## THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

# KCPE 2016

## SCIENCE

**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 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:**
**In the Question Booklet**

**4.** Some curative drugs are also called
    A. painkillers
    B. vaccines
    C. stimulants
    D. antibiotics
The correct answer is "D".

**On the answer sheet:**

■ [A] [B] [C] �  ■ [A] [B] [C] [D]  ■ [A] [B] [C] [D]  ■ [A] [B] [C] [D]  ■ [A] [B] [C] [D]

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

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

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

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

906507          © *The Kenya National Examinations Council, 2016*          **Turn over**

1. Which one of the following characteristics can be used to identify molars? Presence of
   A. one root and chisel shape
   B. cusps and ridges
   C. one root and cusps
   D. ridges and chisel shape.

2. The following are functions of the trachea **except**
   A. trapping dust
   B. moistening air
   C. warming air
   D. exchanging gases.

3. Which one of the following parts of the alimentary canal is **correctly** matched to its function?

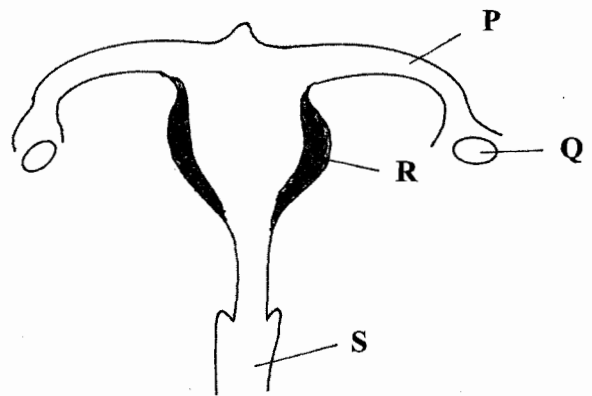   | Part | Function |
   |------|----------|
   | A. Mouth | digestion of food |
   | B. Stomach | production of bile |
   | C. Small intestine | absorption of water |
   | D. Large intestine | absorption of digested food |

4. The diagram below represents the structure of a human heart.
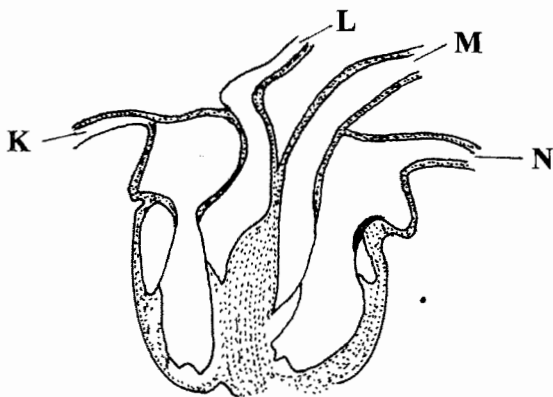


   Name the blood vessel labelled **K, L, M** and **N**.

   | | K | L | M | N |
   |---|---|---|---|---|
   | A. | Venacava | Pulmonary vein | Aorta | Pulmonary artery |
   | B. | Pulmonary artery | Aorta | Pulmonary vein | Venacava |
   | C. | Venacava | Pulmonary artery | Aorta | Pulmonary vein |
   | D. | Pulmonary vein | Venacava | Pulmonary artery | Aorta |

5. The diagram below represents a female reproductive system.



   Which one of the parts labelled **P, Q, R** and **S** is correctly matched to its function?

   | Part | Function |
   |------|----------|
   | A. P | site for fertilisation. |
   | B. Q | site for implantation. |
   | C. R | egg formation. |
   | D. S | ovulation. |

6. Which one of the following is a health effect of drug abuse?
   A. Withdrawal.
   B. Marital conflict.
   C. Truancy.
   D. Rape.

7. The first stage of HIV infection is known as
   A. incubation
   B. window
   C. symptomatic
   D. asymptomatic.

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8. Which one of the following vaccines are **correctly** matched to the age when they are first administered?

| | BCG | Tetanus | Polio | Measles |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. | At birth | 10 weeks | 6 weeks | 9 months |
| B. | 6 weeks | At birth | At birth | 10 weeks |
| C. | 10 weeks | 9 months | 10 weeks | At birth |
| D. | At birth | 6 weeks | At birth | 9 months |

9. Which one of the following diseases can be prevented by draining stagnant water around homesteads?
   A. Tuberculosis.
   B. Typhoid.
   C. Cholera.
   D. Malaria.

10. A patient was instructed by a doctor to take two tablets of medicine every six hours. However, the patient forgot to take at noon and on remembering took four tablets at the same time. The patient should have
    A. taken three tablets every six hours
    B. taken two tablets every three hours
    C. revisited the doctor for advice
    D. thrown away the two extra tablets.

11. Which one of the following pairs consists **only** of illegal drugs in Kenya?
    A. Alcohol and miraa.
    B. Miraa and mandrax.
    C. Alcohol and bhang.
    D. Bhang and mandrax.

12. Which one of the following weeds has green-purple leaves?
    A. Mexican marigold.
    B. Black jack.
    C. Pig weed.
    D. Sodom apple.

13. Which one of the following pairs of plants stores food in the roots?
    A. Irish potato and cassava.
    B. Cassava and carrot.
    C. Onion and carrot.
    D. Irish potato and onion.

14. Which one of the following statements on interdependence between plants is **not true**? Some plants
    A. depend on others for carbon dioxide
    B. grow on dead plants
    C. depend on others for protection against strong sunlight
    D. depend on others for support.

15. Which one of the following crop pests is **correctly** matched to the part of the plant it damages?

| | Pest | Part damaged |
|---|---|---|
| A. | Weevil | leaves. |
| B. | Cutworm | stems. |
| C. | Stalk borer | flowers. |
| D. | Aphids | roots. |

16. Which one of the following groups of plants consists of **only** flowering plants?
    A. Onion, sisal, nappier grass.
    B. Maize, kales, toadstools.
    C. Beans, mushrooms, peas.
    D. Euphorbia, cactus, moulds.

17. Which one of the following diagrams represents the shape of the new moon?

A.    B. 

C.    D. 
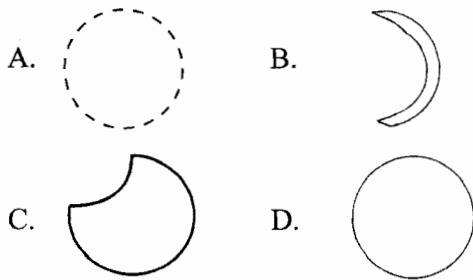
18. In the solar system, Jupiter is found between
    A. Mercury and Saturn.
    B. Mars and Earth.
    C. Saturn and Mars.
    D. Earth and Mercury.

19. Pupils observed and classified certain animals into two groups **E** and **F** as shown below?

    | Group E | Group F |
    |---------|---------|
    | Bat | Chameleon |
    | Eagle | Frog |
    | Leopard | Snake |

    The pupils classified the animals on basis of
    A. carnivorous and herbivorous
    B. animals covered with fur and animals covered with scales
    C. constant and varying body temperature
    D. animals which give birth to young ones and those which lay eggs.

20. Standard five pupils observed a goat tied on a post to graze in the field. This method of grazing is classified as
    A. rotational grazing
    B. zero grazing
    C. strip grazing
    D. paddocking.

21. The diagrams below represents beaks of certain birds.
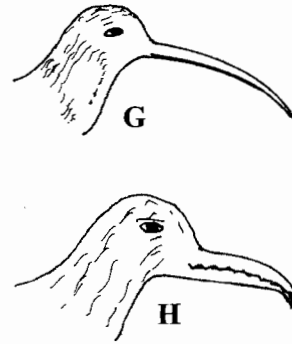


The birds whose beaks are represented by **G** and **H** are

| | Bird G | Bird H |
|---|--------|--------|
| A. | grain eater | flesh eater |
| B. | nectar feeder | filter feeder |
| C. | flesh eater | grain eater |
| D. | filter feeder | nectar feeder |

22. Which one of the following methods of controlling animal parasites is **correctly** matched to the parasite controlled?

| | Method | Parasite controlled |
|---|--------|---------------------|
| A. | Rotational Grazing | Ticks and tapeworms |
| B. | Dipping | Fleas and tapeworms |
| C. | Deworming | Liver flukes and ticks |
| D. | Spraying | Fleas and liver flukes |

23. Pupils gave the following statements about water.
    (i) Lathers easily
    (ii) Has a pleasant taste
    (iii) Has mineral salts
    (iv) Good for cleaning
    Which two statements describe hard water?
    A. (i) and (ii)
    B. (ii) and (iii)
    C. (iii) and (iv)
    D. (i) and (iv)

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24. Which one of the following pairs of diseases is as a result of drinking polluted water?
   A. Bilharzia and typhoid.
   B. Typhoid and cholera.
   C. Cholera and bilharzia.
   D. Malaria and cholera.

25. In which one of the following practices is water recycled?
   A. Storing water for future use.
   B. Recovering clean water from dirty water.
   C. Harvesting rain water from roof tops.
   D. Fetching water from a well.

26. Which one of the following pairs of signs and symptoms is for cholera?
   A. Skin rash and diarrhoea.
   B. Blood in stool and abdominal pains.
   C. Abdominal pain and diarrhoea.
   D. Skin rash and blood in stool.

27. Large furrows in the soil indicate
   A. rill erosion
   B. gulley erosion
   C. splash erosion
   D. sheet erosion.

28. Which one of the following statements is **true** about clay soil?
   A. Has small air spaces.
   B. Retains low amount of water.
   C. Allows water to drain through easily.
   D. Has large soil particles.

29. Which one of the following soil conservation measures conserves soil in the same way as mulching?
   A. Planting cover crops.
   B. Contour farming.
   C. Use of gabions.
   D. Terracing.

30. The following statements are true about breast milk **except**
   A. it cannot transmit diseases
   B. it allows the mother and the baby to bond
   C. its available in the correct form and at right temperature
   D. its easier for infants to digest.

31. A child who appears old with a wrinkled face is also likely to
   A. lack blood
   B. have swollen abdomen
   C. have bow legs
   D. cry often.

32. Which one of the following groups consists **only** of foods that will provide energy to the body?
   A. Maize, rice, milk.
   B. Cassava, beans, fish.
   C. Ground nuts, coconut, sunflower.
   D. Meat, wheat, peas.

33. The diagram below illustrates a jiko.
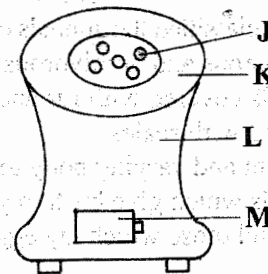


   It is an improved jiko because the part labelled
   A. **J** takes less charcoal
   B. **K** is made of clay
   C. **L** is metallic
   D. **M** is closed.

34. Which one of the following sources of energy is exhaustible?
   A. Petroleum
   B. Wind
   C. Biogas
   D. Trees.

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35. Which one of the following is an efficient way of using energy?
    A. Drying grain using solar.
    B. Using a vacuum flask to keep tea hot.
    C. Using biogas.
    D. Putting off wood fire when not in use.

36. The following can produce electricity **except**
    A. solar drier
    B. biogas
    C. torch battery
    D. dynamo.

37. A card with the word TEACHER written on it was placed in front of a mirror. Which three of the letters did **not** change in appearance?
    A. R, A and C.
    B. T, A and H.
    C. H, E and R.
    D. C, H and T.

38. Which one of the following materials works in the same way as frosted glass?
    A. Sky light.
    B. Mirror.
    C. Clear water.
    D. Car windscreen.

39. The property of light used in the working of a lamp in a room is that light
    A. travels in a straight line
    B. spreads in all directions
    C. bends as it passes from one media to another
    D. forms shadows with opaque objects.

40. In which one of the following processes is carbon dioxide used?
    A. Making electric bulbs.
    B. Burning substances.
    C. Fixing soil nutrients.
    D. Preserving soft drinks.

41. After using a magnet, the next stage of separating a mixture of salt, sand and iron fillings is to
    A. filter the mixture
    B. decant the mixture
    C. add water to the mixture
    D. sieve the mixture.

42. The diagram below shows a set up used by pupils to demonstrate a certain property of matter.
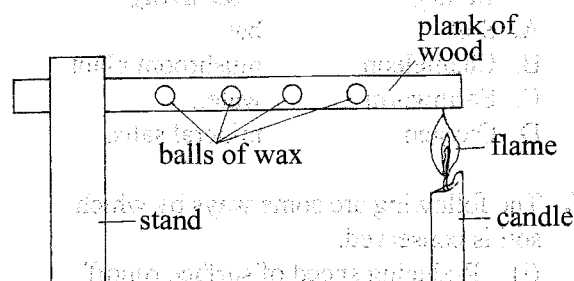


The mistake made in the set up was to
    A. use balls of wax of the same size
    B. place balls of wax at equal intervals
    C. use a plank of wood
    D. place the candle at the end of the plank of wood.

43. Which one of the following groups of materials are **correctly** matched to magnetic and non magnetic?

| **Magnetic** | **Non magnetic** |
| --- | --- |
| A. Office pins | steel wool |
| B. Staples | copper coin |
| C. Aluminium foil | nails |
| D. Silver coin | glass |

44. Which one of the following machines works in the same way as a staircase?
    A. Spade.
    B. Claw hammer.
    C. Crowbar.
    D. Ladder.

45. Which one of the following practices will help to control soil pollution?
   A. Burning wastes in dump sites.
   B. Using organic fertilisers.
   C. Grouping wastes into categories.
   D. Planting cover crops.

46. Which one of the following pairs **correctly** represents living and non-living components of the environment?

| | Living | Non-living |
|---|---|---|
| A. | Soil | bat. |
| B. | Chameleon | mushroom plant. |
| C. | Earthworm | water. |
| D. | Oxygen | mineral salts. |

47. The following are some ways by which soil is conserved.
   (i) Reducing speed of surface runoff
   (ii) Trapping soil
   (iii) Reducing evaporation of soil water
   (iv) Reducing impact of rain drops.
   Which two ways are as result of contour farming?
   A. (i) and (ii)
   B. (ii) and (iii)
   C. (iii) and (iv)
   D. (i) and (iv)

48. Which one of the following practices would help in maintaining strong teeth in humans?
   A. Drinking milk.
   B. Using tooth picks after meals.
   C. Using teeth to break hard objects.
   D. Eating of bread.

