

NYERI COUNTY

STD 7 - TERM 3

ENGLISH

Time: 1 Hr 40 Mins

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

- Use only an ordinary pencil.
- Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-
(I) YOUR NAME (II) NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
- For each question show the correct answer by drawing line in the brackets in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Read the passage below. It contains blank spaces numbered 1 - 15. For each blank choose the best answer.

Once upon a time there ___1___ a woman who ___2___ near a forest that had many monkeys. There came a ___3___ famine in ___4___ land. People as well ___5___ animals ___6___ great difficulty getting food.

Mother monkey had a small child who ___7___ was ___8___ to feed. The child became so thin ___9___ it was about to die. Mother monkey ___10___ to allow her child to go ___11___ the ___12___ house to steal food. While monkey's child was looking ___13___ food in the house ___14___ the woman arrived from the garden. The woman caught the young monkey ___15___ and locked her up in a cage.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. is | B. was | C. has | D. were |
| 2. A. riyed | B. leaved | C. lived | D. lives |
| 3. A. greet | B. big | C. good | D. great |
| 4. A. the | B. a | C. an | D. to |
| 5. A. as | B. with | C. by | D. and |
| 6. A. hard | B. heard | C. had | D. herd |
| 7. A. he | B. it | C. has | D. she |
| 8. A. unnable | B. unable | C. able | D. about |
| 9. A. that | B. for | C. which | D. but |
| 10. A. decided | B. diceded | C. discussed | D. refused |
| 11. A. onto | B. upto | C. within | D. into |
| 12. A. woman | B. woman's | C. womans | D. wemen's |
| 13. A. at | B. into | C. by | D. for |
| 14. A. , | B. . | C. ? | D. ! |
| 15. A. ready | B. going | C. red-handed | D. red-haded |

For question 16 and 17, choose the correct question tag to fill the blank spaces

16. Lend me your pen for a day, _____
A. should you?
B. won't you
C. will you?
D. shouldn't you?
17. She never comes to school early, _____
A. Didn't she?
B. Does she?
C. Did she?
D. Doesn't she?

For questions 18 and 19, change the sentence into passive

18. The pupils were reading a story book.
A. A story book had been read
B. The pupils read the story book.
C. The story book was read by the pupils.
D. A story book was read by the pupils.
19. A teacher was teaching the class.
A. The class was taught by a teacher.
B. The class was being taught by a teacher.
C. A class was being teach by the teacher.
D. The class had been taught by a teacher.

For questions 20 - 21 complete the sentence with the correct order of adjective.

20. The athlete was awarded a _____ medal.
A. attractive, round, gold.
B. round, gold, attractive
C. gold, round, attractive
D. attractive, gold, round.

21. He wore a _____ jacket.
A. black, new, leather
B. leather, new, black
C. new, black, leather
D. new, leather, black

For questions 22 and 23 fill in the blank space

22. Hardly had we arrived _____ it started raining.
A. than
B. but
C. that
D. when
23. Many Kenyans prefer football _____ volleyball.
A. for
B. to
C. than
D. and

For question 24, re-arrange the sentence given to make a sensible paragraph.

24. (i) records and won.
(ii) he had set many
(iii) at the age of twenty eight
(iv) several gold medals
A. (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
B. (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
C. (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
D. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

For question 25, select the correct phrasal verb

25. The school trip was _____ because of bad weather.
A. put out
B. put on
C. put off
D. put away

Read the following passage and answer questions 26 - 38

Soil is a precious thing. It is one of the country's natural resources and has to be taken care of. If the land is not cared for and the soil is lost by erosion of various kind, then the land may become barren. Eventually, it will be unable to support crops and livestock and will be as bare and as empty as a desert.

In the past, deserts were formed by changes in the climate. The weather became drier over thousands of years and desert grew. But now, deserts are caused largely by the activities of man. Since much of Kenya receives little rain, people fear that deserts may increase in this country. About three quarters of Kenya is in danger. The areas where the risk is greatest include the whole of North Eastern Province, parts of Eastern province, Coast province and the Rift valley province.

There are four main causes for the growth of deserts: over cultivation, deforestation, overgrazing and the spoiling of land by letting it become salty or water-logged.

Over-cultivation happens when arable land is not allowed to lie fallow. Instead, the land is used over and over again, without being allowed to rest. Over cultivation can also result from farming of land that is too steep or too dry. Deforestation happens when trees and shrubs are cut in great numbers for firewood and building. Other trees are not planted to take their place. Livestock might even eat up young trees that grow naturally.

