



THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

**KCPE 2014**

1450311

## MATHEMATICS

**Time: 2 hours**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Please 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.
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:**

11. What is the value of  $\frac{6(24 - 18) + 6 \times 4}{6}$  ?
- A. 30
  - B. 25
  - C. 10
  - D. 28

The correct answer is C (10).

**On the answer sheet:**

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

In the set of boxes numbered 11, 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.



904503

**This question paper consists of 16 printed pages.**

© The Kenya National Examinations Council, 2014



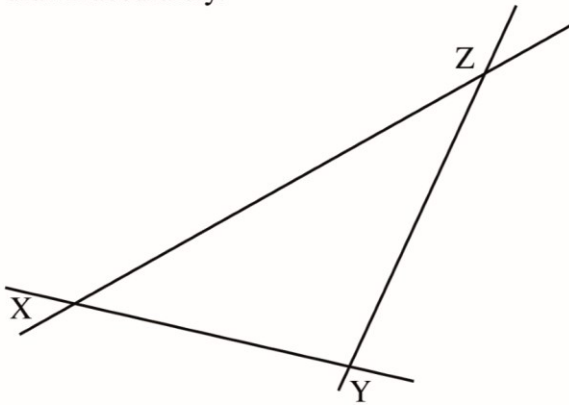
1. In a certain country the population was 38898756. What was the population to the nearest ten thousand?  
A. 38900000  
B. 38890000  
C. 38899000  
D. 38898800
2. What is the largest 6-digit number written in words that can be formed using the symbols 4,2,0,8,3 and 6?  
A. Four hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and thirty six  
B. Eight hundred and sixty four thousand three hundred and twenty  
C. Eight million and sixty four thousand three hundred and twenty  
D. Two hundred and three thousand four hundred and sixty eight
3. What is the value of  $\frac{26 + 8^2 + 6^2 - 56 \div 7 \times 2}{3 + 2}$ ?  
A. 4  
B.  $7\frac{3}{5}$   
C. 22  
D.  $24\frac{2}{5}$
4. In the number 3078642, the total value of digit 7 is added to the total value of digit 4. Which one of the following is the correct answer?  
A. 70040  
B. 70004  
C. 7040  
D. 740
5. What is the value of  $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \right)$  of  $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{3}$ ?  
A.  $\frac{51}{100}$   
B.  $\frac{13}{40}$   
C.  $\frac{37}{60}$   
D.  $\frac{3}{4}$

904503





6. Triangle XYZ shown below, has been drawn accurately.



What is the measure of angle ZXY?

- A.  $36^\circ$
  - B.  $42^\circ$
  - C.  $102^\circ$
  - D.  $138^\circ$
7. The following are prime factors of three numbers:
- (i)  $2^2 \times 3^2$
  - (ii)  $2^3 \times 5$
  - (iii)  $2^4 \times 3^2$

What is the L.C.M. of the three numbers?

- A. 4
  - B. 30
  - C. 180
  - D. 720
8. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- A. 0.27 is greater than  $\frac{3}{11}$
  - B. 0.27 is equal to  $\frac{3}{11}$
  - C.  $\frac{3}{11}$  is greater than 0.27
  - D.  $\frac{3}{11}$  is less than 0.27
9. Which one of the following statements is true about the number of faces and edges of a square based pyramid?
- A. 5 faces and 5 edges
  - B. 4 faces and 6 edges
  - C. 5 faces and 8 edges
  - D. 4 faces and 4 edges

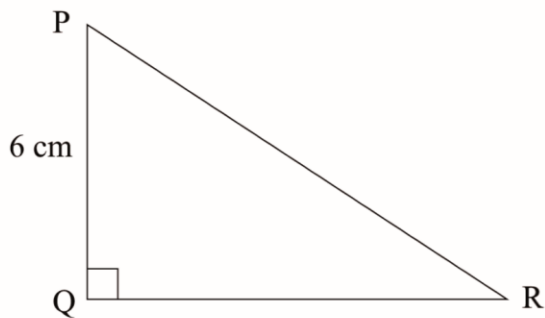
Working Space



10. In a certain month a businessman made a profit of sh 8 000. The following month his profit was sh 12 000. What was the percentage increase of the profit?
- A.  $66\frac{2}{3}\%$   
B. 50%  
C.  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$   
D. 20%
11. A rectangular tank is 7.5 m long, 5 m wide and 3.2 m high. How many litres of water can it hold when full?
- A. 120  
B. 1200  
C. 12 000  
D. 120 000
12. What is the value of  $x$  in the equation  $x + 3(x + 3) = 23$ ?
- A.  $8\frac{1}{2}$   
B. 8  
C.  $3\frac{1}{2}$   
D. 5
13. Tuku spent  $\frac{1}{3}$  of his money on school uniforms,  $\frac{1}{4}$  on books,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the remainder on food and saved the rest. What total fraction of his money did he save and spend on books?
- A.  $\frac{7}{18}$   
B.  $\frac{5}{18}$   
C.  $\frac{5}{36}$   
D.  $\frac{7}{12}$
14. Kerubo bought a T.V. set by paying a deposit of sh 2 400 plus 15 equal monthly instalments of sh 500 each. The hire purchase price was 10% more than the marked price. What was the marked price?
- A. sh 8 910  
B. sh 9 000  
C. sh 9 900  
D. sh 11 000

904503

15. The figure below represents a right-angled triangle PQR. The area of the triangle is  $24 \text{ cm}^2$  and the height is 6 cm.



- What is the length of the longest side?
- A. 7.2 cm  
B. 8 cm  
C. 10 cm  
D. 14 cm
16. The perimeter of a rectangular plot of land is 57.98 m. If the width of the plot is 8.6 m. What is its length?
- A. 20.39 m  
B. 24.69 m  
C. 40.78 m  
D. 49.38 m
17. The following are properties of a certain quadrilateral:
- (i) *opposite sides are parallel*
  - (ii) *all sides are equal*
  - (iii) *opposite angles are equal*
  - (iv) *diagonals are unequal and bisect each other at right angles*

- What is the name of the quadrilateral?
- A. Rectangle  
B. Trapezium  
C. Rhombus  
D. Square

**Working Space**

18. Construct a circle centre O using line ROS, given below, as diameter.



Construct angle  $QRS = 30^\circ$ . Mark point Q on the circumference and draw line QO. What is the size of angle QOS?

- A.  $150^\circ$
  - B.  $120^\circ$
  - C.  $90^\circ$
  - D.  $60^\circ$
19. The table below shows the number of fruits sold by Fatuma and Bidii on a certain day. The number of Bananas sold by Fatuma and Bidii has not been shown.

FRUIT SELLER	FRUITS				
	Number of Oranges	Number of Melons	Number of Bananas	Number of Mangoes	Total
Fatuma	84	8		120	277
Bidii	135	12		60	315

How many more bananas did Bidii sell than Fatuma?

- A. 43
- B. 65
- C. 108
- D. 173

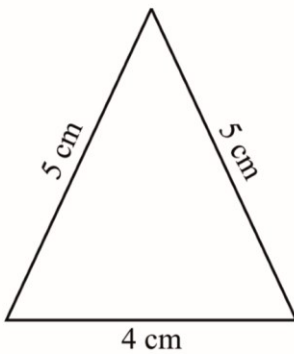
**Working Space**

904503

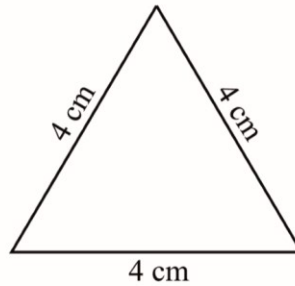


20. Below are four different types of triangles.

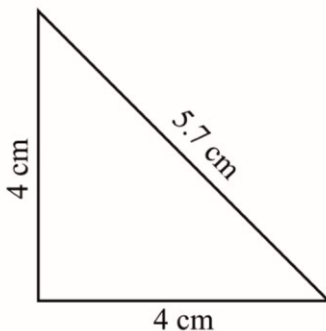
Working Space



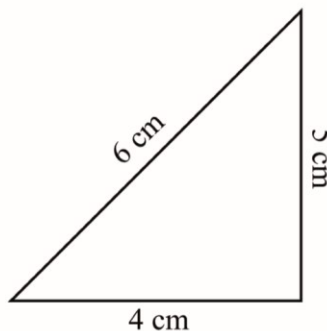
(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

Which one of the following pairs of triangles correctly describes the types of triangles above?

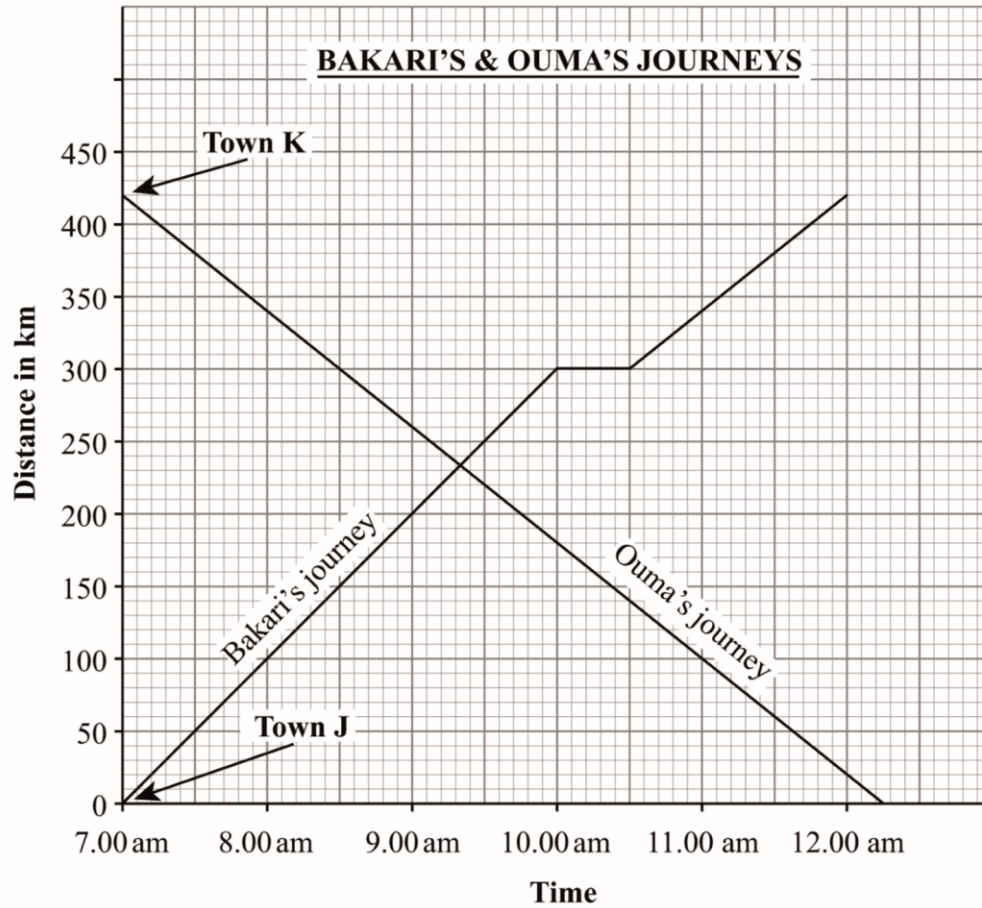
- A. (i) and (iii) are isosceles triangles
  - B. (ii) and (iv) are scalene triangles
  - C. (ii) and (iii) are right angled triangles
  - D. (i) and (ii) are equilateral triangles
21. A road measuring 5 cm on a map has an actual distance of 15 kilometres. What is the scale used in drawing the map?
- A. 1:3
  - B. 1:300
  - C. 1:3 000
  - D. 1:3 00 000
22. A car dealer was left with sh 855 000 after paying out a 5% commission to an agent for the sale of a car. What was the selling price of the car?
- A. sh 17 100 000
  - B. sh 900 000
  - C. sh 897 750
  - D. sh 812 250

904503

TURN



23. Below is a graph showing the journeys made by Bakari and Ouma. Both started at 7.00 am; Bakari started from town J to town K while Ouma started from town K to town J.



After travelling for 3 hours, Bakari rested for 30 minutes. How far from town J was Ouma when Bakari started his rest?

- A. 300 km
- B. 240 km
- C. 180 km
- D. 140 km

24. What is the value of  $\frac{2x + 3y + 4z}{(yz)^2}$

if  $x = 2, y = \frac{x}{2}$  and  $z = 3y$ ?

- A. 9
- B.  $6\frac{1}{3}$
- C.  $3\frac{1}{6}$
- D.  $2\frac{1}{9}$

904503

**Working Space**

- 25.** An open cylindrical tank has an internal diameter of 5.6 cm and an internal height of 4 cm. The inside of the tank was painted. What area of the tank, in square centimetres, was painted? (Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )
- A. 119.68  
B. 98.56  
C. 95.04  
D. 70.04
- 26.** Kibet left school by bicycle at 8.00 am and took  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours to reach the market 20 km away. Akinyi left the school for the market by car at 8.30 am. The average speed of the car was 80 km/h. What was the difference between their arrival times?
- A. 1 hour 15 minutes  
B. 45 minutes  
C. 30 minutes  
D. 15 minutes
- 27.** Muli invested sh 10 000 in a bank which paid compound interest at the rate of 8% per annum. How much money did Muli have in the bank after two years, altogether?
- A. sh 1 664  
B. sh 11 600  
C. sh 11 664  
D. sh 10 864
- 28.** What is the next number in the pattern 7, 12, 19, 30, 43, \_\_\_\_ ?
- A. 79  
B. 60  
C. 49  
D. 47
- 29.** The table below shows a bus timetable for Isiolo to Mombasa route.

Name of Town	Isiolo	Nanyuki	Nyeri	Nairobi	Mtito Andei	Voi	Mombasa
Arrival time		2.00 pm	4.00 pm	8.00 pm	2.30 am	5.00 am	7.30 am
Departure time	12.30 pm	2.30 pm	4.15 pm	9.30 pm	3.00 am	5.15 am	

How long is a bus expected to take to travel from Nyeri to Mtito Andei?

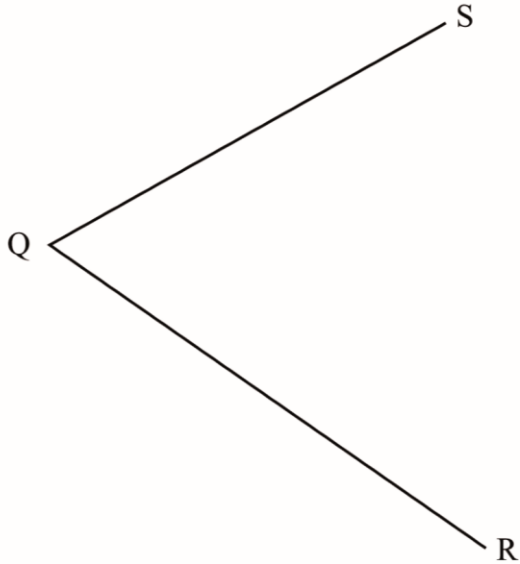
- A. 10 h 15 min  
B. 10 h 30 min  
C. 10 h 45 min  
D. 11 h

904503





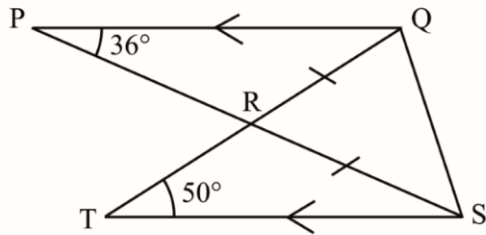
- 30.** Below is part of a rhombus PQRS. Line QS is one of the diagonals and line QR is one of the sides of the rhombus. Complete the rhombus.