49. The diagram below represents a lever in use.
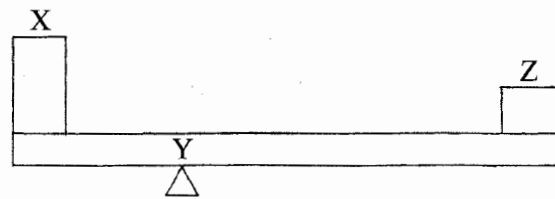


If the lever is to make work easier, which one of the following will **correctly** represent the position of load, fulcrum and effort?

| | Load | Fulcrum | Effort |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. | X | Y | Z |
| B. | Z | Y | X |
| C. | Y | Z | X |
| D. | Z | X | Y |

50. In which one of the following is friction reduced by streamlining?
   A. Biro pen casing.
   B. Skating shoes.
   C. Shoe soles.
   D. Vehicle bodies.

THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

# KCPE 2016

## 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 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:**

    **44.** What is 1.28978 correct to three decimal places?
       A.   1.28
       B.   1.289
       C.   1.29
       D.   1.290
    The correct answer is D (1.290)

    **On the answer sheet:**

    ▮ [A]  [B]  [C]  [D]  ▮ [A]  [B]  [C]  [D]  ▮ [A]  [B]  [C]  [D]  ▮ [A]  [B]  [C]  [D]  ▮ [A]  [B]  [C]  [D]

    In the set of boxes numbered **44**, 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.

1. What is thirteen million, eleven thousand one hundred and one in symbols?
   A. 1311101
   B. 13011011
   C. 13110101
   D. 13011101

2. How many groups of a hundred are there in the total value of digit 5 for the number 450319.2?
   A. 50
   B. 500
   C. 5 000
   D. 50 000

3. What is the value of

   $$\frac{0.21 \times 0.35 \times 26.7}{4.9 \times 0.015 \times 8.9}?$$

   A. 0.03
   B. 0.3
   C. 3
   D. 30

4. The figure drawn below is a rectangle.

   $(x + 7)$ cm

   $(x + 1)$ cm

   $(3x - 11)$ cm
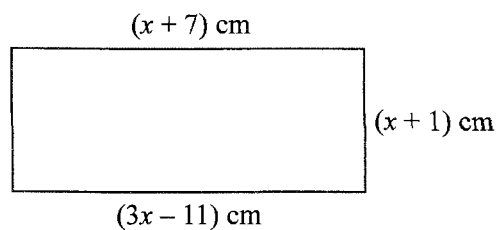
   What is the perimeter of the rectangle?
   A. 52 cm
   B. 42 cm
   C. 26 cm
   D. 9 cm

5. What is 340068 divided by 17?
   A. 20 004
   B. 2 004
   C. 204
   D. 24

6. What is the difference between LCM of 12 and 24 and the GCD of 54 and 36?
   A. 42
   B. 24
   C. 18
   D. 6

7. What is the value of

$\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2} + (\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{6})$?

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

B. $1\frac{1}{6}$

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

D. $\frac{9}{16}$

8. What is the next number in the pattern 3, 10, 5, 12, 7, 14, 9, 16, ...?
   A. 11
   B. 18
   C. 21
   D. 23

9. The area of the trapezium JKLM drawn below is 544 cm². Line JK is parallel to line LM and line JM is the perpendicular distance.
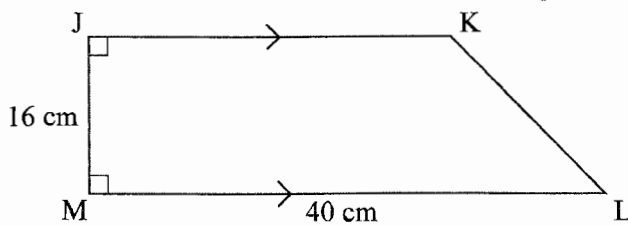


What is the length of line KL?
   A. 12 cm
   B. 16 cm
   C. 20 cm
   D. 28 cm

10. Six men can complete a job in 20 days. If the men work at the same rate, how many more are needed to complete the job in 12 days?
    A. 16
    B. 10
    C. 8
    D. 4

11. The mean of ten numbers is 5.8. Nine of the numbers are 5, 9, 3, 7, 6, 4, 6, 5 and 7. What is the product of the mode and median of the numbers?
    A. 54
    B. 36
    C. 30
    D. 12

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12. A businessman borrowed sh 40 000 from a lending institution at a simple interest rate of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per month. How much did he pay back at the end of one year?
    A. sh 1 000
    B. sh 12 000
    C. sh 41 000
    D. sh 52 000

13. What is the value of $\dfrac{2r^2 - t + s}{s - t}$ when $r = 4$, $s = t + 2$ and $t = r - 1$?
    A. 37
    B. 17
    C. 12
    D. 9

14. A vendor sold $\frac{2}{5}$ of fruits to motorists and $\frac{1}{4}$ to students. He also sold $\frac{3}{7}$ of the remaining fruits to others. If the vendor was left with 168 fruits, how many fruits were sold to students?
    A. 126
    B. 210
    C. 336
    D. 840

15. The diagram below shows a plot of land drawn to scale 1:100 000.
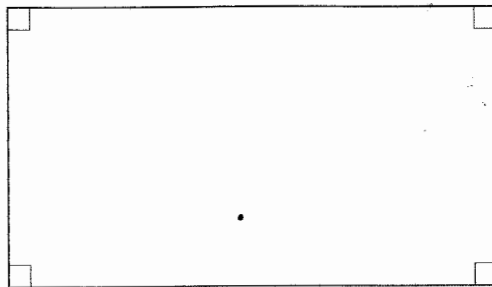


    What is the actual area of the plot, in ares?
    A. 28
    B. 2 800
    C. 280 000
    D. 28 000 000

16. Juma paid sh 11 900 for a bicycle after getting a discount of 15%. How much more would he have paid had he been given a discount of 10%?
    A. 1 260
    B. 2 100
    C. 1 400
    D. 700

17. A 26-seater bus and a 14-seater *matatu*
    were to transport 494 pupils to a sports
    meeting. If the *matatu* made an extra trip
    than the bus, how many pupils did the
    *matatu* transport?
    A. 312
    B. 182
    C. 168
    D. 13

18. Using a pair of compasses and a ruler
    construct a triangle **UVW** such that lines
    **VW** = 7 cm, **UV** = 8 cm and **UW** = 6 cm.
    Draw a circle which passes through **U**, **V**
    and **W**.

    What is the length of the radius of the
    circle?
    A. 2.0 cm
    B. 3.9 cm
    C. 4.2 cm
    D. 8.3 cm

**19.** The figure **PQRS** drawn below is a parallelogram. Angle **PSR** = 70°, angle **PQT** = 30° and line **TQ** = line **TR**.
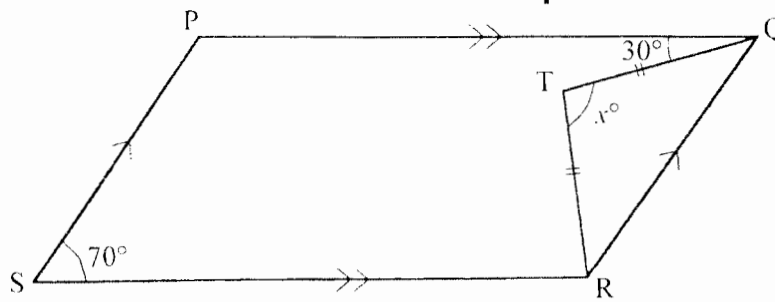


What is the size of the angle marked $x$?

A. 70°

B. 80°

C. 100°

D. 120°

**20.** A children's home was supplied with 40 cartons of milk. Each carton contained 60 two-hundred millilitre packets of milk. How many litres of milk were supplied?

A. 480 000

B. 4 800

C. 2 400

D. 480

**21.** The following stack of cubes was dipped in paint.
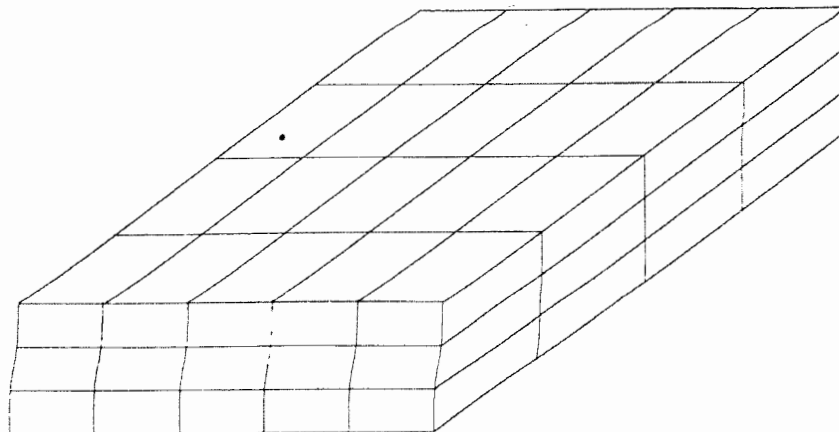


How many cubes had paint on two faces only?

A. 9

B. 22

C. 24

D. 60

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22. A dairy farmer sold milk from 8th December 2011 to 8th March 2012. How many days did the farmer sell the milk?
  A. 90
  B. 91
  C. 92
  D. 93

23. In a school the ratio of boys to girls is 3:2. There are 600 pupils in the school. During an athletic competition $\frac{1}{6}$ of the girls and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the boys took part. How many pupils took part in the competition?
  A. 448
  B. 288
  C. 200
  D. 112

24. The table below shows the number of pupils absent from a class of 42 pupils, in a certain week.

| | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thur | Fri |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Girls | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Boys | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |

What was the total class attendance for that week?
  A. 12
  B. 30
  C. 180
  D. 210

25. Construct a parallelogram **WXYZ** such that lines **WX** = 5 cm and **XY** = 7.5 cm. Angle **WZY** = 135°. Join **W** to **Y** and **Z** to **X** and let the point of intersection be **O**. What is the length of line **WO**?
  A. 2.6 cm
  B. 5.2 cm
  C. 5.8 cm
  D. 11.6 cm

26. What is $\frac{3}{7}(21m + 42n) + \frac{5}{6}(18m - 18n)$ expressed in its simplest form?
  A. $6m + 3n$
  B. $24m + 3n$
  C. $24m - 3n$
  D. $24m + 33n$

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**27.** A sales agent is paid a basic salary of sh 12 000 and a commission of 3% for goods sold above sh 50 000. In a certain month, his total earnings were sh 15 000. What was the value of the total sales?

A. sh 51 500
B. sh 65 000
C. sh 100 000
D. sh 150 000

**28.** The pie chart below represents the types of vehicles imported in Kenya in a certain year.
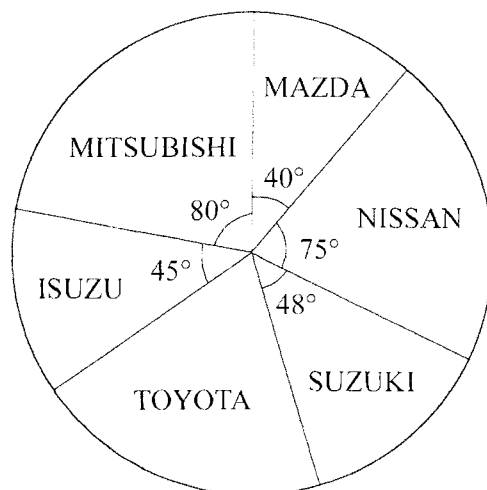


If 16 000 Mazdas were imported, how many more Toyotas than Suzukis were imported?

A. 48 000
B. 28 800
C. 19 200
D. 9 600

**29.** A train left town **Q** on Thursday at 6.45 pm and took 9 hours 30 minutes to reach town **R**. At what time and day did it reach town **R** in 24 hour clock system?

A. 0315 h Friday
B. 0415 h Friday
C. 0415 h Thursday
D. 1615 h Thursday

**30.** A cylindrical tank whose height is 3.5 m has a diameter of 2.8 m. If it is $\frac{3}{5}$ full of water, how many more litres are needed to fill the tank? (Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$).

A. 8 624
B. 12 936
C. 21 560
D. 34 496

31. In the quadrilateral **EFGH** drawn below, line **EF** is parallel to **GH**. The dotted line **JG** is the perpendicular height. The area of the quadrilateral is 3 600 m².
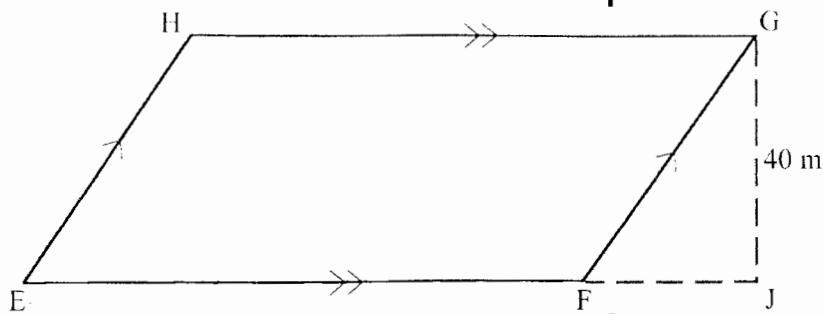


What is the length of line **EF**?
A. 72 m
B. 75 m
C. 90 m
D. 120 m

32. Halima bought the following items from a shop.

   *2 kg of sugar @ sh 112.00*
   *4 packets of ¼ litre milk @ sh 40.00*
   *1½ kg cooking fat at sh 120 per kg*
   *2 kg of wheat flour for sh 210*
   *1½ kg of salt at sh 24 per kg*

She paid for the items using two 500 shilling notes. How much balance did she receive?
A. sh 220
B. sh 300
C. sh 494
D. sh 780

33. A watch loses 5 seconds every hour. The watch was set correct on Wednesday at 6.30 am. What time did it show at 6.30 pm the next Wednesday?
A. 6.15 pm
B. 6.16 pm
C. 6.29 pm
D. 6.45 pm

34. A man was 27 years older than his son ten years ago. His wife is 4 years younger than he is. If their total age is 116 years now, how old is the son?
A. 12
B. 22
C. 45
D. 49

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**35.** The table below shows commission charged on postal orders.

| Value of Order | Commission |
|---|---|
| 1 000 | 33.00 |
| 2 000 | 36.00 |
| 3 000 | 69.00 |
| 4 000 | 117.00 |

Mary was to send sh 7 000 using postal orders. Which one of the following combinations of value of orders shows the least commission she would be charged?
- A. sh 4000, sh 1000, sh 1000 and sh 1000
- B. sh 3000, sh 3000 and sh 1000
- C. sh 4000 and sh 3000
- D. sh 2000, sh 2000, sh 2000 and sh 1000

**36.** What is the value of $x$ in the equation
$$\frac{x}{4} + \frac{x-3}{2} = 3?$$
- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 6

**37.** The area of a square plot of land is 3.24 hectares. The owner of the plot wanted to fence all round placing posts at intervals of 5 metres. How many posts were required?
- A. 720
- B. 180
- C. 145
- D. 144