Overgrazing occurs when too many cattle, sheep and goats are kept, so that all the grass and shrubs are eaten and soil trampled. Trampling by animals packs the soil particles close to one another. When the rains come, only a little of the valuable water manages to soak into the soil. The rest runs off quickly causing soil erosion and sometimes floods.

Salty or water-logged soil is also useless for crops. It results from irrigating land without providing proper drainage through which the water can escape. If the water cannot get away, it just sinks into the soil and stays there. In well-drained soil, water drips through the air spaces in the soil until it reaches the water table, then flows out as springs or streams. If the soil is sticky clay or has been packed down through trampling, the water cannot flow through it. It collects in all the air spaces and plant roots cannot find any air.

All soil and water have some mineral salts in them. In small quantities, they are very useful. If irrigation water cannot drain away, these salts may build up. Finally, they make it impossible for plants to grow and the land is destroyed.

Over-cultivation, over-grazing and deforestation destroy fertile top soil. The grass, shrubs and trees that once grew upon the land get destroyed and can no longer protect the soil from the sun, the wind and the rain. Their leaves no longer add humus to the soil. The soil loses its ability to hold water. The soil becomes drier and the agents of erosion soon carry the soil away.

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| <p>26. From the first paragraph, it is true to say that ____</p> <p>A. livestock are not useful.</p> <p>B. there are different types of erosion</p> <p>C. animals are a form of natural resources.</p> <p>D. we may not have to look for natural resources.</p> <p>27. If soil is worn out ____</p> <p>A. it is advisable to keep more livestock.</p> <p>B. it is already a desert.</p> <p>C. it cannot support farming.</p> <p>D. it cannot support agriculture</p> <p>28. How were deserts formed in the past?</p> <p>A. Naturally</p> <p>B. By overgrazing</p> <p>C. By man's activities</p> <p>D. By deforestation</p> <p>29. How are deserts formed nowadays?</p> <p>A. Naturally</p> <p>B. By deforestation</p> <p>C. By human activities</p> <p>D. By overgrazing and deforestation</p> <p>30. What fraction of Kenyan land is arable?</p> <p>A. Three quarters.</p> <p>B. One quarter</p> <p>C. The whole country</p> <p>D. A half</p> <p>31. Which provinces are relatively safe from becoming deserts?</p> <p>A. Central, Western, Eastern</p> <p>B. Western, Nairobi, Nyanza, Central</p> <p>C. Eastern, Rift valley, North Eastern, Coast</p> <p>D. Central, Nyanza, Riftvalley</p> <p>32. The word <u>fallow</u> in paragraph four means ____</p> <p>A. uncultivated</p> <p>B. continuously cultivated</p> <p>C. desert</p> <p>D. arable</p> | <p>33. The writer has mentioned ____ causes of deserts at present and in the past.</p> <p>A. four</p> <p>B. six</p> <p>C. five</p> <p>D. many</p> <p>34. Apart from cutting trees, what else destroys trees according to the passage?</p> <p>A. Water-logging</p> <p>B. Wind</p> <p>C. Flooding</p> <p>D. Domestic animals</p> <p>35. Run-off water can cause soil erosion and ____</p> <p>A. deforestation</p> <p>B. floods</p> <p>C. domestic animals</p> <p>D. rainfall</p> <p>36. All the following statements are true except:-</p> <p>A. roots do not need air.</p> <p>B. trampled soil has little air spaces.</p> <p>C. all soils should be taken care of</p> <p>D. too much salt destroys good soil.</p> <p>37. One of the following adds humus to the soil, which one?</p> <p>A. Plant roots in the air spaces.</p> <p>B. planting of crops</p> <p>C. broken branches or leaves.</p> <p>D. cutting trees for firewood and building.</p> <p>38. The word <u>dry</u> has been used several times in the passage, it means?</p> <p>A. Barren</p> <p>B. Damp</p> <p>C. Infertile</p> <p>D. Arid</p> |
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Read the passage and answer questions 39 - 50

Sleep is as much part of our lives as eating, drinking or going to the toilet. But why do we sleep? and do we really need to sleep or are we just being lazy?

Sleep is a natural state of rest that most birds, fish and mammals go through. Sleep is a state of which your body stops moving **voluntarily**, you stop hearing or responding to outside noises, smells or sights and your body increases its rate of making new cells and slows down its rate of breaking down other cells.

Science has found that sleep is necessary for survival in humans and many other animals on the planet.