- What is the difference in the lengths of the diagonals?
- A. 6 cm
  - B. 6.5 cm
  - C. 12.5 cm
  - D. 18.5 cm
- 31.** Sixty people were hired to complete construction of a road in 6 days. Forty of the people did not turn up. How many more days did it take the remaining people to complete the construction?
- A. 24
  - B. 18
  - C. 12
  - D. 3
- 32.** Kadogo was born on 4th January 2009. How old was he on 4th March 2011?
- A. 2 years 62 days
  - B. 2 years 61 days
  - C. 2 years 59 days
  - D. 2 years 60 days

904503

33. In the figure below, lines PQ and TS are parallel. Lines RQ and RS are equal. Angle QPR =  $36^\circ$  and angle STR =  $50^\circ$ .



What is the size of angle PQS?

- A.  $47^\circ$
  - B.  $86^\circ$
  - C.  $94^\circ$
  - D.  $97^\circ$
34. The area of a square garden is  $3136 \text{ m}^2$ . What is the length of one side of the garden in metres?
- A. 14
  - B. 56
  - C. 784
  - D. 1568
35. The table below shows the International Postage charges for surface mail.

TYPE OF ARTICLE AND MAXIMUM MASS	Countries within East Africa zone		Countries within the rest of Africa zone		Countries within Europe, Middle & Near East zone		Australia, America & Far East zone	
	sh	ct	sh	ct	sh	ct	sh	ct
<b>LETTERS</b> Maximum Mass 2 kg								
Up to 20 g	45	00	55	00	60	00	70	00
Over 20 g up to 100 g	90	00	105	00	115	00	150	00
Over 100 g up to 250 g	150	00	180	00	205	00	260	00
Over 250 g up to 500 g	270	00	315	00	360	00	465	00
Over 500 g up to 1 kg	450	00	525	00	600	00	770	00
Over 1 kg up to 2 kg	735	00	835	00	970	00	1335	00

Chebet sent a 150 g letter to her friend in Nigeria, a 1.5 kg letter to her friend in Europe and a 1 kg letter to a friend in America. How much did she pay for the postage of the letters?

- A. sh 1 890
- B. sh 1 920
- C. sh 2 285
- D. sh 2 485



- 36.** A train left station P on Tuesday at 20 15h and took  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours to reach town Q. On what day and at what time in am/pm system did the train arrive at station Q?
- A. Wednesday 12.45 a.m
  - B. Wednesday 12.45 p.m
  - C. Tuesday 12.45 a.m
  - D. Tuesday 12.45 p.m
- 37.** Maria bought 3 trays of eggs each containing 30 eggs. She paid sh 270 for each tray of eggs. Nine eggs were eaten at home and the rest were sold. If Maria made a profit of 20%, how much did she sell each egg?
- A. sh 15.50
  - B. sh 12.00
  - C. sh 10.80
  - D. sh 8.00
- 38.** The perimeter of a rectangular field is 56 m. The length of one of its sides is 7 m. What is the area of the field?
- A.  $392\text{ m}^2$
  - B.  $294\text{ m}^2$
  - C.  $171\frac{1}{2}\text{ m}^2$
  - D.  $147\text{ m}^2$
- 39.** The total amount of milk produced by a certain cow in ten days was 115 litres. The daily produce in nine of the days was recorded in litres as 13,12,15,9,8,7,13,13 and 15. What was the median produce in the ten days?
- A. 13 l
  - B. 10 l
  - C. 11.5 l
  - D. 12.5 l

904503

40. The number of people who visited a game park on Monday was 65, on Tuesday was 49 and on Wednesday was 58. On Thursday the number of people was 12 less than those who visited the park on Wednesday. The number of people who visited the game park on Friday was half the number that visited the game park on Saturday. A total of 374 people visited the game park during the six days. How many people visited the game park on Friday?
- A. 104  
B. 78  
C. 52  
D. 44
41. Which one of the expressions below is the simplest form of  $\frac{6(p + 3r) + p}{4(2r + p) - r}$  ?
- A.  $\frac{7p + 3r}{p + 7r}$   
B.  $\frac{4p + qr}{3r + 2p}$   
C.  $\frac{12p + 18r}{4r + 4p}$   
D.  $\frac{7p + 18r}{4p + 7r}$
42. Simuyu paid sh 1 560 to buy a blanket after getting  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  discount. How much less would he have paid had he been offered a 4% discount?
- A. sh 24  
B. sh 40  
C. sh 64  
D. sh 1536

43. The table below shows how Mutua utilized his farm.

**Working Space**

Activity	Maize farming	Sugar cane growing	Vegetable growing	Grazing	Homestead
Size of farm in hectares	6	10	5	7	2

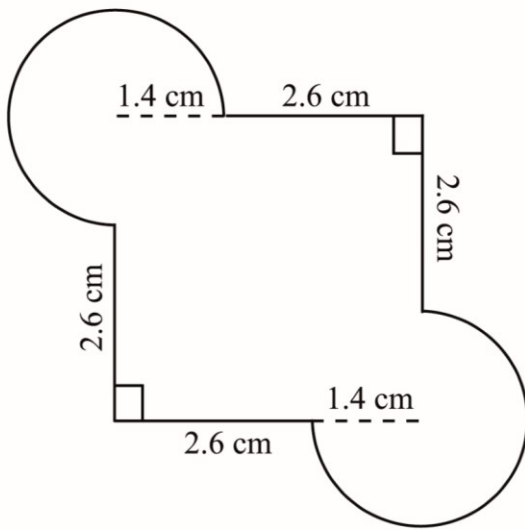
If a pie chart was drawn to represent the use of the farm, by how many degrees more would the angle sector representing sugarcane growing be than the angle sector representing grazing?

- A.  $204^\circ$
  - B.  $120^\circ$
  - C.  $84^\circ$
  - D.  $36^\circ$
44. A lorry was packed with cartons each containing packets of cooking fat. There were packets of 500 g and 250 g. The total mass of the packets was 900 kg. If the number of 500 g packets was 1000, what was the number of 250 g packets?
- A. 1 600
  - B. 800
  - C. 400
  - D. 100

904503



45. A design was made up of straight edges of length 2.6 cm and arcs of circles of radii 1.4 cm as shown in the figure below.



What is the area of the design?

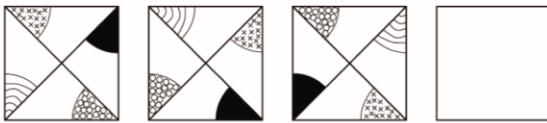
(Take  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

- A. 16.00 cm<sup>2</sup>  
 B. 22.16 cm<sup>2</sup>  
 C. 25.24 cm<sup>2</sup>  
 D. 28.32 cm<sup>2</sup>
46. The area of a square plot of land is 1156 m<sup>2</sup>. The plot is to be fenced with three strands of wire. What is the length of the wire that is needed?  
 A. 867 m  
 B. 408 m  
 C. 136 m  
 D. 102 m
47. A tank contained 22.5 m<sup>3</sup> of water. More water was poured into the tank at the rate of 1.45 m<sup>3</sup> per minute. The tank was full at the end of 30 minutes. What is the capacity of the tank in litres?  
 A. 23 950  
 B. 43 500  
 C. 66 000  
 D. 718 500

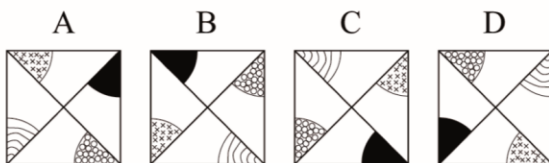
48. Wanja bought 2 kg of peas @sh 80, 3 kg of maize @ sh 60 and 10 kg of potatoes for sh 100. If Wanja spend sh  $x$  to buy the peas, sh  $y$  to buy the maize and sh  $z$  to buy the potatoes, which one of the equations below represents the total amount of money spent by Wanja?
- A.  $x + y + z = 440$
  - B.  $x + y + z = 240$
  - C.  $x + y + z = 340$
  - D.  $x + y + z = 1\ 340$

49. Mwachia and Mbuu shared some money in the ratio 5:2. Mbuu received sh 30 less than Mwachia. How much money did Mbuu get?
- A. sh 20
  - B. sh 50
  - C. sh 70
  - D. sh 80

50. The figure below shows a pattern of shapes.



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



904503



## 6.0 ENGLISH SECTION B: COMPOSITION HEARING IMPAIRED



THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

**KCPE 2014**

1450213

**ENGLISH**  
**SECTION B: COMPOSITION**  
**HEARING IMPAIRED**

**Time: 50 minutes**

<b>YOUR INDEX NUMBER</b>	
<b>YOUR NAME</b>	
<b>NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL</b>	

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY**

1. In the spaces provided above write your full Index Number, your Name and the Name of your School.
2. Now open this paper, read the composition subject carefully and write your composition on the lines provided.
3. The composition **must** be written in English.



904502HI

**This Question Paper consists of 4 printed pages.**

© The Kenya National Examinations Council, 2014



**TURN OVER**







THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

**KCPE 2014**

1450112

**ENGLISH  
SECTION A: LANGUAGE  
HEARING IMPAIRED**

**Time: 2 hours**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Please read these 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 that 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 23 to 25, choose the alternative that best completes the sentence.*

- 23.** She passed her exams very well, \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. is it
  - B. did she
  - C. didn't she
  - D. isn't it

The correct answer is C.

**On the answer sheet:**

**3** [A] [B] [C] [D] **13** [A] [B] [C] [D] **23** [A] [B] [C] [D] **33** [A] [B] [C] [D] **43** [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes numbered **23**, the box with the letter C 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.



904501HI

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

© The Kenya National Examinations Council, 2014



**MANYAM FRANCHISE**  
Disc over! earn! Apply

## 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.

Songs have been and continue to be an important part of our tradition. For thousands of years, songs have been used for a variety of 1. For example, songs have been used by communities to 2 feelings of joy during occasions such as weddings, birthdays 3 graduation parties. In funerals, songs communicate the sadness and sorrow of the family and friends of the one 4 has died.

Another important social use of songs is entertainment. Everybody 5 to listen to good music. We do not need encouragement to start moving our bodies in tune with 6 of a good song. Sometimes people are seen dancing to the 7 of popular songs 8 when they are working, walking or relaxing. Music is medicine for the soul. It comforts a 9 heart. In addition, songs are viewed as the most 10 way of expressing love for a loved one. Love songs are so common that small children know and can sing them 11 ease.

Songs also play a part in our religious and political life. For instance, we sing praises to God as part of our worship. 12 songs express our gratitude to God for the gift of life, good health and for meeting our 13 needs. In political meetings, songs are used to arouse people's emotions and to 14 them to support a political party or individual. They can also be used to demand change. Which political gathering 15 be complete without some singing and dancing?

- |     |             |              |               |               |
|-----|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1.  | A. things   | B. occasions | C. ceremonies | D. functions  |
| 2.  | A. prove    | B. express   | C. indicate   | D. Illustrate |
| 3.  | A. and      | B. plus      | C. also       | D. then       |
| 4.  | A. whom     | B. who       | C. which      | D. whose      |
| 5.  | A. needs    | B. wants     | C. likes      | D. desires    |
| 6.  | A. drums    | B. beats     | C. sounds     | D. claps      |
| 7.  | A. rhythms  | B. music     | C. notes      | D. sounds     |
| 8.  | A. only     | B. also      | C. except     | D. even       |
| 9.  | A. restless | B. weak      | C. sad        | D. lonely     |
| 10. | A. complete | B. correct   | C. successful | D. acceptable |
| 11. | A. with     | B. at        | C. to         | D. for        |
| 12. | A. More     | B. Few       | C. All        | D. Some       |
| 13. | A. usual    | B. daily     | C. common     | D. normal     |
| 14. | A. persuade | B. advise    | C. request    | D. inform     |
| 15. | A. could    | B. can       | C. would      | D. will       |

In questions 16 to 18, choose the alternative that means the **opposite** of the underlined word.

16. Mrs Jillo came back to find all the workers idle.  
A. lazy.  
B. busy.  
C. active.  
D. free.
17. Everybody knows him as a very polite person.  
A. unkind  
B. polite  
C. proud  
D. rude
18. All the children in the bus were sad before the trip started.  
A. cheerful  
B. excited  
C. happy  
D. frightened

In questions 19 to 21, select the answer that can **best** complete the sentence.

19. The head teacher was happy because \_\_\_\_\_ candidates failed the examination.  
A. many  
B. few  
C. most  
D. some.
20. You \_\_\_\_\_ do the work now if you don't feel like it.  
A. musn't  
B. can't  
C. shouldn't  
D. needn't
21. If it does not rain this evening, I \_\_\_\_\_ come to the party.  
A. will  
B. should  
C. can  
D. may

For each of questions 22 and 23, choose the sentence that means the same as the given one.

22. Even Kamau went to town.  
A. Kamau went to town and other places.  
B. Kamau too went to town.  
C. Kamau went to town after doing other things.  
D. Kamau joined other people in town.
23. Had it not been for you, I would have failed.  
A. Because of you I would have failed.  
B. It is for you that I passed.  
C. If it wasn't for you, I would have passed.  
D. I would have failed if it were not for you.

In questions 24 and 25, choose the **best** arrangement of the given sentences to make meaningful paragraphs.

24. (i) All that matters in good music is the quality of sound and the rhythm.  
(ii) Indeed, it is true that music is a language understood by all people.  
(iii) Good music can be enjoyed by anybody even if one does not understand the language in which it is played.  
(iv) For this reason, the fame of many musicians goes beyond their communities and countries.  
A. (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)  
B. (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)  
C. (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)  
D. (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)
25. (i) Some of the material can be borrowed for a short period of time.  
(ii) Large volumes of written and unwritten material are stored there.  
(iii) There is usually some space for one to sit and read the material that cannot be borrowed.  
(iv) A library is one of the richest sources of information.  
A. (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)  
B. (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)  
C. (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)  
D. (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)





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

When I was a small boy, my home was always full of babies and children of my relatives. In fact, I cannot remember any time as a child when I was alone. In my community, the sons and daughters of one's aunts and uncles are considered brothers and sisters, not cousins. We have no half-brothers and half-sisters. My mother's sister is my mother, my uncle's son is my brother and my brother's child is my son or my daughter.

Of my mother's three huts, one was used for cooking, one for sleeping and one for storage. In the hut in which we slept, there was no furniture. We slept on mats and sat on the bare floor. I did not discover pillows until much later. My mother cooked food in a three-legged iron pot over an open fire at the centre of the hut or outside. We grew all the food we ate at home.

From an early age, I spent most of my free time in the field playing and fighting with the other boys of the village. A boy who remained at home was regarded a weakling. At night, I shared my food and blanket with these same boys. I was no more than five when I became a herdsboy looking after sheep and calves in the fields. I discovered the almost strange attachment that our people have for cattle, not only as a source of food and wealth, but as a blessing from God and a source of happiness. It was in the fields that I learnt how to knock birds out of the sky with a slingshot, to gather wild honey and fruits and edible roots, to drink warm, sweet milk straight from the udder of a cow, to swim in the clear streams, and to catch fish with a string and sharpened bits of wire.

As boys, **we were mostly left to ourselves**. We played with toys we made ourselves. We moulded animals and birds out of clay. Nature was our playground. I learnt to ride by sitting on calves – after being thrown to the ground several times, one got used to it. I still love open spaces, the simple beauties of nature, the clear blue skies.

I don't think my parents intended to take me to school. No one in my family had ever attended school. But a friend of my father's, George Mbekela, visited us one day and told my mother, "Your son is a clever young fellow. He should go to school." My parents discussed it and decided to send me to school.

The school consisted of a simple room. I was seven years old, and on the day before I was to begin, my father took me aside and told me that I must be dressed properly for school. Until that time, I, like all the other boys, had worn only a blanket, which was wrapped round one shoulder and pinned at the waist. My father took a pair of his trousers and cut them at the knee. He then told me to put them on, which I did, and they were roughly the correct length, although the waist was far too large. My father then took a piece of string and pulled the trousers in at the waist. **I must have been a funny sight**, but I have never owned a suit I was prouder to wear than my father's cut-off trousers.