**38.** The figure drawn below is a right-angled triangular prism.

25 cm

26 cm

10 cm
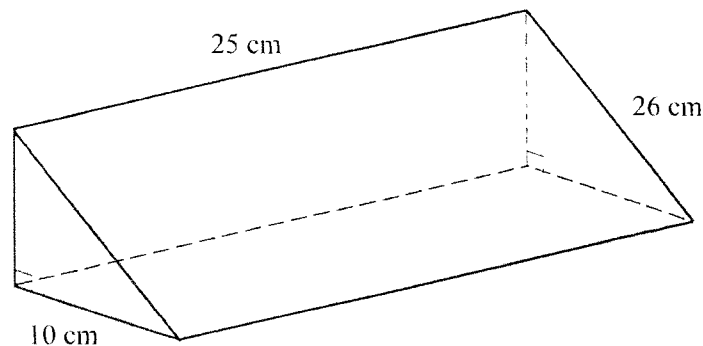
What is the volume of the prism?
- A. 3 000 cm$^3$
- B. 3 200 cm$^3$
- C. 6 000 cm$^3$
- D. 6 500 cm$^3$

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39. In an election, three candidates took part. The winning candidate got 0.429 of the votes cast while the other two got 0.386 and 0.184 respectively. There were 84 spoilt votes. How many votes did the winner get?
    A.   15 456
    B.   32 424
    C.   36 036
    D.   84 000

40. A lorry was loaded with 150 cartons of cooking fat and 120 bales of flour. Each carton of cooking fat contained twelve 2 kg tins. The mass of an empty carton was 500 grams. Each bale of flour contained twelve 2 kg packets. What was the total load in tonnes?
    A.   6.480
    B.   6.555
    C.   6.615
    D.   6555

41. In the figure below lines **UV** and **CD** are parallel. Lines **WX** and **YZ** are transversals.
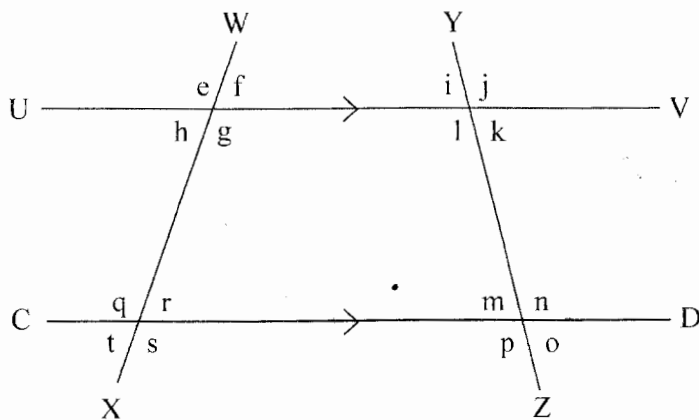


Which one of the following statements is **true** about the figure?
    A.   angles *r* and *l* are co-interior
    B.   angle *j* is vertically opposite to angle *n*
    C.   angle *e* is alternate to angle *t*
    D.   angle *r* corresponds to angle *f*

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**42.** A farmer harvested 1 200 crates of
tomatoes in the year 2011. This was a 20%
decrease from the year 2010. How many
crates of tomatoes did the farmer harvest
in the year 2010?
A.  1 500
B.  1 440
C.  960
D.  240

**43.** The figure below represents a half of a
cylindrical piece of wood of diameter
28 cm and a length 50 cm.
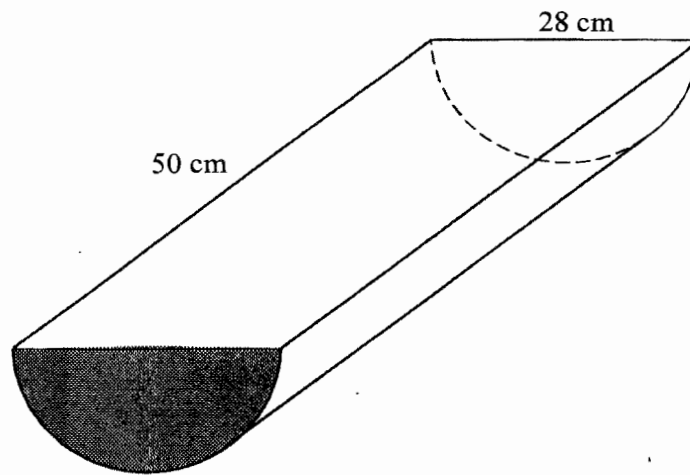


What is the surface area of the wood?
(Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$).
A.  6 416 cm²
B.  4 216 cm²
C.  3 908 cm²
D.  2 816 cm²

**44.** Chepkoech has $k$ bananas. Omollo has two
more bananas than Chepkoech. Nekesa
has three bananas less than the total
number that both Chepkoech and Omollo
have. How many bananas do they have
altogether?
A.  $4k + 1$
B.  $4k + 3$
C.  $4k + 4$
D.  $4k + 7$

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**45.** The table below shows a bus timetable from town **J** to town **P**.

| Town | Arrival Time | Departure Time |
|------|-------------|----------------|
| J    |             | 6.25 am        |
| K    | 8.05 am     | 8.30 am        |
| L    | 9.50 am     | 10.10 am       |
| M    | 11.25 am    | 11.40 am       |
| N    | 1.10 pm     | 1.40 pm        |
| P    | 2.20 pm     | 3.00 pm        |

What is the distance from town **M** to town **N** if the bus travelled at an average speed of 80 km/h?
A. 120 km
B. 140 km
C. 160 km
D. 180 km

**46.** The figure below represents the net of a solid.
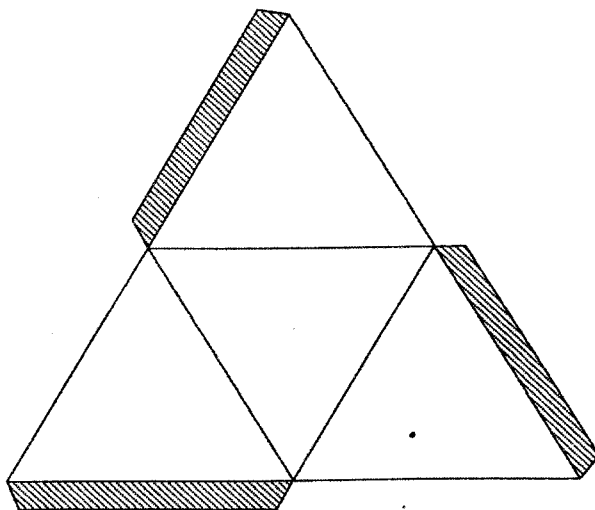


What solid can be formed from the net?
A. Rectangular pyramid
B. Triangular pyramid
C. Rectangular prism
D. Triangular prism

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**47.** The table below shows bus fares to different towns in shillings.

| Njiwa | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Kasuku | | | | |
| 250 | 200 | Tausi | | | |
| 450 | 350 | 250 | Mwewe | | |
| 650 | 500 | 450 | 250 | Tai | |
| 700 | 550 | 500 | 300 | 100 | Kanga |

A man, his wife and their 3 children left Njiwa for Kanga. They stopped at Tausi and then continued with the journey to Kanga in another bus. The buses used the same table and the fare for children is half that of adults. How much did they pay altogether?
A. sh 3 750
B. sh 2 625
C. sh 2 450
D. sh 1 875

**48.** The figure KLMN drawn below is a square of sides 40 cm.
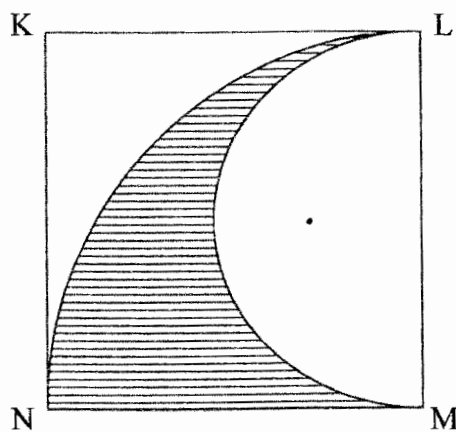


What is the area of the shaded part?
(Take $\pi = 3.14$).
A. 1 256 cm²
B. 972 cm²
C. 628 cm²
D. 344 cm²

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**49.** The graph shown below represents the journey of a motorist travelling from town **Q** to town **R** and back.
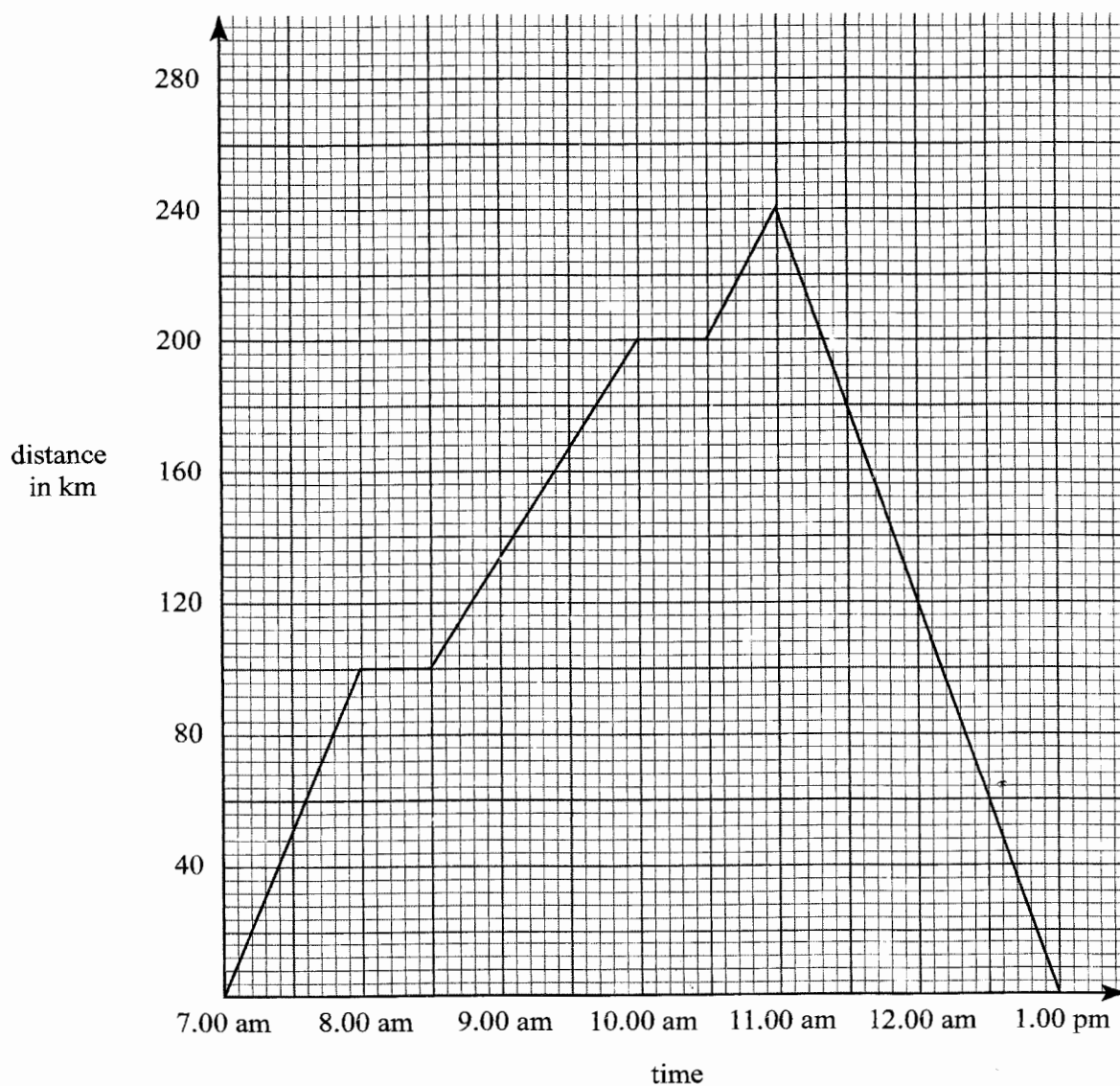


What was the average speed of the car for the whole journey?
A. 40 km/h
B. 80 km/h
C. 90 km/h
D. 96 km/h

**50.** The shapes below show a sequence of a pattern.



Which one of the following shapes below would be the next in the pattern?

A.



B.



C.



D.

## 10.11 SOCIAL STUDIES AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

### THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

# KCPE 2016

## SOCIAL STUDIES AND
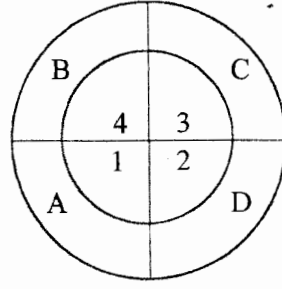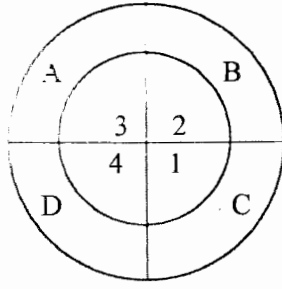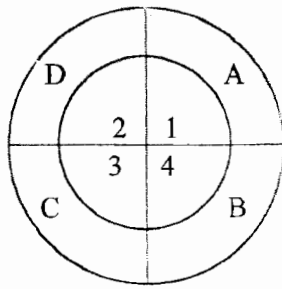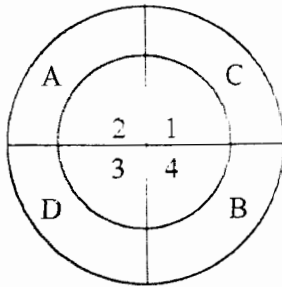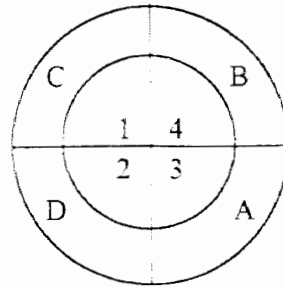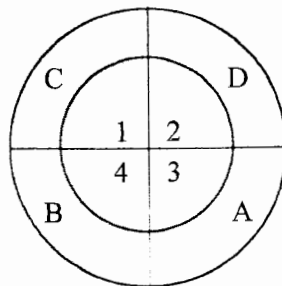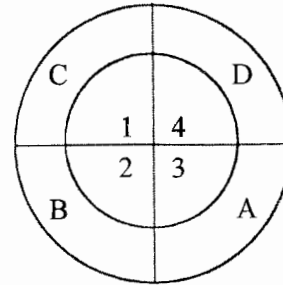## RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

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

### HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

3. Use an ordinary pencil.

4. Make sure you have written on the answer sheet:
   YOUR INDEX NUMBER
   YOUR NAME
   NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

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

6. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.

