaya.*
   D. *Shravak.*

90. The festival of *Maha Shivratri* is celebrated in the month of
   A. *Magh*
   B. *Vaisakh.*
   C. *Kartik*
   D. *Chaitra.*