(Adapted from *Long Walk to Freedom* by Nelson Mandela)

26. What can we tell about the writer from the first two sentences?
- His parents had very many babies.
  - He grew up in the midst of many people.
  - He was never lonely.
  - His relatives lived nearby.
27. We can tell from the first paragraph that the author's community
- had no cousins, uncles or aunts.
  - practised true love towards one another.
  - must have been a very good place to live in.
  - treated close relatives like members of the nuclear family.
28. Which of the following **best** describes the lifestyle in the author's home?
- simple.
  - poor.
  - backward.
  - needy.
29. How do we know that although the author fought with the boys, they were not enemies?
- It was one way of occupying themselves.
  - Even good friends fight sometimes.
  - That is what all boys usually do.
  - They still shared food and slept together.
30. A boy who remained at home was probably
- obedient to his mother.
  - despised by the others.
  - not ready to be a herdsboy.
  - weak and fearful.
31. Which of the following statements **best** explains why the writer's people love cattle?
- Cattle give people food and much joy.
  - Cattle are a source of wealth, food and gladness.
  - Cattle are a blessing and a source of food, wealth and joy.
  - Cattle provide food, riches and employment for boys.
32. From what he learnt in the fields, we can conclude that the author was
- very adventurous.
  - quite active.
  - a fast learner.
  - very curious.
33. What is meant by "we were left to ourselves"?
- We had to think of what to do.
  - No one was allowed to interfere with us.
  - We were free to do what we wanted.
  - No one cared about us.
34. Learning to ride calves was not easy because
- they were very difficult to control.
  - one could easily fall off and hurt himself.
  - calves are not really meant to be ridden.
  - if caught, one can be punished.
35. Which of the following statements is **not** true?
- Mbekela thought the author was a clever boy.
  - The author's parents accepted Mbekela's advice.
  - The parents consulted before they made the decision.
  - The writer was sure his parents didn't consider education important.
36. What can we conclude about the school?
- It catered for young boys.
  - You had to be clever to go there.
  - It must have been very small.
  - You had to wear school uniform.
37. Why do you think the author says, "I must have been a funny sight"?
- The trousers were far too big for him.
  - He was not used to such funny clothes.
  - Perhaps the other pupils laughed at him.
  - He used a string instead of a belt.
38. Which of the following would be the **best** title for this story?
- How I began school.
  - Life as a herdsboy.
  - My early years in the village.
  - The things I used to do.

904501HI





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

**Patriotism** has been a very common word since independence. Recently, the slogan “I am proud to be a Kenyan” was introduced to us in an effort to make us appreciate and love being Kenyans. However, many of us have never seriously thought about what it means to be proud as Kenyans. A lot of our behaviours and interests have nothing to show that we love Kenya. It is as if we hate ourselves and our country.

Some of us have a strong desire for things from other countries. We proudly wear attire and shoes, even underwear, from foreign countries. We love **showing them off**. This also applies to utensils and electronics since we look at the label ‘MADE IN .....’ even before we know the price. The slogan ‘Buy Kenya, Build Kenya’ has been disregarded.

This has led to our supermarkets, main shops and markets being filled with products and goods from foreign countries. It is not surprising to find things that are easily available locally having been imported and well displayed in the shops or markets. Such products include toys, spices, fruits, vegetables and even eggs.

We have made our country a place for depositing things, some of which are no longer useful in their countries of origin. This has denied our local industries a market for their products. As a result, they have been forced to **reduce** the number of their employees in order to remain in business. This has made the problem of unemployment worse.

Consider the unreasonable preference seen in sports, especially soccer. It is very surprising that some soccer lovers do not know the name of the coach of our national team yet they know all the players in a foreign team. During the last World Cup competition, some people found it hard to support the African teams. One wonders what drives us to support foreign teams when their own countries are supporting them. When these teams lose, their countries are disappointed but they do not transfer their support to teams from other countries.

For some of us, the attachment to foreign teams is so much that when the teams lose, we cry, break our television sets, fight and may even commit suicide. Patriotism demands that we see the failure of our teams as our country’s failure. Likewise, success is celebrated by all.

We have to love what is ours in order to be admired and respected by the outside world. We therefore need not use other people’s items to feel fashionable and attractive.

39. Why was the slogan “I am proud to be a Kenyan” introduced?  
 A. To make us know we are Kenyans.  
 B. To help us appreciate who we are.  
 C. To stop us from buying foreign goods.  
 D. To be used instead of the word ‘patriotism’.
40. Some people prefer products from other countries because  
 A. they think these products last longer.  
 B. they think these products make them fashionable.  
 C. these products are much cheaper than our local ones.  
 D. these products are available everywhere.
41. The word ‘patriotism’ as used in the passage means  
 A. service for your country.  
 B. support for your country  
 C. respect for your country.  
 D. love for your country.
42. How does our preference for foreign goods affect our industries? It  
 A. makes them produce more goods.  
 B. helps them to reduce their expenditure.  
 C. helps them remain in operation.  
 D. makes them sell less products.
43. According to the passage which of the following lists contains items imported into our market though easily available?  
 A. plates, oranges, juices and clothes.  
 B. eggs, spices, toys and oranges.  
 C. shoes, electronics, clothes and grains.  
 D. electronics, spoons, spices and juices.
44. The most serious effect of importing too many foreign goods in our country is that  
 A. people buy cheap goods.  
 B. our industries sell less goods.  
 C. unemployment increases.  
 D. people lose their respect.
45. The intention of ‘showing them off’ is to make others  
 A. proud of what we have.  
 B. desire what we have.  
 C. jealous of us for what we have.  
 D. remember what we have.
46. Which word means the same as ‘reduce’ as used in the passage?  
 A. shorten  
 B. worsen  
 C. lessen  
 D. weaken
47. How do we know that people from other countries are more patriotic than we are?  
 A. find it easy to support their teams.  
 B. support their teams even when they lose.  
 C. only send useless products to other countries.  
 D. have no ridiculous preferences for goods.
48. Which of the following is **not** true about some fans of foreign teams? They  
 A. find it difficult to support our local teams.  
 B. do not know the coach of our national team.  
 C. fight and cry when their foreign teams lose.  
 D. stop supporting these teams when they lose.
49. From the last paragraph we learn that we have to  
 A. appreciate ourselves for others to appreciate us.  
 B. love others as much as we love ourselves.  
 C. love others in order to love ourselves.  
 D. make ourselves attractive to others.
50. Which of the following **best** summarizes the passage?  
 A. We have made our country a place for depositing useless things.  
 B. Our preference for foreign goods is unreasonable.  
 C. We should appreciate who we are and what we have.  
 D. We should buy locally made products to build our country.





THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

**KCPE 2014**

1450112

**ENGLISH**  
**SECTION A: LANGUAGE**

**Time: 1 hour 40 minutes**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Please read these 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 that 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 23 to 25, choose the alternative that **best** completes the sentence.

23. She passed her exams very well, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. is it
- B. did she
- C. didn't she
- D. isn't it

The correct answer is C.

**On the answer sheet:**

3 [A] [B] [C] [D] 13 [A] [B] [C] [D] 23 [A] [B] [C] [D] 33 [A] [B] [C] [D] 43 [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes numbered 23, the box with the letter C 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.



904501

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

© The Kenya National Examinations Council, 2014





### 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.

Songs have been and continue to be an important part of our tradition. For thousands of years, songs have been used for a variety of 1. For example, songs have been used by communities to 2 feelings of joy during occasions such as weddings, birthdays 3 graduation parties. In funerals, songs communicate the sadness and sorrow of the family and friends of the one 4 has died.

Another important social use of songs is entertainment. Everybody 5 to listen to good music. We do not need encouragement to start singing 6 or swaying our bodies in tune with the beats of a good song. Sometimes people are heard humming 7 of popular songs 8 when they are working, walking or relaxing. Music is medicine for the soul. It gladdens and comforts a 9 heart. In addition, songs are viewed as the most 10 way of expressing love for a loved one. Romantic songs are so common that small children know and can sing them 11 ease.

Songs also play a part in our religious and political life. For instance, we sing praises to God as part of our worship. 12 songs express our gratitude to God for the gift of life, good health and for meeting our 13 needs. In political rallies songs are used to arouse people's emotions and to persuade them to support a certain party or individual. They can 14 be used to demand change. Which political gathering 15 be complete without some singing and dancing?

- |     |              |               |               |               |
|-----|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1.  | A. things    | B. occasion   | C. ceremonies | D. functions  |
| 2.  | A. prove     | B. express    | C. indicate   | D. illustrate |
| 3.  | A. and       | B. plus       | C. also       | D. then       |
| 4.  | A. whom      | B. who        | C. which      | D. whose      |
| 5.  | A. needs     | B. wants      | C. loves      | D. desires    |
| 6.  | A. out       | B. along      | C. with       | D. away       |
| 7.  | A. tunes     | B. music      | C. notes      | D. sounds     |
| 8.  | A. only      | B. also       | C. except     | D. even       |
| 9.  | A. restless  | B. weak       | C. heavy      | D. lonely     |
| 10. | A. efficient | B. convenient | C. effective  | D. perfect    |
| 11. | A. with      | B. at         | C. to         | D. for        |
| 12. | A. Several   | B. Few        | C. All        | D. Some       |
| 13. | A. usual     | B. daily      | C. common     | D. normal     |
| 14. | A. also      | B. therefore  | C. then       | D. thus       |
| 15. | A. could     | B. can        | C. would      | D. will       |

904501

In questions 16 to 18, choose the alternative that means the **opposite** of the underlined word.

16. Mrs Jillo came back to find all the workers idle.  
A. lazy.  
B. busy.  
C. active.  
D. free.
17. Everybody knows him as a very courteous person.  
A. unkind  
B. polite  
C. gracious  
D. rude
18. All the children in the bus were jolly before the trip started.  
A. cheerful  
B. excited  
C. gloomy  
D. frightened

In questions 19 to 21, select the alternative that can **best** complete the sentence given.

19. The head teacher was happy because \_\_\_\_\_ candidates failed the examination.  
A. many  
B. few  
C. most  
D. a few
20. You \_\_\_\_\_ do the work now if you don't feel like it.  
A. musn't  
B. can't  
C. shouldn't  
D. needn't
21. If it does not rain this evening, I \_\_\_\_\_ come to the party.  
A. will  
B. should  
C. can  
D. may

For each of questions 22 and 23, choose the sentence that means the same as the one given.

22. Even Kamau went to town.  
A. Kamau went to town and other places.  
B. Kamau too went to town.  
C. Kamau went to town after doing other things.  
D. Kamau joined other people in town.
23. Had it not been for you, I would have failed.  
A. It is for you that I passed.  
B. Because of you, I would have failed.  
C. If it wasn't for you, I would have passed.  
D. I would have failed if it were not for you.

In questions 24 and 25, choose the **best** arrangement of the given sentences to make sensible paragraphs.

24. (i) All that matters in good music is the quality of sound and the rhythm.  
(ii) Indeed, it is true that music is a universal language.  
(iii) Good music can be enjoyed by anybody regardless of the language in which it is played.  
(iv) For this reason, the popularity of many musicians goes beyond their communities and countries.  
A. (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)  
B. (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)  
C. (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)  
D. (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)
25. (i) Some of the material can be borrowed for a short period of time.  
(ii) Large volumes of written and unwritten material are stored there.  
(iii) There is usually some space for one to sit and read the material that cannot be borrowed.  
(iv) A library is one of the richest sources of information.  
A. (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)  
B. (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)  
C. (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)  
D. (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)

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

When I was a small boy, my home was always full of babies and children of my relatives. In fact, I hardly recall any occasion as a child when I was alone. In my community, the sons and daughters of one's aunts and uncles are considered brothers and sisters, not cousins. We have no half-brothers and half-sisters. My mother's sister is my mother, my uncle's son is my brother and my brother's child is my son or my daughter.

Of my mother's three huts, one was used for cooking, one for sleeping and one for storage. In the hut in which we slept, there was no furniture. We slept on mats and sat on the bare floor. I did not discover pillows until much later. My mother cooked food in a three-legged iron pot over an open fire at the centre of the hut or outside. We grew all the food we ate at home.

From an early age, I spent most of my free time in the field playing and fighting with the other boys of the village. A boy who remained at home tied to his mother's apron strings was regarded as a weakling. At night, I shared my food and blanket with these same boys. I was no more than five when I became a herdsboy looking after sheep and calves in the fields. I discovered the almost mystical attachment that the Xhosa have for cattle, not only as a source of food and wealth, but as a blessing from God and a source of happiness. It was in the fields that I learnt how to knock birds out of the sky with a slingshot, to gather wild honey and fruits and edible roots, to drink warm, sweet milk straight from the udder of a cow, to swim in the clear streams, and to catch fish with twine and sharpened bits of wire.

As boys, **we were mostly left to our own devices**. We played with toys we made ourselves. We moulded animals and birds out of clay. Nature was our playground. I learnt to ride by sitting atop weaned calves – after being thrown to the ground several times, one got the hang of it. I still love open spaces, the simple beauties of nature, the clear blue skies.

I don't think my parents intended to take me to school. No one in my family had ever attended school. But a friend of my father's, George Mbekela, visited us one day and told my mother, "Your son is a clever young fellow. He should go to school." My parents discussed it and decided to send me to school.

The school consisted of a simple room. I was seven years old, and on the day before I was to begin, my father took me aside and told me that I must be dressed properly for school. Until that time, I, like all the other boys, had worn only a blanket, which was wrapped round one shoulder and pinned at the waist. My father took a pair of his trousers and cut them at the knee. He then told me to put them on, which I did, and they were roughly the correct length, although the waist was far too large. My father then took a piece of string and drew the trousers in at the waist. **I must have been a comical sight**, but I have never owned a suit I was prouder to wear than my father's cut-off trousers.

(Adapted from *Long Walk to Freedom* by Nelson Mandela)



26. What can we tell about the writer from the first two sentences?  
A. His parents had very many babies.  
B. He grew up in the midst of many people.  
C. He was never lonely.  
D. His relatives lived nearby.
27. We can tell from the first paragraph that the author's community  
A. had no cousins, uncles or aunts.  
B. practised true love towards one another.  
C. must have been a very good place to live in.  
D. treated close relatives like members of the nuclear family.
28. Which of the following **best** describes the lifestyle in the author's home?  
A. simple.  
B. poor.  
C. backward.  
D. needy.
29. How do we know that although the author fought with the boys, they were not enemies?  
A. It was one way of occupying themselves.  
B. Even good friends fight sometimes.  
C. That is what all boys usually do.  
D. They still shared food and slept together.
30. A boy who remained at home was probably  
A. obedient to his mother.  
B. despised by the others.  
C. not ready to be a herdsboy.  
D. weak and fearful.
31. Which of the following alternatives **best** explains why the Xhosa people love cattle?  
A. Cattle give people food and much joy.  
B. Cattle are a source of wealth, food and gladness.  
C. Cattle are a blessing and a source of food, wealth and joy.  
D. Cattle provide food, riches and employment for boys.
32. From what he learnt in the fields, we can conclude that the author was  
A. very adventurous.  
B. quite active.  
C. a fast learner.  
D. very curious.
33. What is meant by "we were left to our own devices"?  
A. We had to think of what to do.  
B. No one was allowed to interfere with us.  
C. We were free to do what we wanted.  
D. No one cared about us.
34. Learning to ride calves was not easy because  
A. they were very difficult to control.  
B. one could easily fall off and hurt himself.  
C. calves are not really meant to be ridden.  
D. if caught, one can be punished.
35. Which of the following statements is **not** true?  
A. Mbekela thought the author was a clever boy.  
B. The author's parents accepted Mbekela's advice.  
C. The parents consulted before they made the decision.  
D. The author was sure his parents didn't value education.
36. What can we conclude about the school?  
A. It catered for young boys.  
B. You had to be clever to go there.  
C. It must have been very small.  
D. You had to wear school uniform.
37. Why do you think the author says, "I must have been a comical sight"?  
A. The trousers were far too big for him.  
B. He was not used to such funny clothes.  
C. Perhaps the other pupils laughed at him.  
D. He used a string instead of a belt.
38. Which of the following would be the **best** title for this story?  
A. How I began school.  
B. Life as a herdsboy.  
C. My early years in the village.  
D. The things I used to do.