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

8. For each of the questions 1–90 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.

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:**
   **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]   [A] [B] [C] [D]   [A] [B] [C] [D]   [A] [B] [C] [D]   [A] [B] [C] [D]

   In the set of boxes numbered **33**, the box with the letter D printed in it is marked.

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

11. For each question, **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.
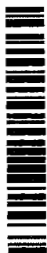
**This question paper consists of 12 printed pages.**
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**Turn over**

# CHANGA AREA



Scale  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  Km

| Symbol | Description |
|---|---|
| Tarmac road | Tarmac road |
| Airstrip | Airstrip |
| Murram road | Murram road |
| Railway | Railway |
| Town boundary | Town boundary |
| Houses | Houses |
| Permanent buildings | Permanent buildings |
| Sch | School |
| Mkt | Market |
| DO | District Officer |
| CC | Chiefs camp |
| Tea plantation | Tea plantation |
| Forest | Forest |

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

1. What is the approximate area of **Changa** town?
    A. 18km²
    B. 20km²
    C. 25km²
    D. 30km²

2. River Tope flows from
    A. East to West
    B. West to East
    C. North East to South West
    D. South West to North East

3. The main economic activity carried out in Changa area is
    A. Farming
    B. Trading
    C. Lumbering
    D. Fishing

4. A mother in Soko market got a baby at home. The birth of the baby should be registered at
    A. School
    B. Chief's Camp
    C. The health centre
    D. The district officer's office

5. The climate of Changa area can be described as
    A. hot and wet
    B. cool and dry
    C. hot and dry
    D. cool and wet

6. The main settlement pattern in Changa area is
    A. linear
    B. dense
    C. sparse
    D. clustered

7. The most commonly used means of transport in Changa area is
    A. water
    B. air
    C. road
    D. railway

8. Which one of the following statements describes the political organisation of the San during the pre-colonial period?
    A. They lived in caves.
    B. They were ruled by chiefs.
    C. They kept livestock.
    D. They made decisions through agreements.

9. Which one of the following groups of communities found in Eastern Africa is made up of River Lake Nilotes?
    A. Luo, Padhola and Dinka.
    B. Nuer, Acholi and Iteso.
    C. Alur, Lango and Njemps
    D. Turkana, Karamanjong and Sabaot.

10. Which one of the following was a function of the clan in the traditional African society?
    A. Forming the warrior group.
    B. Organising trading activities.
    C. Settling disputes among members.
    D. Encouraging members to marry within themselves.

11. Which season is experienced in northern hemisphere in the month of June?
    A. Winter.
    B. Spring.
    C. Summer.
    D. Autumn.

12.
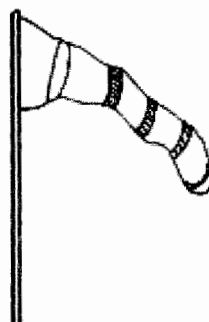


The instrument shown above is used to measure
    A. temperature
    B. wind direction
    C. humidity
    D. atmospheric pressure.

13. Below are statements that describe results of early visitors to Eastern Africa.
    (i) Introduction of stone buildings.
    (ii) Introduction of Western education.
    (iii) Development of Swahili culture.
    (iv) Abolition of slave trade.
    (v) Introduction of use of currency.
    Which one of the following combination of statements describes the results of Arab visitors?
    A. (i), (iii) and (v)
    B. (i), (ii) and (iv)
    C. (iii), (iv) and (v)
    D. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

14. Below are statements about an African traditional leader.
    (i) He was the commander in chief of the army.
    (ii) He was the chief judge.
    (iii) He controlled trade.
    (iv) He presided over religious ceremonies.
    The African leader described above is
    A. Ntemi of Nyamwezi.
    B. Orkoiyot of the Nandi.
    C. Mekatilili of the Miji Kenda.
    D. Kabaka of the Baganda.

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15. Which one of the following groups of lakes was formed through volcanic activity?
   A. Lake Chilwe, Lake Benguela, Lake Chad.
   B. Lake Kivu, Lake Tana, Lake Nyos.
   C. Lake Gambe, Lake Kanyaboli, Lake Otange.
   D. Lake Volta, Lake Nasser, Lake Masinga

16. Study the diagram below and use it to answer question 16.
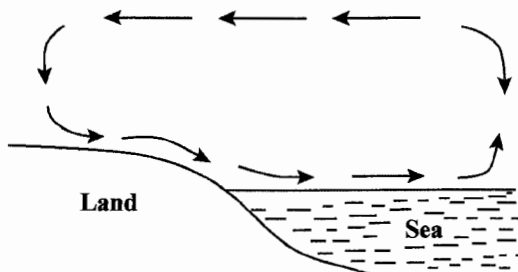


The diagram illustrates the formation of
   A. Land breeze
   B. Sea breeze
   C. Relief rainfall
   D. Convectional rainfall.

17. Which system of colonial administration was used by Belgium in Congo?
   A. Assimilation.
   B. Direct rule.
   C. Indirect rule.
   D. Paternalism.

18. During the German colonial rule in Tanganyika, the title of Africa headman was
   A. Governor
   B. Liwali
   C. Jumbe
   D. Akida

19. Three of the following mountains were formed in the same way **except**         •
   A. Usambara mountains.
   B. Ruwenzori mountains.
   C. Pare mountains.
   D. Atlas mountains.

20. The struggle for independence in both Ghana and Zimbabwe had one common factor. The Nationalists in both countries
   A. used guerilla warfare.
   B. were assisted by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).
   C. formed political parties.
   D. got military support from the neighbouring countries.

USE THE MAP OF AFRICA BELOW TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 21–24.
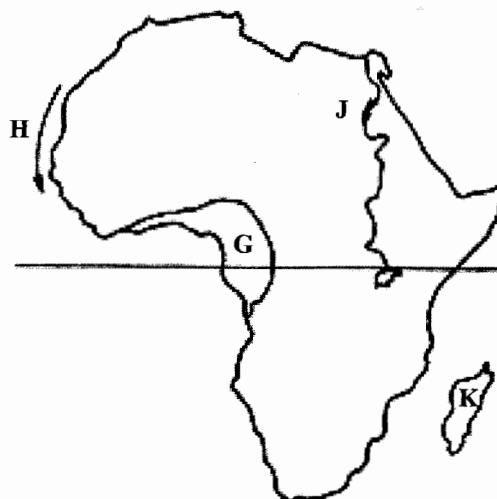


21. Which one of the following statements is **not true** about the vegetation in the area marked **G**?
   A. The forests are evergreen.
   B. The ground had thick undergrowth.
   C. The trees form canopies.
   D. The trees are very tall.

22. The current marked **H** is
   A. Benguela current.
   B. Cannary current.
   C. Guinea current.
   D. Agulhas current.

23. The multipurpose river project marked **J** is
   A. Karimba dam.
   B. Volta river scheme.
   C. Tana river project.
   D. Aswan high dam.

24. The island marked **K** was colonised by
   A. France.
   B. Belgium.
   C. Britain.
   D. Germany.

25. Below are statements which describe ways through which communities interact.
   (i) They go to war.
   (ii) They go to school together.
   (iii) They intermarry.
   (iv) They exchange goods.
   (v) They compete in games.
   Which combination of statements above describes the interaction among traditional African communities?
   A. (iii), (iv) and (v)
   B. (ii), (iii) and (v)
   C. (i), (ii) and (iv)
   D. (i) (iii) and (iv)

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26. Which one of the following statements is **true** about European Settlers farming in Kenya?
   A. They practised small scale farming.
   B. They practised commercial farming.
   C. Labour was provided by Asians.
   D. They practised mono-cropping.

27. The following are characteristics of a certain type of soil.
   (i) It has fine particles.
   (ii) It cracks when dry.
   (iii) It easily gets water logged.
   The type of soil described above is
   A. Volcanic soil.
   B. Clay soil.
   C. Loam soil.
   D. Alluvial soil.

28. Use the diagram below to answer question 28.

height in metres
above sea level

— 5000 m

— 4000 m

— 3000 m

— 2000 m

— 1000 m

— 0 m
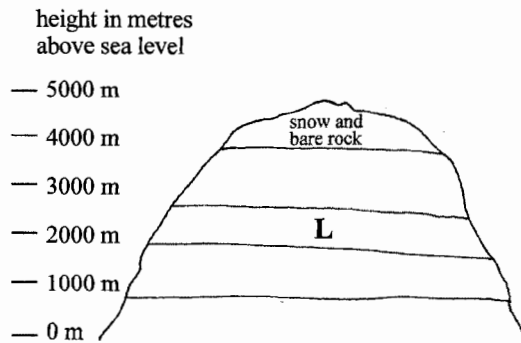


The vegetation type in the area marked **L** is
   A. Bamboo forest.
   B. Heath and moorland.
   C. Equatorial forest.
   D. Savannah.

29. The following are factors which affect population distribution in Eastern Africa.
   (i) Low temperatures.
   (ii) Employment opportunities.
   (iii) High rainfall.
   (iv) Transport network
   (v) Fertile soils.
   Which combination of factors above influences the population distribution in the highlands of East Africa?
   A. (iii), (iv) and (v)
   B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
   C. (i), (iii) and (v)
   D. (i), (ii) and (iii)

30. Which mineral is **correctly** matched with the country where it is mined?

| | Mineral | Country |
|---|---|---|
| A. | Gold | Zambia |
| B. | Petroleum | Nigeria |
| C. | Soda ash | South Africa |
| D. | Copper | Kenya |

31. The **main** problem facing forests in Kenya is
   A. forest fires.
   B. attacks by pests and diseases.
   C. distribution by wild animals.
   D. clearing of forests for human activities.

32. Below are some conditions that favour the growth of cash crops in Africa.
   (i) Moderate rainfall.
   (ii) Dry period during harvesting.
   (iii) High temperatures.
   (iv) Deep well drained volcanic soils.
   (v) High humidity.
   Which one of the following combination of conditions favour the growth of pyrethrum?
   A. (i), (ii) and (iv)
   B. (ii), (iii) and (v)
   C. (iii), (iv) and (v)
   D. (i), (iv) and (v)

33. Below are statements about a mineral in Kenya.
   (i) It is used to manufacture toothpaste.
   (ii) It is used in hardening steel.
   (iii) It is used in the manufacture of cement.
   The mineral described above is
   A. Diatomite
   B. Flourspar
   C. Limestone
   D. Soda ash.

34. Below is a diagram showing a method of fishing.
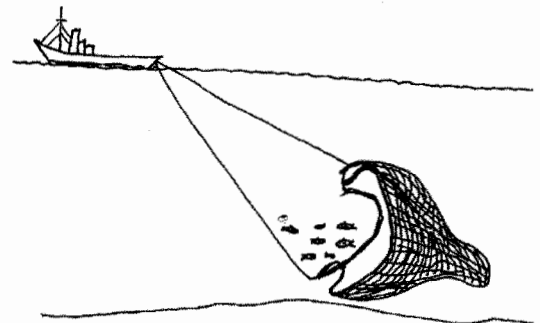


The method of fishing shown in the diagram is
   A. Drifting
   B. Basket fishing
   C. Trawling
   D. Purse-seining.

35. The **main** reason for location of a cement factory at Bamburi is
   A. Availability of manpower.
   B. Availability of a ready market.
   C. Availability of raw materials.
   D. Availability of transport systems.

36. Which one of the following items is a product of traditional industries?



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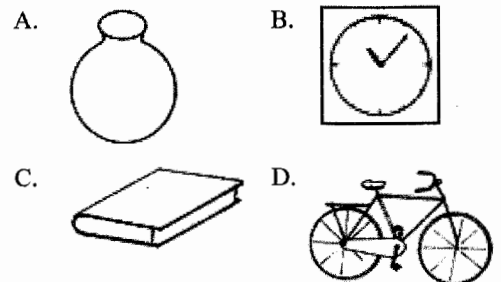
37. Which one of the following is a problem facing beef farming in both Kenya and Tanzania?
A. Lack of markets.
B. Attacks by wild animals.
C. Frequent droughts.
D. Conflicts between beef farming and crop growing.

38. Mwea Tebere and Perkerra Irrigation Schemes have one factor in common. It is that they
A. are used for growing rice.
B. are supplied with water from rivers.
C. were used to settle freedom fighters.
D. were set up after Kenya's independence.

39. Which one of the following statements is **true** about population in Kenya and Germany?
A. The total population in Kenya is higher than the total population in Germany.
B. Life expectancy in Kenya is high while in Germany it is low.
C. Most of the population in Kenya live in rural areas while in Germany they live in urban areas.
D The number of children and adults is almost equal in Kenya and Germany.

40. The **main** reason why people in Kenya migrate from urban areas to rural areas is
A. retirement from employment.
B. transfer from their working place.
C. need to put up residential houses.
D. need to establish business.

41. Which one of the following United Nations agency was set up to promote peace and international understanding?
A. World Health Organisation (WHO)
B. United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)
C. United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)
D. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

42. Below are statements that describe achievements of organisations in Africa.
(i) It has helped to resolve boundary conflicts in Africa.
(ii) It has encouraged countries to reduce tariffs.
(iii) It has protected the freedom of African nations.
(iv) It has helped countries to gain independence.
(v) It has led to establishment of a regional bank.
Which one of the following combination is made up of achievements of Organisation of African Unity (OAU)?
A. (i), (iii) and (iv)
B. (i), (ii) and (v)
C. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
D. (iii), (iv) and (v)

43. Many people in African communities prefer working together when carrying out certain tasks. The reason for this is to
A. promote the spirit of sharing resources.
B. help the lazy members of the community.
C. encourage the formation of welfare groups.
D. ensure everyone's work is done.

44. Which one of the following countries in Africa is **correctly** matched with its tourist destination?

| | Country | Destination |
|---|---|---|
| A. | Mauritius | Giza Town |
| B. | Egypt | Marrakech Town |
| C. | South Africa | Kruger National Park |
| D. | Morocco | The Suez Canal |

45. Which one of the following is the **best** way of transporting petroleum products?
A. By use of road transport.
B. By use of pipeline transport.
C. By use of air transport.
D. By use of railway transport.

46. Naomi visited her father who lives in an estate near a slum area. While on the way, she found it difficult to walk through the slum. Which one of the following problems of urban centres did she face?
A. Overcrowding.
B. Traffic jams.
C. Inadequate facilities.
D. Unemployment.

47. Which one of the following group of products consists of exports from Kenya?
A. Groundnuts, bananas and copper.
B. Cotton, sisal and gold.
C. Tea, flowers and soda.
D. Gum, sisal and diamonds.

48. Under succession law, if a man dies and has two daughters and one son, who should inherit his property?
A. The son.
B. His brother.
C. The daughter.
D. All the children.