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

Patriotism has been a very common word since independence. Recently, the slogan “I am proud to be a Kenyan” was introduced to us in an effort to make us appreciate being Kenyans. However, many of us have never seriously thought about what it means to be proud as Kenyans. A lot of our mannerisms, interests and values, some of which we are ready to defend with our own lives, have nothing to do with Kenya. In fact, it is as if we hate ourselves; and if we do, who will love us?

Some of us have an **obsession** for things from other countries, especially Western countries. We proudly wear attire and shoes, even underwear, from foreign countries. We love **showing them off**. This also applies to utensils and electronics since we look at the label ‘MADE IN .....’ even before we know the price. The slogan ‘Buy Kenya, Build Kenya’ has been disregarded.

This has led to our supermarkets, main shops and markets being stocked with products and goods from foreign countries. In fact, it is not surprising to find items that are easily available locally having been imported and well displayed in the shops or markets. Such products include toys, spices, fruits, vegetables and even eggs.

We have made our country a dumping ground for things, some of which are no longer useful in their countries of origin. This has denied our local industries a market for their products. As a result, they have been forced to **cut down on** the number of their employees in order to remain in operation. This has worsened the problem of unemployment.

Consider the ridiculous preference seen in sports, especially soccer. It is very surprising that some soccer fans do not know the name of the coach of our national team yet they know all the players in a foreign team. During the last World Cup competition, some people found it hard to support the African teams. One wonders what drives us to support foreign teams when their own countries are solidly behind them. When these teams lose, their countries are disappointed but they do not transfer their loyalty to teams from other countries.

For some of us, the attachment to foreign teams is so much that when the teams lose, we cry, break our television sets, fight and, in extreme cases, commit suicide. Patriotism demands that we see the failure of our teams as our country’s failure. Likewise, success is celebrated by all.

We have to love our own and value ourselves in order to be attractive, respectable and valuable to the outside world. We therefore need not use other people’s items to feel fashionable, stylish and desirable.

39. Why was the slogan “I am proud to be a Kenyan” introduced?  
 A. To make us know we are Kenyans.  
 B. To help us appreciate who we are.  
 C. To stop us from buying foreign goods.  
 D. To be used instead of the word ‘patriotism’.
40. Some people prefer products from other countries because  
 A. they think these products last longer.  
 B. they think these products make them fashionable.  
 C. these products are much cheaper than our local ones.  
 D. these products are available everywhere.
41. The word ‘obsession’ as used in the passage means  
 A. a need to possess something.  
 B. to want something very much.  
 C. a real desire for something.  
 D. uncontrollable longing for something.
42. How does our preference for foreign goods affect our industries? It  
 A. makes them produce more goods.  
 B. helps them to reduce their expenditure.  
 C. helps them remain in operation.  
 D. makes them sell less products.
43. According to the passage which of the following lists contains items imported into our market though easily available locally?  
 A. plates, oranges, juices and clothes.  
 B. eggs, spices, toys and oranges.  
 C. shoes, electronics, clothes and grains.  
 D. electronics, spoons, spices and juices.
44. The most serious effect of dumping foreign goods into our country is that  
 A. people buy cheap goods.  
 B. our industries sell less goods.  
 C. unemployment increases.  
 D. people lose their respect.
45. The intention of ‘showing them off’ is to make others  
 A. proud of what we have.  
 B. desire what we have.  
 C. jealous of us for what we have.  
 D. remember what we have.
46. What does the expression ‘cut down on’ mean?  
 A. demote  
 B. dismiss  
 C. reduce  
 D. suspend
47. How do we know that people from other countries are more patriotic than we are? They  
 A. find it easy to support their teams.  
 B. support their teams even when they lose.  
 C. only send useless products to other countries.  
 D. have no ridiculous preferences for goods.
48. Which of the following is **not** true about some fans of foreign teams? They  
 A. find it difficult to support our local teams.  
 B. do not know the coach of our national team.  
 C. fight and cry when their teams lose.  
 D. stop supporting these teams when they lose.
49. From the last paragraph we learn that we have to  
 A. appreciate ourselves for others to appreciate us.  
 B. love others as much as we love ourselves.  
 C. love others in order to love ourselves.  
 D. make ourselves attractive to others.
50. Which of the following **best** summarizes the passage?  
 A. We have made our country a dumping ground for useless things.  
 B. Our preference for foreign goods is ridiculous.  
 C. We should appreciate who we are and what we have.  
 D. We should buy locally made products to build our country.

904501

## 8.0 KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA PILI: INSHA



THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

**KCPE 2014**

1450523

### KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA PILI INSHA

Muda: Dakika 40

NAMBA YAKO YA MTHANI	
JINA LAKO	
JINA LA SHULE YAKO	

#### SOMA MAAGIZO YAFUATAYO KWA MAKINI.

1. Kwenye nafasi zilizoachwa hapo juu, andika Namba yako kamili ya mtihani, Jina lako na Jina la Shule yako.
2. Sasa geuza ukurasa huu. Soma kichwa cha insha kwa makini kisha uandike insha yako kwenye nafasi ulizoachiwa.
3. Insha **lazima** iandikwe kwa lugha ya Kiswahili.



904505

**Kijitabu hiki kina kurasa 4 zilizopigwa chapa.**

© The Kenya National Examinations Council, 2014



**GEUZA UKURASA**



**MANYAM FRANCHISE**  
Discover! Learn! Apply!





THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

**KCPE 2014**

1450422

**KISWAHILI  
SEHEMU YA KWANZA  
LUGHA**

**Muda: Saa 1 dakika 40**

**MAAGIZO KWA WATAHINIWA**

**SOMA MAAGIZO YAFUATAYO KWA MAKINI.**

1. Umepewa kijitabu hiki cha maswali na karatasi ya kujibia. Kijitabu hiki kina maswali 50.
2. Ukiisha kuchagua jibu lako, lionyeshe katika **KARATASI YA MAJIBU** na wala **sio** katika kijitabu hiki cha maswali.

**JINSI YA KUTUMIA KARATASI YA MAJIBU**

3. Tumia penseli ya kawaida.
4. Hakikisha ya kwamba umeandika yafuatayo katika karatasi ya majibu:  
**NAMBA YAKO YA MTHANI**  
**JINA LAKO**  
**JINA LA SHULE YAKO**
5. Kwa kuchora kistari katika visanduku vyenye namba zinazokuhusu, onyesha namba yako kamili ya mthani (yaani namba ya shule, na zile namba tatu za mtahiniwa) katika sehemu iliyotengwa mwanzoni mwa karatasi ya majibu.
6. Usitie alama zozote nje ya visanduku.
7. Iweke safi karatasi yako ya majibu na usiikunje.
8. 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 ambalo ni sahihi. Chagua jibu hilo.
9. Kwenye karatasi ya majibu, jibu sahihi lionyeshwe kwa kuchora kistari katika kisanduku chenye herufi uliyochagua kuwa ndilo jibu.

**Mfano:**

**Katika kijitabu cha maswali:**

- 21.** Chagua jibu lenye ala za muziki pekee.
- A. filimbi, udi, mvukuto, chapuo
  - B. njuga, tari, kinubi, fidla
  - C. harimuni, marimba, msondo, maleba
  - D. siwa, zeze, upatu, nembo.

Jibu sahihi ni B

**Katika karatasi ya majibu:**

**1** [A] [B] [C] [D] **11** [A] [B] [C] [D] **21** [A] [B] [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 kilichochoywa kistari.

10. Chora kistari chako vizuri. Kistari chako kiwe cheusi na kisijitokeze nje ya kisanduku.
11. Kwa kila swali, chora kistari katika kisanduku **kimoja tu** kati ya visanduku vinne ulivyopewa.



904504

**Kijitabu hiki cha maswali kina kurasa 7 zilizopigwa chapa.**

© The Kenya National Examinations Council, 2014

GEU





**Maswali 1 mpaka 15.**

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

Usalama ni jambo 1 kudumishwa kwa dhati; yaani 2. Wizara husika 3 kiasi maalum cha fedha kwenye bajeti ya taifa ili kugharamia shughuli za usalama. 4 shughuli hizi ni kuwapa askari 5 za kukabiliana na wakiuka sheria. 6; uhifadhi wa usalama haupaswi kuachiwa polisi na wanajeshi pekee. Kila mwananchi sharti awajibike kupalilia amani; si kwa heri, si kwa shari, si kwa fanaka, si kwa 7; wanajamii wote 8 kukabiliana kila wakati na mtu yeyote anayezua vurugu.

1. A. linaostahili B. unaostahili C. linalostahili D. unalostahili
2. A. kwa uaminifu B. kwa nia C. kwa ustadi D. kwa hamu
3. A. ikitengewa B. ingetengewa C. inatengewa D. ikatengewa
4. A. Baadhi ya B. Kati ya C. Mkabala na D. Pamoja na
5. A. hekima B. mikakati C. ilhamu D. stadi
6. A. Papo kwa papo kamba hukata jiwe  
C. Bahari haivukwi kwa kuogelea B. Chombo hakiendi ila kwa kafi  
D. Kinga na kinga ndipo moto uwakapo
7. A. ukosefu B. shauku C. sikitiko D. uchungu
8. A. wapige darubini B. wakae ange C. wakae tutwe D. wapige hema

Mweledi alipojiunga na shule ya chekechea walimu wake walitambua kuwa alikuwa na kipawa cha 9. Baada ya muhula mmoja tu, aliweza kusimama jukwaani kukariri na kughani mashairi ya 10, yaani yenye mishororo mitatu katika kila ubeti; walimu na wanafunzi wenzake wakawa ndio 11 yake. Walimu walimpa mazoezi zaidi ili 12. Kadhalika, Mweledi 13 masomo kiasi kwamba katika darasa la tano aliweza kutambua aina za vivumishi kama vile: 14, pamoja na akisami kama sudusi tatu ambayo kwa tarakimu ni 15.

9. A. kigeni B. kipekee C. kihalali D. kiasili
10. A. tathnia B. tarbia C. tathlitha D. takhmisa
11. A. halaiki B. msoa C. mashabiki D. hadhira
12. A. aimarike B. waimarishe C. aimarishe D. waimarike
13. A. aliuthamini B. alizithamini C. aliyathamini D. aliithamini
14. A. ajabu, mwema, jepesi  
C. kiasi, tena, vile B. hodari, tano, matamu  
D. lake, laini, mno
15. A.  $\frac{6}{3}$  B.  $\frac{9}{3}$  C.  $\frac{3}{6}$  D.  $\frac{3}{9}$

904504



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

16. Kukanusha kwa: 'Mtumbwi ambao ulinunuliwa umeanza safari', ni:  
A. Mtumbwi ambao ulinunuliwa haukuanza safari.  
B. Mtumbwi ambao haukununuliwa haujaanza safari.  
C. Mtumbwi ambao ulinunuliwa haujaanza safari.  
D. Mtumbwi ambao haukununuliwa haukuanza safari.
17. Chagua usemi halisi wa sentensi ifuatayo: Mwenesi alimwambia ndugu yake kuwa wangeenda Mombasa siku ambayo ingefuata.  
A. "Kesho mtaenda Mombasa." Mwenesi alimwambia ndugu yake.  
B. "Siku iliyofuata mlienda Mombasa." Mwenesi alimwambia ndugu yake.  
C. "Kesho utaenda Mombasa." Mwenesi alimwambia ndugu yake.  
D. "Siku iliyofuata ulienda Mombasa." Mwenesi alimwambia ndugu yake.
18. Chagua wingi wa sentensi ifuatayo: Mruka kiunzi alipongezwa aliponyakua nishani hiyo.  
A. Waruka viunzi walipongezwa waliponyakua nishani hiyo.  
B. Waruka viunzi walipongezwa waliponyakua nishani hizo.  
C. Mruka viunzi alipongezwa aliponyakua nishani hiyo.  
D. Mruka viunzi alipongezwa aliponyakua nishani hizo.
19. Ikiwa mtondogoo itakuwa Jumanne, leo ni:  
A. Jumamosi  
B. Alhamisi  
C. Ijumaa  
D. Jumatano.
20. Chagua sentensi yenye kiwakilishi kimilikishi.  
A. Mzazi wake alihudhuria sherehe lakini wangu hakuhudhuria.  
B. Mtoto wao aliamka mapema lakini huyu alichelewa.  
C. Mfanyakazi wa tatu alistaafu lakini wengine walibakia.  
D. Msafiri wa nne alipata kibali lakini wale hawakupata.
21. Natu ameolewa na John. Dada yake Natu ameolewa na Ken. Ken na John wataitana:  
A. mwamu  
B. mwanyumba  
C. kivyere  
D. mkwe.
22. Ni kundi lipi lenye viunganishi pekee?  
A. maadamu, kama, kefulu, hamadi  
B. ijapokuwa, ila, wala, bali  
C. labda, ingawa, ikiwa, hata  
D. sembuse, tangu, badala, basi.
23. Shehena ni ya mizigo ilhali \_\_\_\_\_ ni la udongo.  
A. tita  
B. peto  
C. shumbi  
D. bumba.
24. Chagua sentensi yenye maelezo sahihi.  
A. Hijabu ni ugonjwa wa kuvimba fizi.  
B. Kimeta ni ugonjwa unaodhoofisha figo.  
C. Tauni ni ugonjwa unaokatakata viungo.  
D. Surua ni ugonjwa wa kutoa vipele.
25. Ni sentensi ipi yenye matumizi sahihi ya koloni?  
A. Jumapili ni tarehe: 3.3.2012.  
B. Mama alinunua matunda: yaani, chungwa, fenesi na embe.  
C. Teknolojia imefanikisha maendeleo: akasema waziri.  
D. Miji niliyotembelea ni hii: Kisumu, Nairobi, Voi na Embu.
26. Gugu ni nyasi ndefu zinazomea katika sehemu tambarare, gugu pia ni \_\_\_\_\_  
A. mmea unaotambaa kote shambani;  
B. mmea unaobana mingine shambani;  
C. mmea unaomea pale pasipopaliliwa;  
D. mmea unaomea mahali usipotakikana.
27. Chagua jibu lenye maelezo sahihi.  
A. Mjumu ni fundi wa kufua visu.  
B. Sogora ni bingwa wa kuimba mashairi ngomani.  
C. Dalali hushindania bidhaa mnadani.  
D. Mkalimani hutafsiri maandishi vitabuni.
28. Sentensi, 'Jedi ni ninga' imetumia tamathali gani?  
A. Msemo  
B. Tashbihi  
C. Sitiari  
D. Nahau.
29. Arbuni ni \_\_\_\_\_  
A. sehemu ya bei ya kitu inayotolewa mwanzoni;  
B. sehemu ya ujira wa kumsaidia mtu mwanzoni;  
C. sehemu ya fidia anayolipwa mtu mwanzoni;  
D. sehemu ya malipo ya kukopea kitu mwanzoni.
30. Methali, 'Kamba ya mbali haifungi kuni', ni kwa wanaotegemea msaada wa walio mbali. 'Maji ya kifuu bahari ya chungu', ni kwa:  
A. anayeiona hadhi ya vitu kuwa ya chini;  
B. anayeyaona matatizo ya wengine kuwa madogo;  
C. anayeziona hali za wengine kuwa za kawaida;  
D. anayeviona vitu vidogo kuwa na faida chache.

904504

GEUZ



*Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.*

Afya au siha ni hali ya kutokuwa na maradhi. Hali hii humwezesha mtu kuhifadhi nguvu zake za mwili na kufanikisha utendakazi katika nyanja tofautitofauti. Mtu mwenye afya bora huweza kutekeleza mengi bila udhia. Mathalani, yeye huweza kujirausha na kujishughulisha hadi jioni bila kuhisi uchovu mwingi.

**Mti hauendi ila kwa nyenzo**, nayo afya nzuri haimjii tu mtu. Afya hustahili kupaliliwa na kutunzwa kwa namna anuwai kama vile kula vyakula vyenye viinilishe, kufanya mazoezi na kuandama mienendo miadilifu. Usafi wa mwili na mazingira pia huchangia katika kuimarisha afya. Ni wazi kwamba mazingira yakiwa machafu hukosa kuvutia na kusababisha kuhanikiza kwa harufu **inayokirihisha**. Isitoshe, uchafu huwa hali mufti ya kuzaana kwa wadudu kama vile chawa, kunguni, nzi na mbu ambao ni maadui wakuu wa afya.

Tabia ya mja huathiri afya yake. Wapo watu ambao wameambulia magonjwa kama vile saratani ya ini na mapafu, na kifua kikuu kutokana na uraibu wa pombe, sigara na dawa za kulevya. Wengine hujiponza kwa kuingilia vitendo viovu kama vile kushiriki mapenzi kiholela na kujisababishia magonjwa. Magonjwa haya ni kama vile kaswende na ukimwi ambao umewapukutisha wengi.

Hali kadhalika, watu hujiharibia afya kwa kufanya kazi mfululizo bila kupumzika. Licha ya kwamba bidii ni muhimu katika maendeleo ya jamii yoyote ile, utendaji kazi kidindia huweza kuwa na athari hasi. Kuna baadhi ya watu ambao wamewahi kupata maradhi ya moyo, ya kiakili na hata shinikizo la damu kutokana na hali kama hii. Wengine hujiharibia kwa kula vyakula vingi kupindukia. Kadhalika, wapo wengine ambao hupata magonjwa kwa kula vyakula visivyofaa. Katika kundi hili kuna wale ambao hawadiriki kufanya kazi wala mazoezi. Hawa hujinenepea na kudhoofisha utendakazi wao. Pia kuna wengine ambao hawali chakula cha kutosha. Hawa nao huweza kupata magonjwa kama vile safura na vidonda vya tumbo.

Hali ya umaskini pia huchochea kuzoroteka kwa afya. Asilimia kubwa ya watu nchini humu haimudu huduma bora za afya na lishe bora kutokana na hali ya ufukara. Wengine, kwa kukosa fedha, hawapati elimu ya kimsingi kuhusu afya. Hawa huweza kujizulia magonjwa kwa kutojua na kutofuata kanuni za afya. Pamoja na haya, kuna wale ambao wanarithi magonjwa ya kiukoo kama vile bolisukari kutoka kwa wazee wao.

**Umuhimu wa afya hauwezi kupuuzwa.** Taifa lenye kizazi chenye afya hustawi kiuchumi. Afya ikidumishwa wanajamii huweza kutumia fedha zao kuwekeza katika miradi badala ya kuzitumia kujiuguza au kuwauguza wenzao. Ni jukumu la kila raia kuhakikisha kwamba ameilinda afya yake na ya wengine kwa vyovyote vile. Walio na mazoea ya kupuuzwa ushauri wa wanaotoa huduma za afya na lishe wajiase, la sivyo watakuja kujiama vidole.



Shawe alizaliwa katika familia iliyojiweza. Malezi yake basi yangeweza kutabiriwa. **Alilelewa kwa tunu na tamasha, asijue maana ya msamiati wa kukosa.** Wazazi wake walikuwa wafanyabiashara maarufu ambao walisafiri nchini na ng'ambo kwa shughuli hizo. Hata hivyo, hawakukosa muda wa kutangamana na mwanao. Walimwelekeza na kumfunza maadili na kanuni za kijamii, si kwa maneno tu, bali pia kwa vitendo.

Miongoni mwa mambo ambayo wazazi wa Shawe walitilia maanani ni umoja na mshikamano wa kijamii. Pamoja na kwamba walikuwa kiguu na njia katika kujiinua kiuchumi, hakuna sherehe ya kijijini, iwe harusi au matanga waliyokosa kuhudhuria. Wakati ambao mmoja wao alikuwa safarini, mwenzake alimwakilisha. Wanakijiji waliwapenda na kuwastahi, nao wakawa hawaishi kumsifia Shawe ukarimu na uchangamfu wa wanakijiji. Walimshauri kuhusu umuhimu wa kushirikiana na wengine na kumtahadharisha kuwa mtu pweke ni uvundo.

Shawe aliendelea kukua, akarithi tabia ya wazazi wake ya kuinamia cha mvunguni; akawa mwanafunzi bora masomoni, tena mtiifu kwa walimu na hata majirani. Bidii yake ilizaa matunda, akapanda ngazi moja hadi nyingine kielimu, akafikia kilele cha elimu yake chuoni alipohitimu shahada ya tatu. Baadaye alipata kazi nzuri na kupanda madaraka kutokana na bidii yake. Baada ya kudunduliza pesa za kutosha za kuikimu familia, Shawe aliamua kuoa. Hapa ndipo maisha yake yalipochukua mkondo mwingine.

Shawe alijikuta amekabiliwa na mabadiliko ya kihali ambayo hakuyawazia. Awali alikuwa akiwategemea wazazi kwa ushauri na maelekezo, sasa ndiye aliyetarajiwa kuwa mshauri na mwelekezi wa familia yake. Majukumu mengine ya kijamii pia yalimtumbulia macho. Pamoja na shughuli nyingi za kikazi, desturi za jamii yake zilimhitaji kushirikiana na wanajamii wenzake kwa hali na mali. Ingawa Shawe alikuwa mkono wazi, alihisi kuwa hakuwa na muda wa kutosha kutangamana na wanajamii wenzake katika shughuli kama vile kudumisha usalama, sherehe za posa na hafla za kuchangia elimu ya watoto maskini.

Mkewe Shawe alijaribu kumrai atenge muda, hasa mwishoni mwa wiki, kuingiliana na wanajamii wengine lakini kila mara Shawe alilalamikia hili na lile akisema kwamba ametingwa na kazi. Palipotokea haja ya kifedha, Shawe hakuchelewa kutoa mchango wake. Hakika hata alitoka pesa kila mwezi kukuza hazina ya Chama Cha Masilahi Ya Mtaa alikoishi. Mkewe alikerwa mno na hali hii na kumkumbusha kila mara kuwa pesa hununua; hazitumwi. Wanakijiji nao, pamoja na kwamba walitambua na kuenzi michango yake ya kifedha, walihisi kwamba Shawe anajitenga nao. Kulingana nao, Shawe aliwanyima fursa ya kufaidika kwa kipawa chake cha uongozi. Walimtumia mjumbe, si mara moja, si mara mbili kuhusu hali hii. Shawe ambaye alikuwa amedidimia zaidi katika kazi yake alikiona kitendo cha wanakijiji kama usumbufu. **“Mimi hutuma michango yangu kila mara wanapoihitaji, wanataka nini zaidi?”** alisema Shawe.

Siku moja Shawe alikuja kutambua maana ya methali, ‘Kinyozi hajinyoi’. Kifungua mimba wake aliamua kuuasi ukapera, akamtaka babake kupeleka posa kwa mchumba wake. Kama ilivyokuwa desturi, Shawe alihitaji kuandamana na wazee na akina mama katika shughuli hii. Alimtumia mkewe kumjuza kinara wa baraza la ukoo pamoja na mwenyekiti wa Chama Cha Masilahi Ya Mtaani. Viongozi hawa walipopata ujumbe huo, walitabasamu tu, wakawakusanya wanachama wao kuwapasha habari, wanachama wakafurahi kwamba mtoto anapata jiko. Walikusanya pesa na kumtumia Shawe kupitia kwa mkewe huku kila mmoja wao akituma udhuru wa kutohudhuria. Shawe alipokea bahasha iliyosetiri kibunda cha pesa kutoka kwa mkewe, akazitazama kwa masikitiko makuu huku amejinamia kwa fedheha. Lilikuwa pigo lililohitaji moyo wa jiwe kulikabili.

41. Wazazi wa Shawe walikuwa walezi wema kwa vile:
- walikuwa kielelezo chema kwa Shawe;
  - waliweza kuzingatia desturi za kijamii;
  - walifanya bidii katika biashara yao;
  - walisema na Shawe bila shida.
42. Kifungu kinaonyesha kwamba:
- Shawe alibainisha umuhimu na uwezo wa wanakijiji.
  - Wazazi wa Shawe waliungana na wanakijiji katika hali zote.
  - Wazazi wa Shawe walifurahia kutangamana kwa wanakijiji.
  - Shawe alijifunza maana ya ushirikiano kwa namna zote.
43. Shawe alifanana vipi na wazazi wake?
- Aliwaheshimu walimu na majirani.
  - Alipiga hatua moja hadi nyingine maishani.
  - Aliweka akiba hadi akaoa kwao kijijini.
  - Alijitahidi masomoni na kazini.
44. Kulingana na aya ya **nne**, jamii:
- Inamhitaji kila mmoja kukumbuka maendeleo ya kijamii.
  - Inamhitaji kila mmoja kushiriki kuendeleza elimu ya kijamii.
  - Inamhitaji kila mmoja kuhusika katika kanuni za kijamii.
  - Inamhitaji kila mmoja kuzipenda shughuli za kijamii.
45. Chagua maoni ya wanakijiji kumhusu Shawe.
- anayeweza kuboresha uendeshaji wa kijiji;
  - aliyejaliwa mali pamoja na utu;
  - aliyependa kutoa usaidizi wake haraka;
  - anayejua kuangazia masuala ya jamii.
46. “Mimi hutuma michango yangu kila mara wanapoihitaji, wanataka nini zaidi?”, inaonyesha kuwa:
- Wanakijiji walimtarajia Shawe kuwafikiria ipasavyo.
  - Wanakijiji waliutarajia ushirika kamili wa Shawe.
  - Wanakijiji walimtarajia Shawe kuwaandama vilivyo.
  - Wanakijiji waliutarajia uelekezi ufao wa Shawe.
47. Wanakijiji wanajaliana masilahi **hasa** kwa kuwa:
- Walimwonya Shawe kuhusu upuuzaji wa ushirikiano.
  - Walimpa mkewe Shawe pesa ashughulikie ndoa.
  - Walizingatia ubora wa hazina ya chama.
  - Walichangamkia vyema ndoa ya mwanawe Shawe.
48. Wazo **kuu** linalojitokeza katika aya ya mwisho ni kwamba;
- Wanakijiji walikuwa wamenuia kumpuuzia Shawe.
  - Wanakijiji walikuwa wameudhika na ujumbe wa Shawe.
  - Wanakijiji walikuwa wamechoshwa na kupotoshwa kwa Shawe.
  - Wanakijiji walikuwa wameamua kumrekebisha Shawe.
49. Kwa nini **hasa** Shawe alijitenga na wanakijiji?
- kukerwa;
  - kutosheka;
  - kiburi;
  - kisomo.
50. Chagua maana ya kifungu kifuatacho: **‘Alilelewa kwa tunu na tamasha, asijue maana ya msamiati wa kukosa.’**
- alipendwa na kutimizwa mahitaji yake yote;
  - alipendwa na kurithishwa yote aliyoyataka;
  - alipendwa na kuonyeshwa yaliyomfaa kwao;
  - alipendwa na kushauriwa kuhusu hali yake.





THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL  
**KCPE 2014**

1450721

**SCIENCE**

**1 hour 40 minutes**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Please 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.
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.**

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** [A] [B] [C] [D] **14** [A] [B] [C] [D] **24** [A] [B] [C] [D] **34** [A] [B] [C] [D] **44** [A] [B] [C] [D]

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.



904507

**This question paper consists of 7 printed pages.**

© The Kenya National Examinations Council, 2014





1. In the human body digested food is absorbed in the
  - A. stomach
  - B. large intestines
  - C. rectum
  - D. small intestines.
2. The diagram below represents a certain type of human tooth.



The function of the tooth is

- A. gripping and tearing
  - B. tearing and grinding
  - C. crushing and grinding
  - D. biting and crushing.
3. A certain person looked healthy and strong but tested positive for HIV/AIDS. In which one of the following stages of HIV/AIDS was the person likely to be?
  - A. Window.
  - B. Incubation.
  - C. Symptomatic.
  - D. Full blown.
4. The following are sexually transmitted infections **except**
  - A. syphilis
  - B. gonorrhoea
  - C. bilharzia
  - D. chancroid.
5. Which one of the following pairs consists of planets with the longest orbits?
  - A. Mars and Mercury.
  - B. Venus and Jupiter.
  - C. Earth and Saturn.
  - D. Neptune and Uranus.

6. In order to make a certain weather instrument, a pupil assembled the following materials:  
*Glass bottle, ink, biro pen tube, nails, manilla paper and water.*  
Which one of the following instrument was the pupil likely to make?
  - A. Wind vane.
  - B. Liquid thermometer.
  - C. Rain gauge.
  - D. Windsock.
7. The following are some adaptations of plants that grow in wet environment **except** having
  - A. large flat leaves
  - B. leaves with waxy upper surface
  - C. thick leaf cuticle
  - D. an increased number of stomata.
8. Which one of the following groups consists **only** of field pests?
  - A. Weavils, aphids and weaver birds.
  - B. Aphids, weaver birds and white ants.
  - C. Weavils, white ants and stalkborer.
  - D. Aphids, weaver birds and stalkborer.
9. Which one of the following is a characteristic of amphibians?
  - A. Lay their eggs on land.
  - B. Live partly in water.
  - C. Have moist skin with scales.
  - D. Adults breathe through gills.
10. The diagram below represents a beak of a certain bird.



The bird represented is a

- A. filter feeder
- B. grain eater
- C. nectar feeder
- D. fish eater.

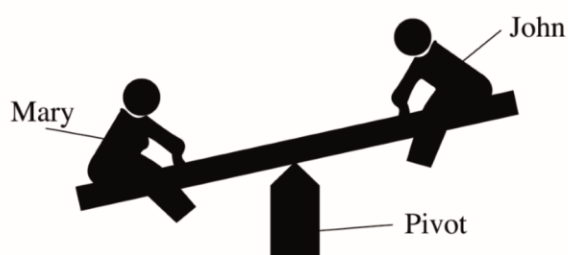
904507



11. In which one of the following activities is water used in industries?
- Cleaning tools and equipment.
  - Preparation of soft drinks.
  - Washing cars.
  - Watering plants.

12. Which one of the following is an advantage of hard water?
- Saves soap during washing.
  - Lathers easily with soap.
  - Forms scum with soap.
  - Suitable for drinking.

13. Mary and John were playing on the see-saw as shown in the diagram below.



In order to balance on the see-saw

- John should move towards the pivot
  - Mary should move away from pivot
  - move the pivot towards John
  - move the pivot towards Mary.
14. The following are methods of maintaining simple tools:
- Cleaning after use
  - Proper storage
  - Sharpening cutting edges
  - Proper use of tools.
- Which pair consists **only** of methods for safety from accidents?
- (ii) and (iv).
  - (i) and (iv).
  - (ii) and (iii).
  - (i) and (iii).
15. Which one of the following components of air is used for preservation of soft drinks?
- Carbon dioxide.
  - Nitrogen.
  - Oxygen.
  - Inert gases.

16. Which one of the following pairs of processes are as a result of increase and decrease in temperature respectively?

<b>increase</b>	<b>decrease</b>
A. Freezing	Condensation.
B. Expansion	Evaporation.
C. Contraction	Expansion.
D. Melting	Condensation.

17. Which one of the following statements is **true** about liquids and gases?
- Liquids have definite volume.
  - Gases have definite volume.
  - Liquids have definite shape.
  - Gases have definite shape.

18. A mixture of salt solution, maize grains and iron filings can be separated by
- filtering, use of magnet, evaporation
  - decanting, picking, winnowing
  - filtering, decanting, evaporation
  - winnowing, use of magnet, picking.