49. A person vying for a parliamentary seat is required by law to present nomination papers to the
A. Chairman Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC).
B. Returning Officer.
C. Attorney General.
D. Presiding Officer.

50. A person who is invited by parties that are in conflict to help them solve their dispute is called
A. a magistrate.
B. an administrator.
C. an arbitrator.
D. a chief.

51. Which one of the following practices is an abuse of human rights?
    A. Punishing offenders by court of law.
    B. Forcing children to go to school.
    C. Arresting wrong doers.
    D. Administering mob justice.

52. Below are values that are practiced in Society.
    (i) Justice.
    (ii) Equity.
    (iii) Rule of law.
    The practices listed above relate to
    A. Types of human rights.
    B. Responsibilities of people.
    C. Way of reconciliation.
    D. Principles of democracy.

53. The **main** factor that is likely to undermine peace in Kenya is
    A. Racism.
    B. Tribalism.
    C. Oppression.
    D. Intolerance.

54. The **main** cause of disagreements in school is
    A. Failure to observe school rules.
    B. Lack of respect among the pupils.
    C. Lack of teamwork.
    D. Favouritism by teachers.

55. Three of the following are responsibilities of spouses in marriage. Which one is **not**?
    A. To provide basic needs.
    B. To instil discipline to the children.
    C. To keep family secrets.
    D. To protect the extended family.

56. The highest court in Kenya is
    A. The magistrates court.
    B. The high court.
    C. The Kadhi's court.
    D. The supreme court.

57. Three of the following are functions of the legislature in Kenya. Which one is **not**?
    A. Passing laws.
    B. Enforcing laws.
    C. Debating bills.
    D. Controlling government finances.

58. Mary a standard eight pupil was watching news on television. She noticed that there was also another person using hand signs. The reason for the use of signs was
    A. to entertain viewers.
    B. to communicate to the visually impaired.
    C. to pass information to those who cannot hear.
    D. to enable the presenters correct one another.

59. Three of the following statements describe ways of demonstrating patriotism. Which one is **not**?
    A. Protecting the environment.
    B. Treating all citizens equally.
    C. Promoting human rights.
    D. Promoting nepotism.

60. Which one of the following groups consists of factors that promote national unity in Kenya?
    A. Sports and games, single currency and power struggle.
    B. National assembly, scarcity of resources and education.
    C. Sports and games, national assembly and single currency.
    D. Scarcity of resources, education and power struggle.

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

61. Which one of the following is a reason why Adam and Eve ate the fruit from the tree in the middle of the garden? They hoped to
    A. be satisfied
    B. see clearly
    C. be like God
    D. live forever.

62. Abraham demonstrated his faith in God when he
    A. was willing to sacrifice his son
    B. took his family to Egypt
    C. took Hagar to be his wife
    D. allowed Lot to stay with him.

63. The **main** reason why Jacob worked for Laban was because he wanted to
    A. keep himself busy
    B. continue living with him
    C. get a wife
    D. please his parents.

64. "Take off your sandals for you are standing on holy ground" (Exodus 3:5). These words were spoken by God to
    A. Moses
    B. Aaron
    C. Joshua
    D. Joseph.

65. Which one of the following events took place on the night of the Exodus?
    A. There was a heavy hailstorm in Egypt.
    B. The water in river Nile changed into blood.
    C. The King of Egypt died.
    D. The Israelites sacrificed the animals.

66. King Ahab of Israel sinned against God when he
    A. introduced forced labour in Israel
    B. took Naboth's vineyard
    C. took Uriah's wife
    D. married many wives.

67. When Solomon became king of Israel he asked for wisdom from God in order to
    A. rule the people
    B. be famous
    C. get wealth
    D. defeat his enemies.

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68. A miracle that was performed by prophet Elijah when he was in Zarephath was the
    A. separating of waters of River Jordan
    B. calling fire from heaven
    C. raising the widow's son
    D. healing of Naaman.

69. The reason why the lions did not harm prophet Daniel when he was thrown in the pit is because
    A. God took him out of the pit
    B. God protected him
    C. the lions were not hungry
    D. the king rescued him.

70. Which one of the following events took place when Jesus was born?
    A. Angel Gabriel visited Mary.
    B. Herod visited baby Jesus.
    C. Jesus was presented in the temple.
    D. The shepherds visited baby Jesus.

71. Who among the following people was in the temple when Jesus was being dedicated?
    A. Zachariah.
    B. Simeon.
    C. Elizabeth.
    D. Mary Magdalene.

72. "Man cannot live on bread alone" (Luke 4:4) A lesson Christians learn from this response given by Jesus during his temptation is that they should
    A. use the word of God in their daily lives
    B. not put God to the test
    C. not desire earthly riches
    D. work for their needs.

73. The **main** reason why Jesus chose the twelve disciples was in order to
    A. have many friends
    B. get material support from them
    C. have them preach the good news
    D. be protected by them.

74. The main lesson christians learn from the parable of the good samaritan is that they should
    A. help the needy
    B. forgive their friends
    C. go on journeys
    D. observe the rules of the church.

75. Which one of the following miracles of Jesus teaches Christians to care for the environment? The miracle of the
    A. miraculous catch of fish
    B. feeding of the five thousand
    C. healing of the ten lepers
    D. raising of Lazarus.

76. Who among the following people asked for permission to bury the body of Jesus?
    A. Simon of Cyrene.
    B. Cleopas.
    C. Joseph of Arimathea.
    D. Peter.

77. Jesus made himself known as the resurrected Lord to the two men at Emmaus when he
    A. broke the bread
    B. showed them the scars
    C. washed their feet
    D. healed them.

78. Which one of the following events took place on the day of Pentecost?
    A. Matthias was chosen to replace Judas.
    B. The disciples were drunk.
    C. The disciples were scattered in Jerusalem.
    D. The disciples were filled with the Holy Spirit.

79. Ananias and Sapphira sinned against God when they
    A. refused to take part in prayer meeting
    B. refused to become church leaders
    C. failed to give all the money to the disciples
    D. failed to welcome the disciples in their home.

80. "Tabitha spent all her time being good and helping the poor" (Acts 9:36). What virtue did she demonstrate?
    A. Honesty.
    B. Courage.
    C. Tolerance.
    D. Kindness.

81. Which one of the following statements about Jesus is expressed in the Apostle's creed?
    A. Jesus is our Lord.
    B. Jesus is the Messiah.
    C. Jesus loves sinners.
    D. Jesus is the King of the Jews.

82. Which one of the following acts of worship is practised in both Christianity and traditional African religion?
    A. Beating drums.
    B. Pouring libation.
    C. Reading scriptures.
    D. Making sacrifices.

83. In traditional African communities hair of a new born baby is shaved to
    A. show separation from the mother
    B. protect the baby from harm
    C. mark a new beginning
    D. identify the baby with the clan.

84. In traditional African communities settling of disputes among the people is a duty performed **mainly** by?
    A. Priests.
    B. Diviners.
    C. Prophets.
    D. Elders.

85. The **main** reason why Christians pay taxes to the government is to
    A. avoid punishment from leaders
    B. show their social status
    C. enable them to get services
    D. give their wealth to others.

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86. You discover that your classmate Dennis has been stealing pencils from other pupils.
As a Christian, what is the best action for you to take?
A. Report him to the class teacher.
B. Tell him to stop the habit.
C. Announce it to the class.
D. Keep quiet about it.

87. Sylvia has been hiding in the toilet to avoid doing morning duties at school. As a Christian, what advice would you give her?
A. Explain to her the importance of working.
B. Explain to her the dangers of hiding in the toilet.
C. Tell her to transfer to another school.
D. Tell her to be reporting to school late.

88. Which one of the following is the best leisure activity for a standard eight pupil to engage in during a school holiday?
A. Playing football with friends.
B. Reading story books.
C. Listening to music.
D. Visiting the sick.

89. Jane's classmates have been sneaking out of school during classtime to go and play. They ask her to join them. As a Christian what should Jane do?
A. Accept to go with them.
B. Report them to their parents.
C. Refuse to go with them.
D. Ignore their request.

90. Your desk mate Brian is involved in homosexuality. As a Christian, you should
A. tell him to seek guidance and counselling
B. keep away from him
C. tell him to seek medication
D. keep it as a secret.

## SECTION B
## ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which one of the following verses is found in *surah Al-Falaq*?
A. *La'abudu mata'abudun.*
B. *Minshari maakhalaq.*
C. *Lamyalid walamyuulad.*
D. *Maaliki yaumiddin.*

62. Which one of the following *surahs* assured the Prophet (p.b.u.h) of continued support from Allah (s.w.t)?
A. *Dhuha*
B. *A-tiin*
C. *Al-Ikhlas*
D. *Al-Fatiha*

63. The following are verses from *surah Al-Iklas*.
(i) "He neither begets nor was He begotten."
(ii) "Say He is Allah the One."
(iii) "And there is none comparable to Him."
(iv) "Allah the self sufficient master."
The **correct** order of the above verses is
A. (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
B. (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
C. (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
D. (ii), (i), (iii), (iv).

64. One way that Muslims can apply the teachings of *surah Al-Qadar* is by
A. sacrificing an animal.
B. observing fasting.
C. performing *Tahajud.*
D. giving out *Zakatul fitr.*

65. A lesson that Muslims learn from *surah Al-Fiil* is that
A. muslims should practice patience
B. muslims should be kind to animals
C. Allah rewards good deeds
D. Allah protects the *Kaaba.*

66. The Prophet (p.b.u.h) said "What will mostly take people to paradise will be the fear of Allah" and
A. good behaviour.
B. praising Allah (s.w.t)
C. love for parents.
D. love for the Prophet (p.b.u.h).

67. The **main** reason why taking and giving of bribes is prohibited in Islam is because it
A. promotes laziness
B. is a form of exploitation
C. enriches those who are involved
D. makes a person earn without working.

68. Which one of the following *Swalat* is **correctly** matched with its timing?
A. *Dhuhr* – between sunrise and noon.
B. *Asr* – between mid afternoon and before sunset.
C. *Magharib* – after sunset to midnight.
D. *Fajr* – after sunrise to noon.

69. Standard four pupils in Bidii Primary School were asked to perform *wudhu.* Which among the following pupils washed the *fardh* parts only?
A. Halima – face, ears, head, feet.
B. Ali – face, arms, ears, feet.
C. Omar – face, head, ears, feet.
D. Zaitun – face, arms, head, feet.

70. The total number of *rakaats* that a Muslim **must** perform in a day is
A. 16
B. 17
C. 18
D. 19

71. Which one of the following groups of people contain the **correct** recipients of *Zakat*?
    A. Widows, converts, poor.
    B. Needy, orphans, debtors.
    C. Debtors, converts, needy.
    D. Wayfarers, poor, disabled.

72. An act that can nullify *saum* is
    A. watching movies
    B. sleeping in the afternoon
    C. bathing after *Asr*
    D. vomiting intentionally.

73. The **main** reason why Muslims are encouraged to seek lawful means of earning a living is because it
    A. is an act of Ibada
    B. is an act of Ihsan
    C. enables them to earn respect from society
    D. enables them to assist their parents.

74. The **correct** phrase to use when congratulating a person is
    A. *jazakallah*
    B. *inshaallah*
    C. *mashaalah*
    D. *alhamdulillah.*

75. The recommended act when visiting the sick is to
    A. spend time with them
    B. take gifts to them
    C. buy medicine for them
    D. recite a *dua* for them.

76. For a person to become a Muslim he should
    A. recite the *Shahada*
    B. perform *udhu*
    C. recite the *tashahud*
    D. perform *ghusl.*

77. Prophet Ibrahim's protection against the fire teaches that
    A. Allah punishes wrong doers
    B. Allah has power to protect his prophets
    C. Prophet Ibrahim had supernatural powers
    D. Prophet Ibrahim was a brave person.

78. Which among the following is an act of *Ihsan*?
    A. Worshipping Allah in secret.
    B. Worshipping Allah as if you see him.
    C. Obeying the Prophet (p.b.u.h)
    D. Helping the poor.

79. Which among the following pairs of angels question the dead in the grave?
    A. Munkar and Nakir.
    B. Malik and Ridhwan.
    C. Israfil and Izrail.
    D. Jibril and Mikail.

80. According to the Hadith of the Prophet (p.b.u.h) the advice you would give to a classmate who is fond of using abusive language is to tell him to
    A. use good language or lower your voice
    B. use good language or keep quiet
    C. keep quiet or use a low voice
    D. keep quiet or use simple language.

81. A business practice that should be avoided by Muslims is
    A. stocking different types of goods
    B. earning profit from goods sold
    C. charging interest on loans
    D. selling goods on credit.

82. Which one of the following qualities should Rehema consider while choosing friends in her class?
    A. Talkative and generous.
    B. Talkative and playful.
    C. Prayerful and humble.
    D. Prayerful and playful.

83. Who among the following was the first Muslim convert?
    A. Abubakar (R.A).
    B. Ali (R.A).
    C. Fatima (R.A).
    D. Khadija (R.A).

84. The **main** lesson that Muslims learn from the battle of Uhud is that they should
    A. avoid worldly temptation
    B. prepare well for war
    C. obey their leader
    D. protect the Prophet (p.b.u.h).

85. Which one of the following boxes contains the **correct** order of events that happened in the history of Islam?

| A. | | B. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hijra to Madina | | Hijra to Madina | |
| Conquest of Makka | | Battle of Badr | |
| Battle of Badr | | Battle of Uhud | |
| Battle of Uhud | | Conquest of Makka | |

| C. | | D. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Battle of Badr | | Battle of Badr | |
| Hijra to Madina | | Battle of Uhud | |
| Battle of Uhud | | Hijra to Madina | |
| Conquest of Makka | | Conquest of Makka | |

86. The persecution of Muslims in Makka led to the
    A. battle of Badr
    B. battle of Uhud
    C. *hijrah* to Madina
    D. conquest of Makka.

87. The difference between Idd and Jum'a prayer is that
    A. Idd prayer has two *rakaat* while Jum'a has four *rakaat*
    B. Idd prayer is obligatory while Jum'a is optional
    C. Idd prayer is performed by men only while Jum'a is performed by both men and women
    D. Idd prayer is performed in the morning while Jum'a is performed in the afternoon.

**88.** Which among the following months of the Islamic calender are Ash-Hurul-Hurum?
A. Muharram, Rajab, Dhulqaada, Dhulhijja.
B. Muharram, Ramadhan, Dhulqaada, Dhulhijja.
C. Muharram, Dhulqaada, Shaaban, Ramadhan.
D. Muharram, Shabaan, Rajab, Dhulhijja.