19. The energy transformation that takes place when a torch that uses batteries is switched on is
- electrical → chemical → heat → light
  - electrical → heat → chemical → light
  - chemical → electrical → light → heat
  - chemical → electrical → heat → light.

20. Formation of a rainbow can be demonstrated by the following activities **except** when
- observing the sun through a horizontally-held transparent biro pen casing
  - placing a mirror in water to face the sun
  - spraying water in the air from the mouth in bright sunshine
  - placing a biro pen casing on water in a glass container.

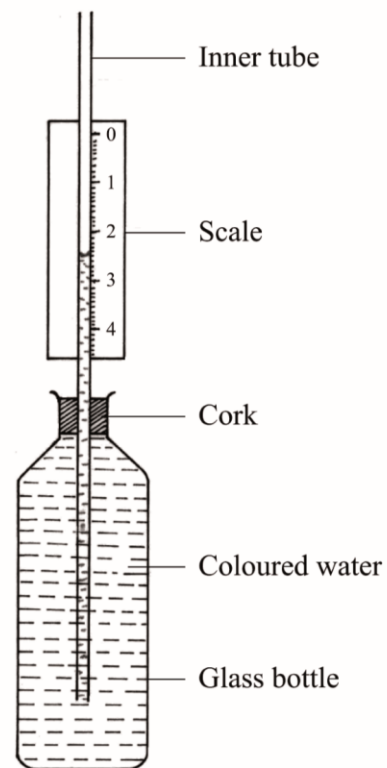
21. Which one of the following is a source of electricity?
- Torch.
  - Dam.
  - Solar panel.
  - Biogas plant.



22. Which one of the following consists of foods that are **mainly** for body building?
- beef, cassava, potatoes.
  - mutton, maize, pawpaw.
  - peas, beans, eggs.
  - carrots, bananas, tomatoes.
23. Which one of the following groups of symptoms is **correctly** matched with the deficiency disease?
- |                     |                |                    |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| <b>Rickets</b>      | <b>Anaemia</b> | <b>Kwashiorkor</b> |
| A. Bowlegged,       | brown hair,    | wrinkled face.     |
| B. Knock-kneed,     | pale eyes,     | potbellied.        |
| C. Rapid heartbeat, | potbellied,    | breathlessness.    |
| D. Brown hair,      | wrinkled face, | bowlegged.         |
24. Which one of the following pairs consists **only** of components of environment that produce carbon dioxide?
- Air and plants.
  - Animals and plants.
  - Water and air.
  - Soil and animals.
25. Use of excess fertilisers will **mainly** pollute
- soil and water
  - water only
  - soil and air
  - soil only.
26. Which one of the following components of blood is **correctly** matched with its function?
- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Blood component</b> | <b>Function</b>    |
| A. Red blood cells     | clotting of blood. |
| B. White blood cells   | transport oxygen.  |
| C. Platelets           | fight germs.       |
| D. Plasma              | transport food.    |

904507

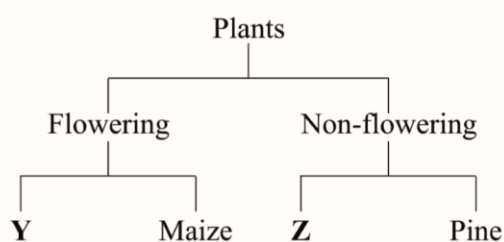
27. The following are some effects of drug abuse:
- Rape
  - Addiction
  - Truancy
  - Impaired judgement
  - Drug induced accidents.
- Which one of the following consists only of social effects?
- (i) (ii) (iv).
  - (ii) (iii) (iv).
  - (i) (iii) (v).
  - (i) (iv) (v).
28. Pupils constructed a weather instrument shown below.



- The mistake made in the construction was
- using coloured water
  - placement of the scale
  - using a narrow tube
  - closing the cork tightly.
29. Which one of the following pairs consists **only** of plants that directly feed on insects?
- Pitcher plant and sundew.
  - Mushroom and butter wort.
  - Sunflower and pitcher
  - Sundew and toadstool.



30. The chart below shows a simple classification of plants.



Which one of the following pairs represents **Y** and **Z**?

- |               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| <b>Y</b>      | <b>Z</b> |
| A. Carrots    | Sisal.   |
| B. Kale       | Onion.   |
| C. Moss       | Cypress. |
| D. Sugar cane | Fern.    |
31. Which one of the following pairs consists **only** of farm animals that produce mutton?
- A. Cow and goat.  
 B. Goat and sheep.  
 C. Cow and sheep.  
 D. Sheep and pig.
32. The following are some characteristics of animals:
- (i) Varying body temperatures.  
 (ii) Lay eggs.  
 (iii) Have scales.  
 (iv) Have a backbone.
- Which **two** characteristics are for **both** toad and duck?
- A. (i) and (iii).  
 B. (i) and (ii).  
 C. (ii) and (iv).  
 D. (iii) and (iv).
33. The method of grazing that would require the largest piece of land to practice is
- A. herding  
 B. stall feeding  
 C. tethering  
 D. paddocking.
34. Which of the following pairs of machines consists only of inclined planes
- A. Ladder and staircase.  
 B. Staircase and wheelbarrow.  
 C. Claw hammer and ladder.  
 D. Spade and crow bar.

35. In which one of the following is friction an advantage?
- A. Skating on ice.  
 B. Swimming in water.  
 C. Production of heat in moving parts.  
 D. Braking of a bicycle on a road.
36. In an investigation on factors affecting sinking and floating pupils carried out the following activities:
- (i) placed a bottle top in water.  
 (ii) made the same bottle top into a ball and placed it on water.
- Which one of the following factors were the pupils investigating?
- A. Size.  
 B. Shape.  
 C. Type of material.  
 D. Mass.
37. Heat transfer in liquids and gases mainly takes place through
- A. radiation  
 B. convection and conduction  
 C. convection  
 D. conduction and radiation.
38. Which one of the following is a transparent material?
- A. Kerosine.  
 B. Mirror.  
 C. Frosted glass.  
 D. White paper.
39. Which one of the following is a safety measure against lightning when it is raining?
- A. Leaning against walls.  
 B. Walking on open areas.  
 C. Wearing rubber shoes.  
 D. Using an umbrella.
40. Which one of the following nutrients is required for the formation of blood in expectant mothers?
- A. Vitamin D.  
 B. Calcium.  
 C. Phosphorus.  
 D. Iron.

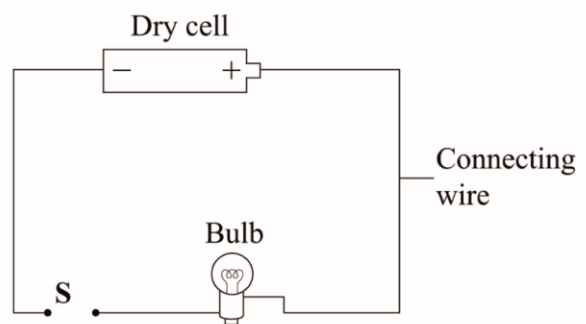
904507





41. Which one of the following soil conservation measures is **least** suitable on a large piece of land?
- Terracing.
  - Mulching.
  - Tree planting.
  - Contour farming.
42. When pupils heated some garden soil, smoke was produced. The observation made indicated the presence of
- organic matter
  - air
  - mineral particles
  - water.
43. The following are some characteristics of soil:
- fine particles.
  - cracks when dry.
  - poor drainage.
  - good capillarity.
- The characteristics are for
- loam soil only
  - loam and sand soil
  - clay soil only
  - loam and clay soil.
44. Pupils went for a nature walk and observed a plant with yellow fruits and thorns on the stem. The plant observed was likely to be
- Mexican marigold
  - pig weed
  - black jack
  - sodom apple.
45. Which one of the following groups **only** consists of materials that are non-magnetic?
- Piece of glass, silver coin, cello tape.
  - Nail, steel wool, spoon.
  - Scissors, razor blade, piece of glass.
  - Staple pins, sowing needle, aluminium.

46. Which one of the following groups consists **only** of gases that comprise 0.03, 0.97 and 21 percentage in air respectively?
- Inert gases, oxygen and nitrogen.
  - Carbon dioxide, inert gases and oxygen.
  - Inert gases, carbon dioxide and nitrogen.
  - Carbon dioxide, oxygen and nitrogen.
47. Which one of the following is not a component of soil?
- Rock particles.
  - Water.
  - Plant.
  - Air.
48. The diagram below represents a set up that can be used to investigate good and poor conductors of electricity?

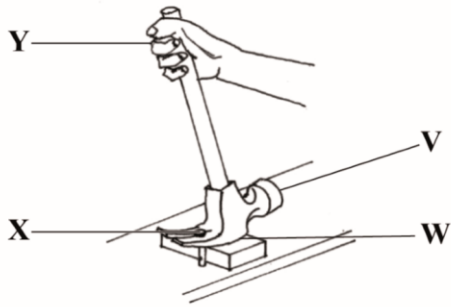


- Which one of the following materials when used to connect wires at point **S** would make the bulb **not** light?
- Pencil.
  - Aluminium foil.
  - Steel wool.
  - Rubber band.





49. The diagram below represents a claw hammer in use.



Which pair of the positions **V**, **W**, **X** and **Y** represents the load and pivot?

- A. **V** and **Y**.
  - B. **W** and **X**.
  - C. **V** and **X**.
  - D. **W** and **Y**.
50. In a certain investigation pupils sat at different positions around a pupil who was ringing a bell. Which one of the following aspects of sound were the pupils investigating?
- A. Special sounds.
  - B. Loud and soft sound.
  - C. Noise pollution.
  - D. Direction of sound.

904507

# 13.0 SOCIAL STUDIES AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION



## THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL KCPE 2014

1450631

### SOCIAL STUDIES AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Please 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 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:

- 33.** Among the Agikuyu, people who were initiated together formed
- A. a sub-tribe
  - B. a clan
  - C. a generation
  - D. an age-group

The correct answer is "D".

##### 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 **33**, 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.



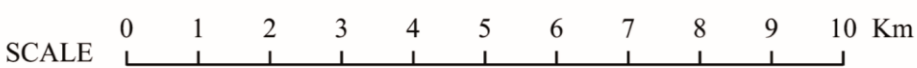
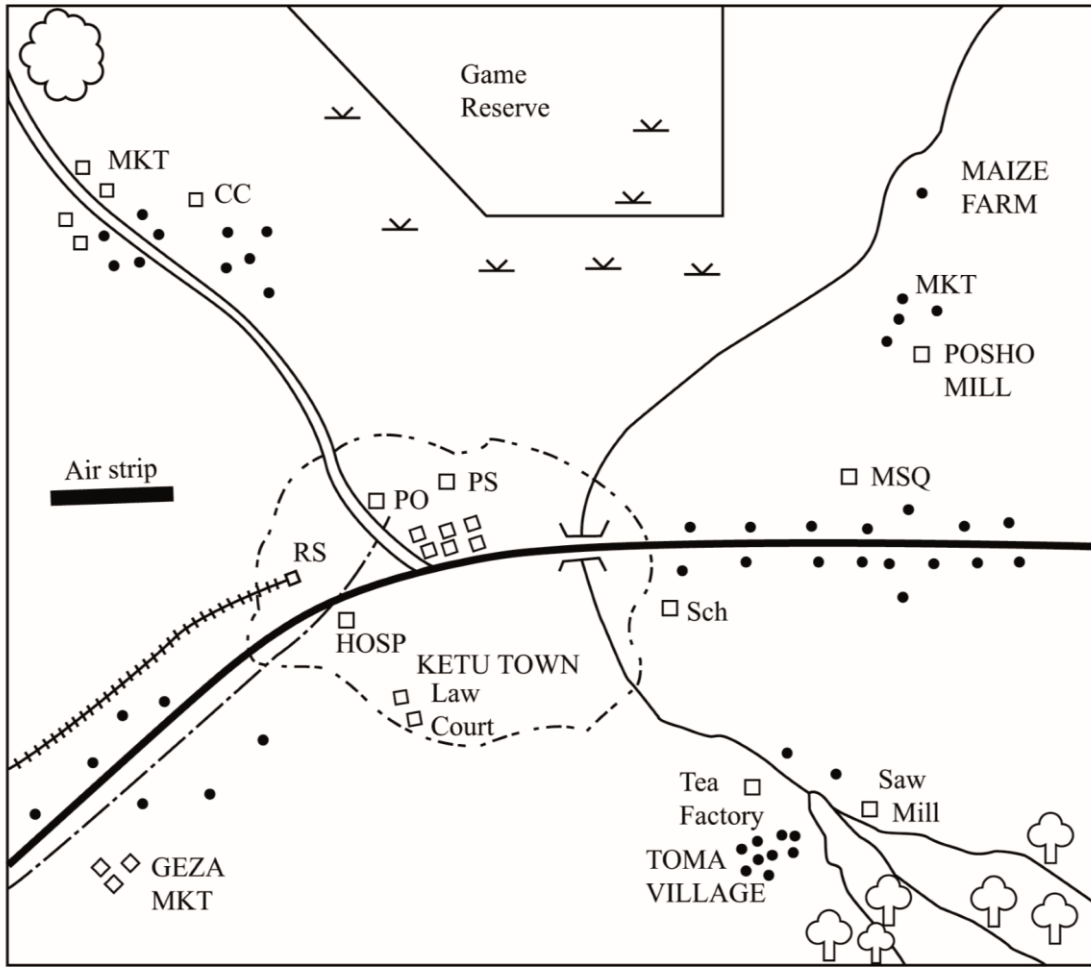
904506

This question paper consists of 16 printed pages.

© The Kenya National Examinations Council, 2014



**PART I: SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**KETU AREA**



KEY:

	Tarmac Road		MSQ	Mosque
	Murram Road		CC	Chief's Camp
	Telephone line		MKT	Market
	River		Sch	School
	Town Boundary		PS	Police Station
	Railway Line		PO	Post Office
	Bridge		HOSP	Hospital
	Permanent Building		RS	Railway Station
	Settlements			Quarry
	Forest			Scrub vegetation

904506

**Study the map of Ketu Area provided and answer questions 1–7.**

1. The highest point in Ketu area is likely to be found in the
  - A. South East
  - B. North West
  - C. West
  - D. East.
2. What is the approximate area of the game reserve?
  - A. 9.0km<sup>2</sup>.
  - B. 13.5km<sup>2</sup>.
  - C. 16.5km<sup>2</sup>.
  - D. 18.0km<sup>2</sup>.
3. The type of climate experienced around Toma village is likely to be
  - A. cool and wet
  - B. hot and dry
  - C. hot and wet
  - D. cool and dry.
4. A trader at Geza market wishes to send a message to a wholesaler in Ketu Town. The quickest means of sending the message would be by
  - A. messenger
  - B. telegram
  - C. telephone
  - D. letter.
5. The distribution of settlement near the chiefs camp can be described as
  - A. dense
  - B. linear
  - C. sparse
  - D. clustered.
6. Three of the following economic activities are carried out in Ketu area **except**:
  - A. mining
  - B. fishing
  - C. farming
  - D. forestry.
7. Which one of the following social services is provided in Ketu Town?
  - A. Health.
  - B. Religion.
  - C. Recreation.
  - D. Education.
8. Which one of the following is a traditional form of education?
  - A. Use of riddles.
  - B. Use of pictures.
  - C. Writing.
  - D. Reading.
9. During the pre-colonial period, the Ameru were ruled by a
  - A. King
  - B. Chief
  - C. Queen mother
  - D. Council of elders.
10. Which one of the following groups of communities belong to the plain nilotes?
  - A. Iteso, Acholi, Dinka.
  - B. Sabaot, Luo, Samburu.
  - C. Njemps, Karamojong, Maasai.
  - D. Elmolo, Langi, Turkens.
11. Which one of the following benefits is as a result of interaction among communities in Africa?
  - A. Development of self reliance.
  - B. Development of Kiswahili.
  - C. Preservation of culture.
  - D. Spread of traditional religion.
12. Which one of the following statements is **true** about the settlement of communities in Eastern Africa during the Pre-colonial period?
  - A. It led to intermarriage between communities.
  - B. It led to spread of diseases.
  - C. It led to decrease in population.
  - D. It led to introduction of cash crop farming.
13. A pedestrian has been hit and injured by a cyclist near your school. The **immediate** action that should be taken is to
  - A. call a doctor to treat the pedestrian
  - B. stop the on lookers from crowding at the scene
  - C. give first aid to the pedestrian
  - D. call the police to arrest the cyclist.

904506



14. Which one of the following instruments is **correctly** matched with the element of weather it measures?

Instrument	Element of weather
A. Barometer	temperature.
B. Thermometer	wind speed.
C. Hygrometer	humidity.
D. Anemometer	atmospheric pressure.

15. Which one of the following statements is **true** about shifting cultivation?

- A. It uses hired labour.
- B. Farmers use simple tools.
- C. Land is divided into several plots.
- D. Fertilizers are applied regularly.

16. Which one of the following countries was administered using direct rule by the colonial power?

- A. Northern Nigeria.
- B. Mozambique.
- C. Senegal.
- D. Congo.

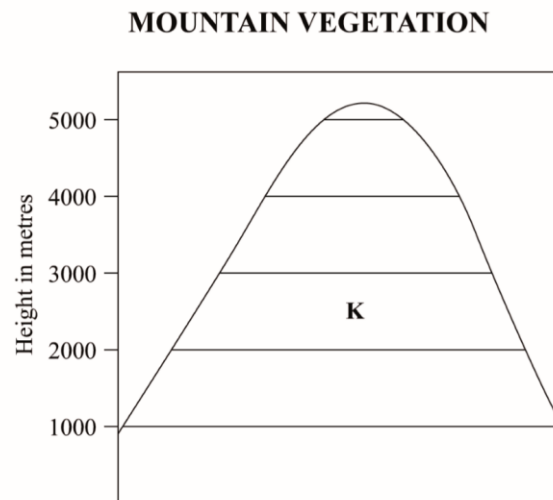
17. Below are responsibilities of family members.

- (i) Giving support and guidance.
- (ii) Helping in various duties.
- (iii) Sharing family resources.
- (iv) Learning positive values.
- (v) Providing protection against attacks.

Which one of the following combination consists of responsibilities of the children?

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

18. The diagram below shows the vegetation zones on a mountain.



The vegetation zone marked **K** represents

- A. bushland and thicket
- B. heath and moorland
- C. bamboo forest
- D. rain forest.

19. Which one of the following ways creates a friendly environment for persons with special needs?

- A. Creating awareness among people.
- B. Giving responsibilities to persons with special needs in the society.
- C. Providing wide passages and ramps.
- D. Providing inclusive education.

20. The statements below describe a type of climate.

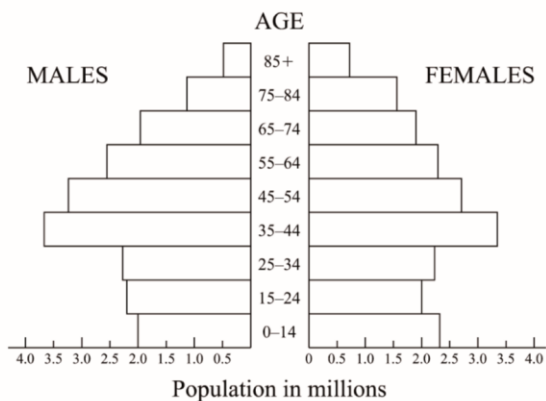
- (i) It experiences high temperatures.
- (ii) It receives heavy convectional rainfall.
- (iii) Difference between the hottest and coolest month is small.

The climate type described above is

- A. mediterranean
- B. tropical
- C. desert
- D. equatorial.



21. The age sex pyramid below represents the population of Germany.



According to the pyramid, the largest population of Germany is made up of people whose age is

- A. under 25 years  
 B. between 35 and 64  
 C. between 65 and 74  
 D. above 75 years.
22. Which one of the following minerals is correctly matched with the area it is mined?
- | Mineral      | Area mined    |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. Limestone | Magadi.       |
| B. Fluorspar | Athi river.   |
| C. Diatomite | Kariandusi.   |
| D. Soda ash  | Kerio valley. |
23. Three of the following are factors that promote peace in a society **except**
- A. nepotism  
 B. transparency  
 C. obeying the law  
 D. respect of one another.

24. Below are statements on a river project in Africa.

- (i) *It has led to formation of lake Nasser.*  
 (ii) *It is mainly used for irrigation.*  
 (iii) *It has helped reduce floods.*  
 (iv) *It has led to less fish at the mouth of the river.*

The river project described above is the

- A. Kariba Dam  
 B. Volta scheme  
 C. Aswan High Dam  
 D. River Tana Dams.

25. Which one of the following is **most** likely to cause conflicts in a society?

- A. Ignorance.  
 B. Cultural differences.  
 C. Differences in opinion.  
 D. Bad leadership.

26. The following are some of the human rights.

- (i) *Freedom from discrimination.*  
 (ii) *Right to education.*  
 (iii) *Right to health care.*  
 (iv) *Right to privacy.*

The human rights described above are

- A. social  
 B. economic  
 C. political  
 D. environmental.

- Study the map of Africa below and use it to answer questions 27, 28, 29 and 30.



27. The town marked **Q** is

- A. Tunis  
 B. Cairo  
 C. Tripoli  
 D. Algiers.

28. The crop grown in the area marked **R** is

- A. sugarcane  
 B. coffee  
 C. sisal  
 D. wheat.

29. The language group that originated from the shaded area marked **S** is
- Cushites
  - Nilotes
  - Semites
  - Bantus.
30. Which one of the following is an influence of the ocean current marked **T** on the nearby coastal area?
- It lowers the temperature in the area.
  - It attracts rain in the area.
  - It leads to warm conditions in the area.
  - It raises the humidity in the area.
31. Three of the following are effective ways of ensuring discipline of pupils in school. Which one is **not**?
- Introducing strict school rules.
  - Punishing pupils when they disobey rules.
  - Encouraging pupils to discuss issues with teachers.
  - Calling parents to discuss pupils problems.
32. Quattara depression in Egypt was formed as a result of
- volcanic action
  - human activities
  - wind action
  - down warping.
33. Below are statements about a country in Eastern Africa.
- It is landlocked.*
  - It lies to the North of the equator.*
  - It is a source of Blue Nile.*
- The country described above is
- Eritrea
  - Uganda
  - Rwanda
  - Ethiopia.
34. Which one of the following statements explain the importance of National unity?
- It allows freedom of movement.
  - It leads to equal distribution of wealth.
  - It makes people obey the law.
  - It creates job opportunities.
35. Which one of the following crops is **not** grown in Pekera Irrigation scheme?
- Rice.
  - Onion.
  - Maize.
  - Watermelons.
36. The Berlin conference was held in order to
- involve African leaders in the partition of Africa
  - avoid conflicts among European powers
  - choose leaders for the scramble for Africa
  - discuss the political problems that were facing Africa.
37. Which one of the following groups of industries consists of primary industries?
- Cement, mining, textile.
  - Fishing, textile, forestry.
  - Mining, cement, textile.
  - Fishing, mining, forestry.
38. Peter has been smoking cigarettes for a long time. Which one of the following is **likely** to happen to his health?
- Grow thin.
  - Suffer memory loss.
  - Develop lung cancer.
  - Contract malaria.
39. Which one of the following combinations consists of horticultural crops?
- Wheat, oranges, rice.
  - Wheat, cabbages, potatoes.
  - Oranges, cabbages, potatoes.
  - Oranges, rice, potatoes.

904506

40. The following are some events that took place during the struggle for independence in Kenya.

- (i) Jomo Kenyatta was released.
- (ii) A state of emergency was declared.
- (iii) The first African was elected to the Legco.
- (iv) Jomo Kenyatta became the president of KANU.

Which one of the following is the **correct** order in which events took place?

- A. (i), (iii), (iv), (ii).
  - B. (ii), (iii), (i), (iv).
  - C. (ii), (iv), (i), (iii).
  - D. (iii), (ii), (i), (iv).
41. Which one of the following factors leads to slow population growth?
- A. Cultural practices.
  - B. Religious beliefs.
  - C. Higher education.
  - D. Improved medical care.
42. Who among the following Kenyan leaders was a member of the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)?
- A. Ronald Ngala.
  - B. Tom Mboya.
  - C. Paul Ngei.
  - D. Oginga Odinga.
43. The **best** way to attract more tourists to Kenya is by
- A. improving accommodation facilities
  - B. improving transport facilities in the region
  - C. training more people to serve the tourists
  - D. lowering charges paid by tourists.
44. Which one of the following groups of countries consist of members of inter-governmental authority on development (IGAD)?
- A. Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania.
  - B. Eritrea, Rwanda, Tanzania.
  - C. Djibouti, Rwanda, Eritrea.
  - D. Uganda, Djibouti, Kenya.

45. Below are statements on fish farming in Kenya and Japan.

- (i) Fish are kept mainly for export.
- (ii) Fish farming is capital intensive.
- (iii) The type of fish kept are mainly fresh water.
- (iv) Farmers sell the fish through co-operatives.
- (v) The main species of fish kept are tilapia.

Which one of the following combination of statement is true of fish farming in Japan?

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

46. Below are functions of United Nations Agencies.

- (i) Providing humanitarian help to mothers and children.
- (ii) Fighting diseases and illiteracy.
- (iii) Improving water supply.
- (iv) Protecting displaced persons.
- (v) Ensuring every child enjoys basic rights.

Which among the following combinations consists of functions of the World Food Programme?

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

47. Three of the following are reasons why people move from rural areas to towns. Which one is **not**?

- A. To get better recreational facilities.
- B. To get better medical care.
- C. To go to higher education.
- D. To get cheaper land for settlement.

48. Three of the following communities were affected by European settler farming. Which one was **not**?

- A. Taita.
- B. Turkana.
- C. Maasai.
- D. Akamba.



49. One of the contributions of Daniel Arap Moi is that he
- led Kenya to independence
  - was a founder member of KANU
  - promoted one party system in Africa
  - was a peacemaker.
50. Most urban centres in Kenya are overcrowded. The government can reduce this problem by
- establishing new towns
  - establishing more schools in rural areas
  - building more houses in urban areas
  - encouraging setting up of industries in rural areas.
51. Below are some conditions that favour a type of livestock farming.
- Cool temperatures.
  - Plenty of water.
  - Large market.
  - Good transport network.
- The type of livestock farming favoured by the conditions listed above is
- beef farming
  - dairy farming
  - poultry farming
  - pastoral farming.
52. Which one of the following groups of National parks are found in Uganda?
- Murchison, Ruaha, Serengeti.
  - Serengeti, Bwindi, Nuba.
  - Murchison, Bwindi, Queen Elizabeth.
  - Ruaha, Murchison, Nuba.
53. Mary wants to import medicine from Europe. Which one of the following forms of transport is **most** suitable?
- Road.
  - Railway.
  - Water.
  - Air.
54. Which one of the following is the **main** factor that hinders trade amongst Eastern Africa countries?
- Political instability.
  - Underdeveloped means of transport.
  - Production of similar goods.
  - Limited use of international languages.

904506

55. Which one of the following is the main benefit of the Jua Kali industry in Kenya?
- It creates employment opportunities.
  - It uses unskilled labour.
  - It provides cheap goods.
  - It provides goods for export.
56. Which one of the following is a role of political parties in Kenya?
- Register voters.
  - Approve national budget.
  - Appoint members of cabinet.
  - Educate people on their rights.
57. Which one of the following members of the cabinet is a civil servant?
- The president.
  - The secretary to the cabinet.
  - The Attorney General.
  - The Deputy President.
58. Which one of the following groups of people are members of parliament?
- Speaker  
Senator  
Woman representative
  - Cabinet Secretary  
Senator  
Speaker
  - President  
Cabinet Secretary  
Woman representative
  - President  
Senator  
Woman representative
59. The highest court in Kenya is
- High court
  - Court martial
  - Supreme court
  - Court of Appeal.
60. The role of the Kenya Army is to
- protect Kenya against external attacks
  - arrest law breakers
  - jail criminals
  - charge suspected crim





**PART II: RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**  
**SECTION A**  
**CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

- 61.** Adam and Eve hid from God in the garden of Eden because they were  
A. tired  
B. afraid of God  
C. annoyed with God  
D. hungry.
- 62.** Abraham showed his faith in God when he  
A. made the ark of the covenant  
B. took his family to Egypt  
C. left his home for an unknown land  
D. received visitors in his home.
- 63.** Joseph was able to overcome the temptation from the wife of Potiphar because he  
A. believed in God  
B. was hardworking  
C. was physically strong  
D. respected the king.
- 64.** God gave the Israelites the ten commandments in order to  
A. make them defeat their enemies  
B. allow them to enter the promised land  
C. prevent them from returning to Egypt  
D. guide them in their daily life.
- 65.** Which one of the following festivals is celebrated by the Israelites to remember their release from Egypt?  
A. Easter.  
B. Pentecost.  
C. Passover.  
D. Tabernacles.
- 66.** Naboth refused to give his land to King Ahab because  
A. he wanted to give it to his relatives  
B. he wanted to sell it for more money  
C. he wanted to remain close to the palace  
D. the King wanted it by force.
- 67.** Prophet Nathan was angry with King David because the King  
A. had married many wives  
B. had killed Uriah  
C. had refused to build a house for God  
D. was worshipping many gods.
- 68.** Who among the following prophets described the Messiah as the Prince of Peace?  
A. Amos.  
B. Hosea.  
C. Micah.  
D. Isaiah.
- 69.** Which one of the following statements was said by prophet Jeremiah during his call?  
A. I don't know how to speak I am too young.  
B. I am the least important member of my family.  
C. I am a poor speaker, slow and hesitant.  
D. I am doomed because every word that passes my lips is sinful.
- 70.** "This very day in David's town your saviour was born-Christ the Lord."  
(Luke 2:11) These words were spoken by an angel to  
A. Elizabeth  
B. Martha  
C. the shepherds  
D. the wise men.
- 71.** Which one of the following events took place in the life of Jesus when he was eight days old?  
A. Baptism.  
B. Naming.  
C. Dedication.  
D. Presentation.
- 72.** Which one of the following activities took place during the baptism of Jesus?  
A. The curtain was torn into two.  
B. There was darkness over the land.  
C. People spoke in many languages.  
D. The heaven was opened.
- 73.** A lesson that Christians learn from the miraculous catch of fish is that they should be  
A. obedient  
B. loving  
C. kind  
D. just.

904506





- 74.** Which one of the following is the reason why Jesus taught his disciples not to judge others? They will be  
 A. punished by God  
 B. judged by God  
 C. hated by others  
 D. put to death.
- 75.** The parable of the good samaritan teaches Christians to  
 A. pray for one another  
 B. preach the word of God  
 C. lay hands on the sick  
 D. help those who are in need.
- 76.** Who among the following people helped Jesus to carry the cross?  
 A. Joseph of Arimathea.  
 B. Nicodemus.  
 C. Simon of Cyrene.  
 D. Cleopas.
- 77.** Who among the following groups of people were the first to know that Jesus had resurrected?  
 A. Peter and James.  
 B. Mary Magdalene and Joana.  
 C. John and Philip.  
 D. Mary the mother of James and Martha.
- 78.** “These people are not drunk as you suppose, it is only nine o’clock in the morning” (Acts 2:15). Peter spoke these words during the  
 A. day of Pentecost  
 B. resurrection of Jesus  
 C. sermon on the mount  
 D. last supper.
- 79.** Who among the following people received a call from God on the way to Damascus?  
 A. Stephen.  
 B. Philip.  
 C. Matthew.  
 D. Saul.
- 80.** Irene visits the orphanage and washes the clothes for the children. The fruit of the Holy Spirit she demonstrates is  
 A. peace  
 B. self control  
 C. goodness  
 D. patience.
- 81.** Which one of the following beliefs about God is common to Christianity and Traditional African Religion?  
 A. God lives in heaven.  
 B. God is powerful.  
 C. God is three in one.  
 D. God lives in caves.
- 82.** Which one of the following acts of worship is carried out by priests in traditional African Communities?  
 A. Giving holy communion.  
 B. Making sacrifices.  
 C. Baptising members.  
 D. Reciting the creed.
- 83.** Which one of the following is a rite of passage in traditional African Communities?  
 A. Engagement.  
 B. Pregnancy.  
 C. Death.  
 D. Burial.
- 84.** In traditional African communities children are taught how to respect their elders mainly by  
 A. healers  
 B. warriors  
 C. peers  
 D. parents.
- 85.** Christians take part in development activities in the community because they  
 A. want to share with others  
 B. want to become rich  
 C. like doing it  
 D. want to be noticed.
- 86.** The desk mate of James has torn his Christian religious Education textbook. As a Christian what should James do?  
 A. Announce it to the class.  
 B. Tell him to buy a new book.  
 C. Forgive his classmate.  
 D. Report the matter to the class teacher.