**89.** A common characteristic of all mosques is that they face
A. Madina
B. Makka
C. North
D. South.

**90.** Nabi Ibrahim took his wife and son to the desert because
A. he was commanded by Allah
B. his wives were always quarrelling
C. his wife wanted to go and live there
D. he wanted Ismail to be brought up in the desert.

## SECTION C
## HINDU RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

**61.** Which one of the following is the role of Lord Vishnu?
A. Creator.
B. Liberator.
C. Nourisher.
D. Punisher.

**62.** Paramatma can hear the prayers of a million people at a time because He is
A. *Sarva Vyapi*
B. *Sarva Drashta*
C. Omnipotent
D. Omniscient.

**63.** Which form of the Paramatma is worshipped in Hindu temples?
A. *Nirakar.*
B. *Sakar.*
C. *Vidyavan.*
D. *Dayavan.*

**64.** Lord Vishnu asked King Satyavrat to put seven Rishis on board a boat, during *Matsya Avatar* in order to
A. give him guidance
B. perform purification practices
C. preserve the holy scriptures
D. show the way to the shore.

**65.** What did Parshvanath decide to do after seeing the images of the marriage procession of Tirthankar Neminath?
A. Go to the forest.
B. Preach about enlightenment.
C. Attain *Moksha.*
D. Take *Diksha.*

**66.** Which one of the following statements is **not true** about Swami Dayanand Saraswati?
A. He used to perform *Shiv Vandana.*
B. He took *Sanyas* from Swami Poornanand.
C. He wrote Satyarth Prakash.
D. He encouraged the practice of '*Sati*'.

**67.** The following statements describe the journey of Lord Rama, Sita and Lakshman, on their way to Vanvas from Ayodhya:
(i) *Kevat helped them to go across in his boat*
(ii) *They made their huts near Mt. Chitrakoot*
(iii) *Sumant accompanied them up to the river Ganga*
(iv) *Bharadwaj Muni welcomed them to his Ashram*
The **correct** order of the events is:
A. (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
B. (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)
C. (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)
D. (ii), (iii), (i), (iv).

**68.** According to Jain scripture of *Kalpasutra*, who rejoiced by playing sweet music and showering flowers from heaven on the birth of Mahavir?
A. Devas.
B. Danavas.
C. Gandharvas.
D. Apsaras.

**69.** The scripture that is read for seven days in commemoration of a departed soul is
A. Gita
B. Ramayan
C. Bhagvat
D. Mahabharat.

**70.** Every year, Surjeet Kaur's parents visit an orphanage on her birthday, to distribute clothes and food to the needy people. By doing so, they are practising the principle of
A. *Dharam ki Kirat*
B. *Ishnan Karna*
C. *Naam Japna*
D. *Wand Shakna.*

**71.** Hindus believe that after death, the soul takes birth in another body. This is the principle of
A. *Prarthna*
B. *Punarjanma*
C. *Purushartha*
D. *Pranidaya.*

**72.** Three of the following are reasons why Jains practice *Aparigraha*. Which one is **NOT**?
A. To acquire knowledge
B. To achieve success
C. To get detachment
D. To attain peace

**73.** Which one of the following is of **most** importance for a *Brahmachari* to practice in an Ashram?
A. Obedience.
B. Honesty.
C. Humility.
D. Responsibility.

74. Who among the following personalities preached to the Sikhs to give 10% of their earnings towards *Wand Shakna*?
    A. Guru Ramdas.
    B. Guru Arjandev.
    C. Guru Nanak.
    D. Guru Amardas.

75. Three of the following can be achieved through practice of the principle of *Akrodh* **except**?
    A. Think rationally.
    B. Build health.
    C. Uplift oneself spiritually.
    D. Burn body energy.

76. Which one of the following *Sikh Sanskars* is performed first?
    A. *Naam Karan.*
    B. *Antyeshthi.*
    C. *Amrit Shakna.*
    D. *Anand Karaj.*

77. In which part of a Hindu temple are the images of deities kept?
    A. *Ardha Mandap.*
    B. *Garbha Griha.*
    C. *Choki.*
    D. *Antarala.*

78. One of the five Ks that a *Sikh Khalsa* wears to show Paramatma's *Hukam* is
    A. *Kada*
    B. *Kirpan*
    C. *Kesh*
    D. *Kachha*

79. The following statements describe a Jain *Tirthakshetra*:
    (i) *Lord Mahavir gave his last sermon here*
    (ii) *Nandi Vardhan built a derasar in a pond*
    (iii) *It houses the holy footprints of Mahavir*
    (iv) *People participate in a grand fair during Diwali*
    The place described above is
    A. Pavapuri
    B. Palitana
    C. Abu
    D. Delvada.

80. Hindus celebrate the *utsav* of *Dashera* in order to
    A. mark the New Year
    B. celebrate the harvest season
    C. end the celebration of *pujan*
    D. remember victory of Rama over Ravan.

81. Which one of the following Gurus added the importance to *Baisakhi* Day by forming the *Khalsa*?
    A. Guru Amardas.
    B. Guru Gobind Singh.
    C. Guru Nanak.
    D. Guru Teg Bahadur.

82. Which one of the following combinations of *Samagri* is offered by devotees on *Mahashivratri*?
    A. *Ganga Jal*, butter, honey.
    B. *Dhatura, Bilva*, flowers.
    C. Clarified butter, curd, milk.
    D. *Bilva, dhatura*, honey.

83. Which one of the following steps of *Ashtang Yoga* is the **correct** order for achieving *Samadhi*?
    A. *Yama Niyam Dhyana Asan.*
    B. *Dharna Dhyana Pranayam Niyam.*
    C. *Pranayam Pratyahara Dharna Dhyan.*
    D. *Niyam Asan Dharna Pratyahara.*

84. Bhakta Prahalad used to meditate on the mantra of
    A. *Om Namo Narayana*
    B. *Om Namo Ganeshaya*
    C. *Om Namo Shivaya*
    D. *Om Namo Vasudevaya.*

85. Which one of the following Jain mantra is recited before the *Siddhachakra*?
    A. *Gayatri.*
    B. *Mool.*
    C. *Sangha.*
    D. *Navkar.*

86. During which *Ritu* do we appreciate the nature's beauty and abundance?
    A. *Greeshma.*
    B. *Vasant.*
    C. *Sharad.*
    D. *Shishir.*

87. Which one of the following *Avatar* of Lord Vishnu is **correctly** matched with Yuga?

    | | **Avatar** | **Yuga** |
    |---|---|---|
    | A. | Rama | *Sat.* |
    | B. | Buddha | *Dwapar.* |
    | C. | Kalki | *Treta.* |
    | D. | Kurma | *Kali.* |

88. Manjinder Kaur wears *Salwar Kameez* and a *Dupatta* to cover her head when visiting a *Gurudwara*. By doing so, she is practising
    A. humility
    B. gratitude
    C. faith
    D. simplicity.

89. Which one of the following virtues do we learn from the story of Sudama and Lord Krishna?
    A. Charity.
    B. Faithfulness.
    C. Friendship.
    D. Compassion.

90. Which one of the actions is the **worst** for our environment?
    A. Discarding banana skin on pavement.
    B. Using plastic bags as dustbins.
    C. Throwing sweet wrappers around.
    D. Spitting cough on the roadside.

## 10.5 KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA KWANZA: LUGHA

### THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

# KCPE 2016

## 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 MTIHANI**
   **JINA LAKO**
   **JINA LA SHULE YAKO**

5. Kwa kuchora kistari katika visanduku vyenye namba zinazokuhusu, onyesha namba yako kamili ya mtihani (yaani namba ya shule, na zile namba tatu za mtahiniwa) katika sehemu iliyotengwa 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:**

   

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

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

Umuhimu wa afya bora kwa raia __1__ , __2__ kuna wasiotilia maanani suala hili. Raia __3__ afya hawamudu __4__ kukabiliana na matatizo __5__ maisha, __6__ pia huwa na hamu zaidi ya kutenda kazi. Raia wanastahili kuhimizwa kutunza afya __7__ wasije wakahasirika baadaye kwani, __8__ .

1.    A. utakuwa umesisitizwa           B. umekuwa ulisisitizwa
       C. unakuwa umesisitizwa          D. umekuwa ukisisitizwa

2.    A. ama         B. japo         C. wala         D. lau

3.    A. wenye        B. zenye        C. kwenye        D. penye

4.    A. tu         B. kamwe        C. kabisa        D. hata

5.    A. yanaodhuru        B. yanavyodhuru        C. yanayodhuru        D. yanakodhuru

6.    A. au         B. bali        C. na        D. hata

7.    A. nao         B. hao        C. zao        D. wao

8.    A. rasharasha ndio mwanzo wa mvua        B. tone na tone huwa mchirizi
       C. maji ukiyavulia nguo yaoge            D. mchelea mwana kulia hulia mwenyewe

Sitawahi kumsahau Bi. Tunu; __9__ hamu ya kujiendeleza masomoni. Nakumbuka kidato cha kwanza nilipokuwa __10__ katika Kiswahili. __11__ somo kuwa rahisi. Alitufunza aina za mashairi kama vile __12__ lenye mishororo mitano katika ubeti. Alisisitiza kwamba ushairi ni mwepesi, Akasema, "Ikiwa mtoto mdogo anaweza kutunga na kukariri shairi __13__ nyinyi __14__ " Pia, Bi. Tunu alitufundisha aina za tamathali za usemi kama vile, sitiari. Mfano wa sitiari ni __15__ .

9.    A. ndiye aliyenipa            B. ndivyo alivyonipa
       C. ndipo aliponipa            D. ndio alionipa

10.    A. nimeenda shoti            B. nimekula mwande
       C. nimeenda nguu           D. nimekula hasara

11.    A. Aliifanya        B. Uliifanya        C. Alilifanya        D. Ulilifanya

12.    A. tathnia        B. takhmisa        C. tathlitha        D. tasdisa

13.    A. madhali        B. ilhali        C. angalau        D. sembuse

14.    A. ;        B. ,        C. ?        D. .

15.    A. Mkai anawaza akiwazua kila siku.        B. Hamira ni ninga anayetuliza.
       C. Kitambaa hiki ni laini kama pamba.        D. Mawimbi ya bahari yalinizungumzia.

16. Chagua sentensi sahihi kisarufi.
    A. Nywele ambayo imesukwa ni fupi.
    B. Ngome iliyojengwa hapa imetukinga.
    C. Jino iliyooza imeng'olewa na daktari.
    D. Changarawe ambacho kimesombwa kitauzwa.

17. Ukigawanya nusu mara nne sawa utapata?
    A. robo          B. sudusi
    C. khumusi        D. thumni

18. Chagua jibu lenye sauti sighuna pekee.
    A. ch, f, s, th   B. gh, j, m, t
    C. p, ny, n, d    D. dh, k, ng', h

19. Nomino **nyanja** imo katika ngeli gani?
    A. U–ZI           B. I–ZI
    C. I–I            D. LI–YA

20. Maneno yaliyopigiwa mstari ni: Sesi alibeba vikapu <u>kadha begani</u>.
    A. kielezi, kiwakilishi;
    B. kivumishi, kihusishi;
    C. kiwakilishi, kihusishi;
    D. kivumishi, kielezi.

21. Chagua jibu la kitendawili kifuatacho. Mimi ninakula vyakula vyote vinono lakini sinenepi wala sikui.
    A. ulimi na meno;
    B. kinu cha kusagia;
    C. chungu cha kupikia;
    D. mkono na vidole.

22. Onyesha usemi halisi wa sentensi ifuatayo. Muli aliniambia kwamba wiki ambayo ingefuata angeenda kutazama mechi hiyo.
    A. "Wiki ambayo ilifuata nilienda kutazama mechi hiyo." Muli akaniambia.
    B. "Wiki ijayo nitaenda kutazama mechi hiyo." Muli akaniambia.  •
    C. "Wiki ambayo ilipita ulienda kutazama mechi hiyo." Muli akaniambia.
    D. "Wiki ijayo utaenda kutazama mechi hiyo." Muli akaniambia.

23. Nukta pacha hutumiwaje?
    A. kutanguliza maneno katika orodha;
    B. kufungia maneno halisi ya msemaji;
    C. kuonyesha ufafanuzi wa maneno ya ziada;
    D. kubainisha maneno ya awali.

24. Ni jibu lipi sahihi?
    A. Utaridi ndiyo sayari iliyo karibu sana na jua.    •
    B. Zebaki ndiyo sayari kubwa zaidi ya zote.
    C. Zuhura ndiyo sayari angavu yenye joto zaidi.
    D. Mshtarii ndiyo sayari iliyo karibu zaidi na dunia.

25. Chagua sentensi iliyotumia kiunganishi sahihi.
    A. Fauka ya kumwita alikataa kuitika.
    B. Maadamu umeniomba nitakusaidia.
    C. Maria alijaribu bighairi akashinda.
    D. Umu ni msomaji bora ikiwa hanivutii.

26. Maana ya nahau, "tia mrija" ni:
    A. kutumia mali vibaya;
    B. kumtegemea mtu kwa kila kitu;
    C. kujitafutia mali kwa hila;
    D. kumchukulia mtu mali ya mwenzake.

27. Ni jibu lipi lenye maelezo sahihi?
    A. Mzegazega huuza bidhaa rejareja.
    B. Saisi hutunza wanyama wa uchukuzi.
    C. Mjume ni fundi wa kufua visu.
    D. Sogora ni fundi wa kuimba na kukariri mashairi.

28. Chagua kauli ya kutendewa ya sentensi hii. Malkia alipiga ngoma akiwa kwa Hamu.
    A. Ngoma ilipigiwa kwa Hamu na malkia.
    B. Malkia alipigiwa ngoma kwa Hamu.
    C. Ngoma ilipigiwa Hamu na malkia kwake.
    D. Malkia alipigiwa ngoma na Hamu kwake.

29. Chagua wingi wa sentensi ifuatayo. Jani hilo kavu lilipeperushwa likatua kwenye mlingoti.
    A. Majani hayo makavu yalipeperushwa yakatua kwenye mlingoti.
    B. Majani yale makavu yalipeperushwa yakatua kwenye milingoti.
    C. Majani yale makavu yalipeperushwa yakatua kwenye mlingoti.
    D. Majani hayo makavu yalipeperushwa yakatua kwenye milingoti.

30. Ni jibu lipi lenye methali zenye maana sawa?
    (i) Mzigo uko kichwani kwapa lakutokeani jasho?
    (ii) Pilipili usiyoila yakuwashiani?
    (iii) Mtama usioula wawawingiani kuku?
    (iv) Kuku alaye mtama atakuwaje na nyama?
    A. (i), (iv)       B. (ii), (iii)
    C. (i), (ii)       D. (iii), (iv)

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

Wanafunzi wengi hudhani kwamba michezo ya riadha huanzia shuleni. Hata hivyo, ukichunguza kwa makini utapata kwamba watu huanza kushiriki katika riadha na michezo mingine wakiwa watoto wakembe. Ikiwa unakumbuka vyema, utapata kwamba ulianza kucheza kabumbu mara tu ulipoanza kutembea. Mara ya kwanza mpira wako ulikuwa sahani ya mama yako, au hata kikombe ulichotiliwa maziwa. Ulipokua kiasi, wewe na wenzako mliunda mpira kwa karatasi, majani au vitambaa, ambavyo mara nyingi mliokota kwenye majalala.