904506



- 87.** Which one of the following activities best shows how Christians should spend their leisure time?  
 A. Reading stories.  
 B. Playing games.  
 C. Singing songs.  
 D. Visiting the sick.
- 88.** Margaret a standard six pupil has been given work by her mother. Her friend Carol visits and asks her to escort her to the shop. As a Christian what should Margaret do?  
 A. Ask Carol to do the work.  
 B. Do the work as fast as she can.  
 C. Tell Carol to come another time.  
 D. Escort Carol to the shop.
- 89.** Henry, a standard eight pupil is being forced by his friends to take alcohol. As a Christian, what should he do?  
 A. Refuse and change his company.  
 B. Take it and then repent.  
 C. Report the matter to the police.  
 D. Announce it during the assembly.
- 90.** Which one of the following set of actions would Christians take to stop the spread of HIV and AIDS?  
 (i) Avoid shaking hands with an infected person.  
 (ii) Ensure that blood is screened before transfusion.  
 (iii) Being faithful to the marriage partner.  
 (iv) Avoid sharing of needles and razor blades.  
 (v) Avoid sharing food with an infected person.  
 A. (i), (ii), (v)  
 B. (i), (ii), (iii)  
 C. (ii), (iii), (iv)  
 D. (ii), (i), (v).

**SECTION B**  
**ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

- 61.** Which one of the following is a verse from *Surah Al-kauthar*?  
 A. "To you be your religion and to me my religion."  
 B. "Therefore turn in prayer to your Lord and sacrifice."  
 C. "And He sent against them birds in flocks."  
 D. "Woe to every slanderer and backbiter."
- 62.** One of the favours bestowed on the Muslims according to *Surah Al Qadr* is  
 A. victory over enemies  
 B. relief from hardships  
 C. peace and goodness from Allah  
 D. protection from hell fire.
- 63.** Ali a standard eight pupil attained position one in the examination, some of his classmates were not happy about his achievement. Which one of the following *Surah* should he recite?  
 A. *Al-Falaq*.  
 B. *Al-Alaq*.  
 C. *Al-Maun*.  
 D. *Al-Fatiha*.
- 64.** Which one of the following boxes contain the characteristics of the **right** religion according to *Surah Al-Bayyinah*?
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A.  | B.   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• worshipping Allah</li> <li>• believing in Angels</li> <li>• Believing in Qiyama</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• worshipping Allah</li> <li>• believing in Angels</li> <li>• Giving Zakat</li> </ul> |
| C.  | D.   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• worshipping Allah</li> <li>• performing swalat</li> <li>• Believing in Qadar</li> </ul>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• worshipping Allah</li> <li>• performing swalat</li> <li>• Giving Zakat</li> </ul>   |
- 65.** *Surah Al-Lahab* teaches muslims to refrain from  
 A. jealousy  
 B. greed  
 C. arrogance  
 D. hypocrisy.

66. According to the Hadith of the prophet (p.b.u.h) a sign of a hypocrite is  
 A. betraying of trust  
 B. having doubts in Allah (s.w.t)  
 C. performing acts for show off  
 D. neglecting swalat.
67. Amina, a standard four pupil saw her friend Aisha cheating in examination. The correct course of action for her to take according to the Hadith of the prophet is to  
 A. keep it to herself  
 B. tell the class teacher about it  
 C. tell her classmates about it  
 D. copy from Aisha.
68. The **correct** order of the rites of the dead is  
 A. Swalat, Ghusl, Kafan, Dafan  
 B. Ghusl, Swalat, Kafan, Dafan  
 C. Kafan, Swalat, Ghusl, Dafan  
 D. Ghusl, Kafan, Swalat, Dafan.
69. An example of *Najasat Mutawasit* is the  
 A. vomit of a human being  
 B. meat of a pig  
 C. urine of a dog  
 D. saliva of a pig.
70. It is forbidden for a pilgrim in the state of Ihram to  
 A. wear sandals  
 B. eat meat  
 C. use perfume  
 D. take a bath.
71. It is compulsory for *Zakatul fitr* to be paid before  
 A. Idd-ul adh-ha prayers  
 B. Idd-ul fitr prayers  
 C. the month of Ramadhan  
 D. the month of Muharram.
72. Which one of the following is **not** a condition of *saum*? One must  
 A. be a muslim  
 B. have attained puberty  
 C. be sane  
 D. be financially stable.
73. The **main** reason why intoxicants are prohibited in Islam is because they  
 A. lead to other vices  
 B. are a wastage of money  
 C. can lead to family break-ups  
 D. affect health negatively.
74. HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted from one person to another through sharing of  
 A. syringe  
 B. food  
 C. toothbrush  
 D. shaving blade.
75. Athman a standard seven pupil was demoted as a class prefect because of making noise in class, and a new prefect was appointed. What is the **right** cause of action for him to take?  
 A. Ignore the new prefect.  
 B. Transfer to another school.  
 C. Complain to the headteacher.  
 D. Support the new prefect in his duties.
76. Which one of the following Angels is correctly matched with the duty that he performs?
- | Angel      | Duty                   |
|------------|------------------------|
| A. Israfil | removing of souls.     |
| B. Izrail  | guardian of paradise.  |
| C. Malik   | guardian of hell.      |
| D. Mikaeel | blower of the trumpet. |
77. While walking home from school, you come across a hungry cat lying on the roadside, what should you do?  
 A. take the cat to school and leave it there.  
 B. take the cat home and feed it.  
 C. carry the cat and put it under a shade.  
 D. walk away and leave the cat.
78. Who among the following prophets was the father of prophet Yahya (A.S)?  
 A. Zakariaya (A.S).  
 B. Yusuf (A.S).  
 C. Musa (A.S).  
 D. Suleiman (A.S).



79. An act that enables Muslims earn rewards even after death is  
 A. performing the five daily prayers  
 B. assisting those who are in need  
 C. reciting the Quran every day  
 D. raising righteous children who pray for them.
80. *Riba* is prohibited in Islam because it  
 A. promotes competition among traders  
 B. encourages hoarding of goods  
 C. is a form of exploitation  
 D. increases the cost of goods.
81. The **best** way of appreciating the bounties of Allah (s.w.t) is by  
 A. watching football  
 B. visiting the sick  
 C. listening to Qaswida  
 D. attending milad-un-Nabi.
82. The **best** way of promoting good behaviour in school is by  
 A. cleaning the school compound  
 B. performing prayers together  
 C. participating in debate competitions  
 D. participating in football tournaments.
83. The reason why the battle of Uhud was fought is because the  
 A. Qureish wanted to defend their caravan  
 B. Muslims wanted to defend their caravan  
 C. Qureish wanted to take revenge for their previous loss  
 D. Muslims wanted to take revenge for their previous loss.
84. During the conquest of makka, the Prophet (P.b.u.h) declared that the Makkans would be safe if they took refuge in the house of  
 A. Arqam  
 B. Abubakar  
 C. Abu-Talib  
 D. Abu Sufyan.
85. Which among the following is a term of the Constitution of Madina?  
 A. No going to war without the prophet's permission.  
 B. Muslims will be permitted to visit the Kaaba for three days.  
 C. Muslims and Qureish could befriend other tribes.  
 D. No war between Muslims and Makkans for ten years.
86. The reason why Muhammad (P.b.u.h) was taken by Halima Saadiya during his childhood was  
 A. because his mother had died  
 B. because she was his relative  
 C. so that he could gain noble qualities  
 D. so that he could experience life in the countryside.
87. Muslims fast on the day of Ashura to commemorate the day when  
 A. Prophet Adam was brought to earth  
 B. Prophet Muhammad went for *Isra-wal-miiraj*  
 C. Prophet Ibrahim was saved from fire  
 D. Prophet Musa was saved from Fir'aun.
88. The **first** rite performed for a new born baby boy is  
 A. Aqiqah  
 B. Adhan  
 C. naming  
 D. circumcision.
89. The Prophet who preferred to go to prison rather than commit zina is  
 A. Yusuf (A.S)  
 B. Yunus (A.S)  
 C. Issa (A.S)  
 D. Ibrahim (A.S).
90. The **main** duty of mankind as a vicegerant of Allah is to  
 A. reproduce children  
 B. spread Allah's religion  
 C. safeguard Allah's creation  
 D. create wealth on earth.

**SECTION C**  
**HINDU RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

- 61.** The following statements describe one of the *Panch Mahabhoot*:
- (i) living beings cannot survive without it
  - (ii) the earth consists 75% of it
  - (iii) it is an intergral part of worship
- The *Panch Mahabhoot* described above is
- A. *Akash*
  - B. *Jal*
  - C. *Vayu*
  - D. *Prithvi*.
- 62.** Which one of the following attributes of Paramatma was displayed by Lord Mahavir when he calmed down a mad elephant?
- A. Love.
  - B. Tolerance.
  - C. Fearlessness.
  - D. Forgiveness.
- 63.** At the time of the death of his father, Sankracharya consoled his mother by telling her that the soul
- A. does not die with the body
  - B. is not a part of Paramatma
  - C. travels towards the upper region
  - D. merges with Paramatma at death.
- 64.** Pandits of Kashmir told Aurangzeb that they would convert to Islam on condition that \_\_\_\_\_ also embraces Islam.
- A. Guru Ramdas
  - B. Guru Harkishan
  - C. Guru Gobind Singh
  - D. Guru Teg Bahadur
- 65.** Who among the following Avatars preached against sacrifice of animals in the name of religion?
- A. Ram.
  - B. Vaman.
  - C. Buddha.
  - D. Narsimha.
- 66.** The following are teachings of noble living:
- (i) prayers should start with the syllable 'OM'
  - (ii) Boys should perform regular *Yajna* and *pooja*
  - (iii) Family prayers must be held every month
  - (iv) Drugs and alcohol must be avoided
  - (v) Married couples must be faithful to each other
- Which combination of teaching is from *satyarth Prakash* of Swami Dayanand?
- A. (i), (iv), (v).
  - B. (ii), (iii), (iv).
  - C. (i), (ii), (iii).
  - D. (ii), (iv), (v).
- 67.** On the battlefield of Kurukshetra, Lord Krishna explained the duties of a Kshatriya to
- A. Karna
  - B. Arjun
  - C. Dhrona
  - D. Bhishma.
- 68.** Which one of the following principles if practised will help a widow whose husband died of HIV/AIDs and is facing problems in the society?
- A. *Akrodh*.
  - B. *Kshama*.
  - C. *Shaucham*.
  - D. *Daya*.
- 69.** Mrs. Shah is a standard seven teacher. She often assists the weak pupils in her class after school without charging them, by doing so she is practising the principle of
- A. *Aparigraha*
  - B. *Indriyanigraha*
  - C. *Saucham*
  - D. *Satya*.

904506



70. Which one of the following is the main benefit of the Sikh principle of *Naam Japna*?
- leads to good thoughts that purify the heart.
  - makes one to become fearless.
  - helps one to feel the presence of paramatma.
  - helps one to achieve mental peace.
71. A quality which is acquired by practising the principle of *Kshama* is
- charity
  - kindness
  - faithfulness
  - peacefulness.
72. Which one of the following principles enables a person to detach himself from worldly affairs?
- Akrodh*.
  - Sheel*.
  - Dama*.
  - Dhee*.
73. All Kenyans live in harmony and show tolerance to people of other faiths, creed and culture, by doing this, they are practising the principle of
- Anekantvad*
  - Aparigraha*
  - Akrodh*
  - Asteya*.
74. Which one of the following principles is correctly matched with its meaning?
- | Principle      | Meaning        |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. Punarjanma  | compassion.    |
| B. Purushartha | effort.        |
| C. Pranidaya   | prayers.       |
| D. Prarthna    | reincarnation. |
75. A ritual that is performed by Buddhists when they visit Buddha Gaya is
- circumbulation of stupa
  - worshipping Lord vishnu's footprint
  - taking a bath in River Phalgu
  - offering incense at the Mahabodhi temple.
76. The sikh symbol that represents the supreme being is
- Kirpan*
  - Khanda*
  - Ekonkar*
  - Nishan Sahib*.
77. Which one of the following combinations of Sanskar is performed within fifteen days when a baby is born?
- Chudakarma, Nishkraman.
  - Jatkarma, Namkaran.
  - Nishkraman, Amritshakhna.
  - Upnayan, Dastar Bandhan.
78. Which one of the following is **not** a common factor in the festival of *Diwali* and *Dashera*?
- lighting up of homes with deepaks.
  - celebrating victory of good over evil.
  - bursting of fire crackers.
  - holding fun fairs.
79. Which among the following offerings of the *utsav* of *Holi* is taken home as *prasad*?
- Chana*.
  - Khajur*.
  - Popcorn.
  - Coconut.
80. The Jains perform the *Samvatsaree pratikraman* on the
- sixth day
  - seventh day
  - eighth day
  - ninth day.
81. The colour of the cloth that wraps the Nishan Sahib on Vaisakhi day is
- yellow
  - orange
  - white
  - red.

904506



- 82.** The following are events in the life of Bhakta Soordas:
- he sang *bhajans* to the tune of Ektara instrument
  - he became the chief singer at Shree Nathji's temple
  - he learnt Sanskrit verses by listening to them
  - he was rescued by Lord Krishna when he fell into a well

The correct order in which the events took place is

- (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)
  - (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)
  - (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
  - (ii), (iv), (iii), (i).
- 83.** "Eating food produced through harming animals cannot generate noble thought." This is a teaching of
- Karma yoga*
  - Raja yoga*
  - Jnana yoga*
  - Bhakti yoga*.
- 84.** Guru Angad was a favourite *shishya* of Guru Nanak because he served him with
- desire
  - obedience
  - honour
  - humility.
- 85.** During a Hindu Religious Education lesson, the teacher asked the pupils "Why should you have faith in *santvani*?" Which one of the following answers by the pupils is the **most** appropriate?
- Santvani* carries the message of Paramatma.
  - Santvani* is preached in simple language.
  - Santvani* is read from the holy Grantha.
  - Santvani* encourages righteous living.
- 86.** The first concern for Hindus when performing their duties should be
- performing so as to earn prosperity
  - performing so as to earn praise from others
  - performing to the best of their abilities
  - performing so as to make people happy.

- 87.** The headteacher of a primary school in Kibera Slums introduced a lunch feeding programme to feed all the pupils. By doing so, the teacher demonstrated the virtue of
- Prarthana
  - Purushartha
  - Punarjanma
  - Pranidaya.

- 88.** According to Hinduism, truthfulness is an important *sadachar* because it
- makes one popular
  - promotes mental peace
  - promotes good health
  - builds confidence.

- 89.** In the Hindu calendar, the bright half of the month is known as
- Shukla paksha*
  - Vadya paksha*
  - Pitru paksha*
  - Krishna paksha*.

- 90.** The *Gayatri mantra* is the worship of
- Mangal
  - Budh
  - Ravi
  - Som.