Huenda unakumbuka mara yako ya kwanza kuogelea. **Sitashangaa ukiniambia kuwa kidimbwi chako kilikuwa maji machafu yaliyokuwa nje ya nyumba yenu**. Wengine wataniambia kuwa waliogelea kwenye vijito vilivyojaa konokono **bila kuwa na mwao** na hatari ya kuambulia magonjwa. Licha ya kuogelea, wewe na wenzako pia mlishiriki katika michezo mingine kama vile kurusha tiara, kibe, kuwinga kuku na ndege kwa mawe, kuvutana kwa kamba, kuruka kamba, na kuzungushia tairi kwenye kiuno. Wakati mwingine mlikimbizana ili kuona anayempiku mwenzake.

Ukiulizwa kuhusu michezo mliyoshiriki mkiwa watoto, utasema kwamba michezo hii mliitunga wenyewe. Kadhalika nyinyi wenyewe ndio mliotunga sheria ambazo zilidhibiti uchezaji wenu. Wale ambao walivunja sheria hizi walipewa adhabu kali kama vile kutengwa na kikundi au kupewa kazi ya kuwahudumia wengine wakiendelea kucheza. Bila shaka adhabu hizi ziliimarisha nidhamu miongoni mwenu. Hali kadhalika michezo hii yenu haikuwaleta pamoja tu, bali pia ilichangia kuimarisha urafiki. Mathalani, mmoja wenu alipoumia, kundi zima lilimshughulikia. Aidha, michezo hii ilikuza ubunifu na ujasiri. Kule kutengeneza mipira na nyavu kwa nyasi au karatasi kuliwapa stadi zaidi za kuunda hata vifaa vikubwa zaidi. Vilevile ni wazi kwamba ulipoirusha tiara yako, na kuwashinda wenzako katika mbio, ulijihisi kuwa shujaa na kujiamini zaidi. Wakati mwingine hata ulichaguliwa kuwa kiongozi wa kundi kutokana na umahiri wako katika michezo.

Natumai unafahamu kuwa michezo hiyo yenu iliwasaidia kujenga misuli na kuimarisha viungo vya mwili. Ni wazi kwamba wakati uliposhiriki michezo hii ulijihisi mwepesi zaidi, na uliweza kutekeleza mengi bila kuchoka haraka. Zaidi ya hayo, michezo hiyo ilikuwezesha kupata usingizi wa pono na kuraukia shule bila kulazimishwa na mlezi wako. Ikumbukwe kwamba michezo hiyo hiyo ndiyo inayoendelezwa hata shuleni. Manufaa yake ni mengi hata kwa watu wazima. Wanaoshiriki michezo hii katika nyanja za kieneo na kimataifa hujifaa kwa mengi. Kuna wale ambao hushinda tuzo na nishani mbalimbali kutokana na weledi wao. Wengine hupata fedha nyingi na kuambulia utajiri wa ghafla. Pia baadhi huteuliwa kuchezea timu za kimataifa na kuziletea familia, na nchi yao sifa kuu. Wapo wanaoajiriwa kama makocha na·marefa wa timu za kitaifa na kimataifa.

Mke ni nguo, mgomba kupaliliwa. Nao utendaji wako katika michezo unahitaji kuboreshwa kila mara. Ushauri wa walimu na wanajamii wengine ni muhimu katika kukuimarisha michezoni. Hao hukuelekeza kuhusu namna ya kuutumia muda wako vyema; usije ukaegemea sana katika michezo ukasahau mengine muhimu kama vile kudumisha usafi, kuzingatia masomo na mahusiano ya kifamilia. Kadhalika, ni sharti ufuate nasaha ya waelekezi wako kuhusu njia bora ya kutumia pato ambalo huenda ukapata kutokana na michezo.

31. Kulingana na aya ya **kwanza**:
    A. Watoto wanapofika shuleni hawajui michezo ya nyumbani.
    B. Wanafunzi wanaojihusisha na riadha huwa wachanga.
    C. Watoto huimarisha uchezaji kutokana na vifaa kwenye mazingira yao.
    D. Wanafunzi hupata jinsi ya kujifunza kulingana na wanavyokua nyumbani.

32. Kifungu kimebainisha kwamba:
    A. Watu wanapowaza kwa dhati huelewa wanavyoanza.
    B. Watoto wakitembea wakicheza hawajui umuhimu wa vitu.
    C. Mpira ukiundwa kwa karatasi huchezewa jaani.
    D. Watu wanapohitaji jambo hutafuta mbinu za kulifikia.

33. 'Sitashangaa ukiniambia kuwa kidimbwi chako kilikuwa maji machafu yaliyokuwa nje ya nyumba yenu,' ina maana kuwa:
    A. Msomaji anajua kuwa aliogelea mwanzo kidimbwini.
    B. Mwandishi ana imani kuwa nyumba ina maeneo machafu.
    C. Msomaji anaamini kuwa anaambiwa kuhusu uogeleaji kule nje.
    D. Mwandishi ana hakika kwamba watoto walichezea maji yale.

34. Kulingana na aya ya **pili**:
    A. Viumbe wa majini huwaumiza wagonjwa wanaoogelea.
    B. Msomaji anakumbuka alipoanza kurusha tiara nyumbani.
    C. Wenzako walijificha mlipowafukuza ndege na kuku.
    D. Michezo mingine ya watoto ilisababisha ushindani.

35. Kulingana na aya ya **tatu**:
    A. Mtu asiyejua sheria michezoni hawezi kuhurumiwa.
    B. Watu wakiwa pamoja huunda mikakati ya kudumisha mahusiano mema.
    C. Huduma bora hutolewa na wanaokosea michezoni.
    D. Michezo huwapa watu ujasiri wanapowashughulikia wagonjwa.

36. Michezo:
    A. inapowaleta watu pamoja idadi ya marafiki huwa nyingi nyumbani
    B. ikiendelea kundini huzidisha matayarisho ya kazi
    C. inawafanya watu kuwa na moyo wa kukabiliana na magumu
    D. inasababisha kuwepo kwa mashabiki kunakorushwa tiara.

37. Kulingana na kifungu:
    A. Wanafunzi wanakuwa viongozi wanapoona ubora wa michezo.
    B. Mtu anayeshiriki michezo hupata utulivu zaidi wa mwili.
    C. Misuli huimarika mtu anapofahamu umuhimu wa kucheza.
    D. Viungo hujengekea michezoni mtu anapofanya kazi kwa urahisi.

38. Chagua jibu sahihi kulingana na kifungu.
    A. Walezi hawawaamshi watoto wanaopenda michezo.
    B. Faida za michezo shuleni huwa nyingi ikianzia nyumbani.
    C. Watu wazima wakichezea timu za kimataifa huajiriwa.
    D. Kushiriki michezo huweza kuimarisha hali ya mtu kiuchumi.

39. Kulingana na aya ya mwisho, '**mke ni nguo, mgomba kupaliliwa**', kwani
    A. Mchezaji akielekezwa vyema huweza kutumia riziki yake kujinufaisha.
    B. Mwanafunzi akifuata ushauri wa mwalimu huzingatia chanzo cha familia.
    C. Mtu akishiriki michezo vyema huweza kufikia udumishaji usafi.
    D. Mtoto akihusika vyema katika familia hupata njia ifaayo ya kujiimarisha.

40. Maana ya '**bila kuwa na mwao**' kulingana na kifungu ni', bila:
    A. kufahamu
    B. kuamini
    C. kuogopa
    D. kuajabia

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Meli alipokivuka kizingiti cha lango la shule ya kitaifa ya Tungambele alikuwa na azma ya kusoma kwa bidii ili kuinukia kuwa kijana wa kutegemewa na jamii yake. Alikuwa kalelewa katika familia yenye pato wastani. Akasoma kwa juhudi za wazazi wake hadi darasa la nane alipokwangura alama za kumwezesha kujiunga na shule hii ya kifahari. Meli alijua kwamba alikuwa mwanagenzi, si katika masomo ya shule ya upili tu, bali pia katika maisha ya jijini ambamo shule hii ilipatikana. Kwa kweli hii ndiyo iliyokuwa mara yake ya kwanza kutia guu kwenye jiji hili ambalo habari zake akizisoma, ama katika magazeti machache yaliyowahi kufika kijijini mwao, au kupitia soma la Elimujamii. Hata hivyo, Meli hakuwa mtu wa kuogopa au kunywea machoni mwa changamoto. Alijiambia kwamba kwa vyovyote vile atapambana na maisha haya mapya.

Saa mbili kamili asubuhi ilimpata Meli kapiga foleni katika afisi ya kuwasajili wanafunzi wageni. Wasiwasi wa aina fulani ulianza kumnyemelea alipotazama hapa na pale bila kuona dalili ya mja yeyote aliyemfahamu. Alijihisi kama yule kuku mgeni ambaye mwalimu wake alishinda kuwaambia kuwa hakosi kamba mguuni. Hata hivyo uliupiga moyo wake konde na kujiambia kuwa kuja kwake hapa kulitokana na juhudi zake mwenyewe na katu hatauruhusu ugeni wa mazingira kuifisha ari yake ya masomo.

Usajili ulikamilika, naye Meli na wenzake wakajitosa katika ushindani wa kimasomo jinsi waogeleaji wajitumbikizapo kidimbwini wakapiga mbizi, baadhi wakiambulia ushindi na wengine wakifedheheka kwa kushindwa. Meli na wenzake walibainikiwa kwamba wote walikuwa mabingwa kutoka majimbo na wilaya zao. Ilimbidi kila mmoja wao kujikakamua zaidi ili kuelea katika bahari hii ya ushindani. Muhula wa kwanza ulishuhudia kishindo cha Meli kubwagwa chini na majabali wenzake. Alijipata miongoni mwa wanafunzi kumi wa mwisho; au kama alivyozoea **kuwatania** wenzake katika shule ya msingi, "wanafunzi kumi bora kuanzia mwisho"! Hili lilimwatua moyo Meli na kumfanya kutahayari. Alifika kwao amejiinamia kama kondoo aliyeumia malishoni. Akawataka wazazi wake wambadilishie shule lakini wakakataa.

Muhula wa pili na wa tatu mambo yalikuwa yaleyale. Meli akahisi kama askarijeshi aliyeshindwa kabisa kutambua mbinu za kuwavizia maadui. Akaona kwamba njia ya pekee ni kujiunga na wenzake kama yeye katika vitendo vya utundu kama vile kuvuruga masomo kwa kupiga kelele darasani, kupiga soga bwenini na hata kuvuta sigara. Mwanzoni alichukia vitendo hivi lakini alimeza mrututu akisema kwamba ndiyo njia ya pekee ya **kujipurukusha** na aibu. Wazazi wa Meli hawakusita kutambua mabadiliko katika hulka ya mwanao. Wakajaribu kumshika sikio nyumbani lakini akawa hasikii la mwadhini wala la mteka maji msikitini. Wakawahusisha wataalamu wa nasaha ambao waliwaambia kuwa Meli hakuwa na tatizo lolote la kuyamudu masomo. Kile alichokosa ni kujiamini tu.

Wazazi wa Meli waliona kuwa ni muhimu kuwahusisha walimu katika kutatua tatizo la mwanao. Mwanzo wa muhula wa pili uliwapata wazazi hawa afisini mwa naibu wa mwalimu mkuu. Mazungumzo kati ya wazazi, naibu wa mwalimu mkuu na mwalimu wa darasa la Meli yalidhihirisha kwamba walimu walikuwa wamemuasa Meli kuhusu kujiingiza katika makundi yasiyomfaidi lakini rai zao ziliingia katika masikio yaliyotiwa nta. Aliyopenda zaidi Meli ni shughuli zilizomtoa nje ya shule kama vile tamasha za muziki, ukariri wa mashairi na drama. Mazungumzo yalibainisha kwamba Meli alihitaji ushauri na uelekezaji zaidi kutoka kwa mtaalamu wa nasaha pale shuleni.

Meli alianza vikao na mtaalamu huyu ambaye pia alimpendekezea Meli ushauri zaidi kutoka kwa washauri marika. Hili lilimchangamsha zaidi Meli kwani aliwaona hawa kama wenzake waliojua changamoto zake. Juhudi za mtaalamu wa nasaha na washauri marika zilifua dafu. Mwisho wa kidato cha pili ulishuhudia mabadiliko makuu katika hulka na utendaji kimasomo wa Meli. **Aliukata kabisa uhusiano wake na marafiki waliompotosha** na kuanza kuandamana na wanafunzi waliotia juhudi masomoni. Polepole alama zake ziliimarika. Matokeo ya mtihani wa kidato cha nne yalimweka kwenye safu ya wanafunzi bora zaidi nchini.

41. Nia ya Meli katika elimu ilikuwa:
    A. kuinua hali ya familia yake;
    B. kuisaidia jamii yake;
    C. kupata alama nzuri;
    D. kujiunga na shule bora.

42. Meli alipojiunga na Tungambele:
    A. alifahamu machache kuhusu uanagenzi;
    B. alijua machache kuhusu masomo ya upili;
    C. alifahamu machache kuhusu jiji;
    D. alijua machache kuhusu maisha mapya.

43. Kifungu kimedhihirisha kwamba:
    A. Tungambele iliwasajili wanafunzi bora zaidi katika maeneo yao.
    B. Wanafunzi walijitolea kwa bidii ili wasifedheheke.
    C. Meli na wenzake walijua ni mabingwa siku waliposajiliwa.
    D. Watu walitazamana kwa woga walipoanguka mitihani.

44. Kulingana na kifungu:
    A. kutofikia malengo kunaweza kusababisha kuzorota kwa maadili;
    B. kutofanya vyema darasani kunaweza kusababisha kubadilishwa shuleni;
    C. kuanguka katika masomo kunaweza kunyima njia za kujiokoa;
    D. kupoteza alama kunaweza kuzua upigaji wa kelele.

45. Chagua jibu **lisilo** sahihi kwa mujibu wa kifungu.
    A. Meli alivuta sigara na kupiga soga ili kujisahaulisha unyonge wake.
    B. Wazazi wa Meli walikuwa wenye makini.
    C. Meli hakutambua umuhimu wa masomo.
    D. Wazazi wa Meli walitambua haja ya kushirikiana katika malezi.

46. Kulingana na aya ya **tano**:
    A. Meli alikuwa bingwa katika ukariri wa mashairi na drama.
    B. Tabia ya Meli iliathiriwa vyema na marika zake.
    C. Wataalamu wa nasaha shuleni ndio waliojua tatizo la Meli masomoni.
    D. Walimu walikuwa wamemwonya Meli dhidi ya upigaji soga na uvutaji sigara.

47. Kulingana na kifungu, ushauri marika unafaa zaidi kwani:
    A. anayeshauriwa hujitambulisha zaidi na washauri;
    B. washauri hupendekezwa na wataalamu;
    C. anayeshauriwa anaelewa zaidi matatizo yake;
    D. washauri huwafurahisha wanaoshauriwa.

48. "**Aliukata kabisa uhusiano wake na marafiki waliompotosha**". Chagua kauli inayoweza kujumuisha maneno haya.
    A. Aliuacha ubaharia kwa unahodha.
    B. Aliliacha ganda la muwa la jana.
    C. Aliukata mkono uliokuwa ukimlisha.
    D. Alimtupa jongoo na mti wake.

49. Maana ya: **kuwatania** ni
    A. kuwafanyia dharau;
    B. kuwafanyia chuku; *
    C. kuwafanyia mzaha;
    D. kuwafanyia inda.

50. Chagua maana ya: '**kujipurukusha**', kwa mujibu wa kifungu.
    A. kujiokoa;
    B. kujisahaulisha;
    C. kujilinda;
    D. kujiepusha.

**THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL**

# KCPE 2016

## KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA PILI
## INSHA

**Muda: Dakika 40**

| NAMBA YAKO YA MTIHANI | |
|---|---|
| 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.

906505

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

**Umepewa dakika 40 kuandika insha yako**

*Andika insha isiyopungua ukurasa mmoja na nusu ukifuata maagizo uliyopewa.*

Anza kwa: Ufanisi wa mwanafunzi katika masomo humtegemea yeye...

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### THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

# KCPE 2016

## 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 PROVIDED

3.  Use an ordinary pencil.

4.  Make sure you have written on the answer sheet:
    **YOUR INDEX NUMBER**
    **YOUR NAME**
    **NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL**

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

6.  Do not make any marks outside the boxes.

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

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

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

    **Example:**
    *For questions 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:**

    ■ [A]  [B]  [C]  [D]   ■ [A]  [B]  [C]  [D]   ■ [A]  [B]  [C]  [D]   ■ [A]  [B]  [C]  [D]   ■ [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.

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

I think that time has __1__ in our lives when we cannot do without the computer. With the computer, we __2__ do almost everything especially with regard __3__ typing.

One advantage of using the computer is that we can __4__ parts of typed work, such as paragraphs, from one section of __5__ document to another. When using a typewriter we would have to __6__ away with the unwanted sections, then type all over again.

Another advantage of using the computer is that we can preserve and store information. __7__ information can be retrieved more easily than when it is filed. Imagine being able to get your work at the touch of a __8__ without having to go through volumes __9__ volumes of books. With the computer, one can find work that was typed as long ago as ten years without much struggle.

The computer is also fun to work __10__ as it can provide many __11__ of entertainment. For example, it can be used to play music as well as a __12__ variety of games. We can also watch movies from a computer. In addition, a computer that is connected to the internet can provide __13__ to a lot of information. __14__ , the computer has made life __15__ easy and interesting that I cannot imagine life without it.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | A. | come | B. | gone | C. | reached | D. | passed |
| **2.** | A. | should | B. | must | C. | would | D. | can |
| **3.** | A. | about | B. | for | C. | at | D. | to |
| **4.** | A. | remove | B. | take | C. | move | D. | send |
| **5.** | A. | a | B. | any | C. | the | D. | that |
| **6.** | A. | make | B. | do | C. | get | D. | put |
| **7.** | A. | All | B. | Some | C. | Such | D. | Any |
| **8.** | A. | switch | B. | key | C. | letter | D. | sign |
| **9.** | A. | plus | B. | with | C. | over | D. | and |
| **10.** | A. | with | B. | for | C. | at | D. | on |
| **11.** | A. | things | B. | styles | C. | forms | D. | ideas |
| **12.** | A. | new | B. | wide | C. | good | D. | full |
| **13.** | A. | entry | B. | admission | C. | access | D. | means |
| **14.** | A. | Indeed | B. | However | C. | Besides | D. | Moreover |
| **15.** | A. | very | B. | so | C. | more | D. | much |

16. They rarely come to school late, _____?
    A. don't they
    B. isn't it
    C. do they
    D. is it

17. You do not have to shout, _____?
    A. do you
    B. should you
    C. don't you
    D. shouldn't you

18. The plaintiff was given a hearing by the magistrate.
    A. accused
    B. complainant
    C. suspect.
    D. witness

19. The noise made by the ducks was annoying.
    A. quacking
    B. squawking
    C. cackling
    D. clucking

20. One ewe was killed by the stray lion.
    A. awe
    B. you
    C. woe
    D. woo

21. He injured his toe.
    A. too
    B. two
    C. to
    D. tow

22. (i)   although she had been in hospital for a week
    (ii)  my friend got a present
    (iii) and passed the test
    (iv)  because she worked hard

    A. ii, iii, i, iv
    B. i, iv, ii, iii
    C. ii, iv, iii, i
    D. iv, i, ii, iii

23. (i)   she was admitted
    (ii)  of her choice in the country
    (iii) having finished her primary education
    (iv)  to a national school

    A. iii, i, iv, ii
    B. i, iii, iv, ii
    C. iii, iv, ii, i
    D. i, iv, iii, ii

24. If he had money, he would buy the book.
    A. Though he had money, he could not buy the book.
    B. He had the money though he did not buy the book.
    C. He wished he had bought the book with the money.
    D. He did not have money so he did not buy the book.

25. Neither Tom nor Tanya was present at the music festival.
    A. Both Tom and Tanya attended the music festival.
    B. None of them attended the music festival.
    C. Only Tom attended the music festival.
    D. Tanya perhaps attended the music festival.

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

I had never felt so nervous in my life. As I stood outside the hall waiting for my turn to go on stage and recite my poem, discouraging thoughts crossed my mind. I had been told that it was extremely difficult to win at this level of the competition. I had heard that adjudicators usually favoured participants from schools with a history of winning, and that it was almost impossible for a first-timer like me to emerge victorious. Indeed, it was rumoured that if the judge did not know you or your school, you stood little chance of winning.

Now here I was. Neither my school nor I had taken part in the festival before. I was representing my county in this competition, whose winner would proceed to the national level. My poem was entitled "Conquer the Monster". It was about the evils of corruption and favouritism.

"All those waiting to recite poems should now line up outside the entrance to the stage," came the emcee's voice over the loudspeaker. "If you fail to appear when your name is called, you will have yourself to blame."

Mr. Gali, my teacher, came to me, held me by the hand and led me to the entrance where I joined the queue. There were only three people in front of me.

"... And thereafter, Lydia shall present her poem 'Conquer the Monster'." When I heard my name I almost fainted. I felt weak in the knees, my eyes felt moist and then all of a sudden, I wanted to use the toilet. I looked around and saw a block of toilets nearby labelled "Staff Only." Luckily, the toilets were not locked.

No sooner was I inside one of the toilets than I heard the emcee announce that there was going to be a short break. Quick thinking told me that some staff members were likely to visit these toilets. Determined not to be found out, I firmly locked the door of the toilet in which I was. And sure enough, I soon heard two men talking as they approached the toilets.

"**I wonder what is happening in this festival**," one of them said.

"Sure," said the other "I am yet to see a confident performer since the festival began. In fact, I have never adjudicated at a more boring festival." What? So these were the adjudicators! I now listened to them more keenly. "Most of the performers appear to lack confidence and are unsure of their lines," continued the second man. **That was music to my ears**. All the nervousness **melted away** in a second.

To my relief, these people did not stay in the toilets for long. As soon as they had left, I opened the door, rushed out and resumed my position on the queue. When I went on stage, I recited my poem as if my life depended on it. Needless to say, I got the first position.

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**26.** Why was the writer feeling nervous?
   A. She was eager to recite her poem.
   B. She was not sure of herself.
   C. Her turn to perform was yet to come.
   D. Her thoughts made her feel discouraged.

**27.** What had the writer been told about adjudicators?
   A. They hated boring performers.
   B. They preferred past winners.
   C. They knew most performers.
   D. They were usually bribed.

**28.** Which of the following is **not true** about this festival?
   A. Performers represented their counties.
   B. The judges were fair.
   C. It was very entertaining.
   D. There were new performers.

**29.** Despite being a student, the writer went to the staff toilets because
   A. the toilets were the nearest.
   B. she was preparing to go on stage.
   C. the toilets were not locked.
   D. there were no other toilets available.

**30.** As soon as the writer was inside the toilets,
   A. the adjudicators had a discussion.
   B. the emcee made an announcement.
   C. the festival stopped briefly.
   D. the adjudicators took a short break.

**31.** Why did the writer firmly lock the door of the toilet?
   A. She did not want to be found in the staff toilets.
   B. She wanted to hear what the adjudicators would say.
   C. She wanted to rehearse her lines as required.
   D. She did not want anyone to disrupt her privacy.

**32.** The statement "I wonder what is happening in this festival," can also be written as
   A. He wondered what is happening in this festival.
   B. He wondered what is happening in that festival.
   C. He wondered what was happening in that festival.
   D. He wondered what was happening in this festival.

**33.** According to the second man,
   A. most performers were absent-minded.
   B. most performers had little confidence.
   C. all performers were weak and confused.
   D. all performers showed lack of boldness.

**34.** From their conversation, we can tell that the adjudicators
   A. were interested in exciting performers.
   B. were planning to favour some performers.
   C. did not know what was happening.
   D. had never seen interesting performances.

**35.** The expression "That was music to my ears" means that the writer
   A. was pleased to hear that.
   B. felt entertained by that.
   C. got everything very clearly.
   D. heard a familiar song.

**36.** The expression 'melted away' as used in the passage can be replaced by all the following except
   A. evaporated.
   B. decreased.
   C. disappeared.
   D. vanished.

**37.** The writer probably got the first position because
   A. her poem was the most relevant.
   B. her life depended on her performance.
   C. she had been favoured by the adjudicators.
   D. she knew what the adjudicators wanted.

**38.** What lesson do we learn from the passage?
   A. Practice makes perfect.
   B. We should listen to advice.
   C. Confidence is key to success.
   D. Competition is healthy.

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

Population control has become a burning issue in developing countries. Most countries realise that if they became overpopulated, the consequences will be **grave**. It is obvious that even within the family set-up, having many children becomes more of a problem than a blessing. In Kenya, the government, the church and individuals have always stressed the need to have a population that we can easily manage. This is because the negative effects of overpopulation are far-reaching.

For a country that relies on agriculture for its economic growth, the issue of land is crucial. If there is overpopulation, there will not be enough land for people to cultivate. They will therefore start cultivating the marginal lands and this could lead to the spread of deserts. Lack of enough land for farming will also lead to shortage of food, resulting in starvation and illnesses like marasmus and kwashiorkor.

In addition, scarcity of land may force people to move from rural to urban areas in search of alternative means of earning a living. With these migrations, towns become so overcrowded that people are forced to live in slums. The conditions in these areas are a health hazard. When people fail to get jobs, they become frustrated and some may turn to crime.

Furthermore, overpopulation causes strain on resources in the education sector. When the number of children born every year continues to grow, classrooms become congested and there aren't enough teachers. This affects the academic performance of the pupils.

Moreover, a country with a high population finds it difficult to cope with the health problems of its people. The medical facilities will not be adequate. This means that the sick will not be attended to in time, infant mortality will be high, and the life expectancy will be low.

The problem of overpopulation also has a great effect on individuals even at the family level. A family that has many children often finds it difficult to feed, clothe and educate them. The parents usually blame each other for their problems and in the long run, this may lead to family breakup.

It is important, therefore, that people embrace family planning methods in order to **cut down on** the high rate of population growth.

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**39.** From the first paragraph, why shouldn't countries allow themselves to become overpopulated?
   A. Overpopulation is not a blessing.
   B. Population control is a burning issue.
   C. Overpopulation has serious negative effects.
   D. Different bodies emphasize population control.

**40.** What causes the spread of deserts?
   A. Springing up of slums.
   B. Cultivation of marginal lands.
   C. Lack of employment opportunities.
   D. Having large families.

**41.** Which of the following can best replace the word 'grave' as used in the passage?
   A. Many
   B. Deadly
   C. Obvious
   D. Serious

**42.** The issue of land is crucial in Kenya because
   A. the population is growing fast.
   B. we need to control rural-urban migration.
   C. our economy depends on agriculture.
   D. we must not cultivate marginal lands.

**43.** Why, according to the passage, do slums develop?
   A. To house the unemployed.
   B. To provide housing for urban dwellers.
   C. To provide housing to those without.
   D. To house the rural-urban migrants.

**44.** Which of the following is an effect of inadequate medical facilities?
   A. People will not live for long.
   B. Most infants will die.
   C. The sick will not be treated.
   D. More hospitals will be built.

**45.** According to the passage, which of the following is **not** true about high population?
   A. It leads to construction of more houses.
   B. It causes strain on school resources.
   C. It leads to lack of proper medical care.
   D. It causes conflicts in the family.

**46.** The expression **cut down on** as used in the passage means
   A. reduce.
   B. restrain.
   C. decline.
   D. stop.

**47.** Having many children in a family is a problem because it
   A. makes them perform poorly in school.
   B. makes them become criminals.
   C. causes health problems at home.
   D. Lessens ability to provide basic needs.

**48.** Which of the following is **not** an effect of overpopulation according to the passage?
   A. People have no land to cultivate.
   B. People suffer unemployment.
   C. Many people move to urban areas.
   D. Many people may become criminals.

**49.** Which of the following is true according to the passage?
   A. Population control is a big concern to the government.
   B. The government wants a certain number of people.
   C. Population control is the government's responsibility.
   D. The government regulates the size of families.

**50.** Which one of the following is the **most** suitable title for the passage?
   A. Overpopulation in developing countries.
   B. Effects of overpopulation.
   C. Causes of overpopulation.
   D. Control of overpopulation.

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**THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL**

# KCPE 2016

## ENGLISH
## SECTION B: COMPOSITION

**Time: 40 minutes**

| YOUR INDEX NUMBER | |
|---|---|
| YOUR NAME | |
| NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL | |

### 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.

906502

**Turn over**

*You have 40 minutes to write your composition.*

The following is the beginning of a story. Complete the story, making it as interesting as you can.

We had come to the beginning of another school term. I had made up my mind to make this the most memorable in my primary school life...

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