The reason why we sleep is to give our bodies time to rest, recharge, restore and heal those aches and pains we pick up almost everyday. Sleep helps the growth and strengthening of our immune system, our nerves, muscles and brain cells.

It's believed that memory and brain functions that helps us understand difficult things are very dependent on sleep. It is therefore **essential** to get enough sleep before a test or an exam.

Sleep is also said to protect us from things that threaten us - illness or unhappiness, for example, we often sleep more at these times, which helps us get through it.

Adults should aim for seven to nine hours of sleep to ensure alertness, good memory, problem solving skills and better general health.

As with sleep, there are many different opinions about dreaming, why it happens and what it all means. Dreaming means "seeing" pictures, people or places in your mind while you are asleep. Sometimes in sequence, sometimes as just a big mixture up of images you can hardly recall when you wake up.

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| <p>39. "Sleep is as much part of our lives as eating, drinking or going to the toilet." This statement means ____</p> <p>A. sleep can be avoided.
B. sleep is less important than eating.
C. sleep is more important than drinking.
D. sleep is very important.</p> <p>40. Most birds, fish and mammals go through sleep as a ____</p> <p>A. leisure activity
B. natural thing
C sign of laziness
D. medical situation</p> <p>41. Which one of the following is not experienced during sleep?</p> <p>A. Body responds to outside smells.
B. One stops hearing outside noises.
C. Body stops moving voluntarily
D. The rate of new cells increases.</p> <p>42. As we sleep the rate of breaking other body cells ____</p> <p>A. decreases B. stagnates
C. commences D. increases</p> <p>43. The following are reasons why we sleep except:-</p> <p>A. give our bodies a rest.
B. heal aches and pains.
C. recharge our bodies.
D. weaken our immune system.</p> <p>44. The word voluntarily is underlined in the passage, what is its opposite?</p> <p>A. Deliberately B. Forcefully
C. Willingly D. Intentionally</p> | <p>45. What do memory and brain functions rely on during difficult situations?</p> <p>A. Immune system
B. Muscles
C. Sleep
D. New cells</p> <p>46. The word essential, underlined in the story, can best be replaced by ____</p> <p>A. important B. useless
C. inadequate D. unreliable</p> <p>47. Sleep is said to help us get through ____</p> <p>A. boredom B. leisure
C. work D. sorrow</p> <p>48. The following are reasons why grown-ups should get adequate sleep except:-</p> <p>A. Good health
B. Failing memory
C. Ensure alertness
D. Ability to solve problems</p> <p>49. Pictures, people or places in dreams are said to be sometimes in sequence, this means?</p> <p>A. They are mixed up
B. They are misplaced.
C. They are in order.
D. They are interesting</p> <p>50. The BEST summary of the passage is ____</p> <p>A. we sleep because we are lazy.
B. sleep does not affect general health.
C. sleep is an important component of our lives.
D. three hours of sleep are enough.</p> |
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NYERI COUNTY

DARASA LA SABA MUHULA WA TATU

KISWAHILI

PENPLUS
KIRINYAGA

Muda: Saa 1 Dakika 40

JINSI YA KUTUMIA KARATASI YA MAJIBU

1. Tumia penseli ya kawaida.
2. Hakikisha umeandika kwa karatasi ya majibu:
(I) JINA LAKO (II) JINA LA SHULE YAKO
3. Kwa kila swali onyesha jibu sahihi kwa kuchora kistari katika kisansuku chenye herufi uliyochagua kuwa ndiyo jibu.

Chagua jibu sahihi kwa yale uliyopewa kujazia nafasi iliyoachwa wazi.

Watu wengi husadiki kwamba watoto ___1___ hufuata ___2___ ya wazazi wao. Mzazi akiwa na ___3___ njema, pana ___4___ watoto wawe ___5___ hivyo kwani wahenga ___6___ mwana hutazama kisogo cha ___7___.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. huleta | B. husadiki | C. aghalabu | D. huapa |
| 2. A. mielekeo | B. miendo | C. mwenendo | D. nyayo |
| 3. A. kazi | B. hulka | C. sura | D. nia |
| 4. A. uwezekano | B. uwezo | C. tetezi | D. ukweli |
| 5. A. hivyo | B. vile | C. hivi | D. vivyo |
| 6. A. waliamba | B. walighilibu | C. walihadaa | D. walitambaa |
| 7. A. dadake | B. ninake | C. babake | D. nduguake |

Timu ___8___ shule yetu ___9___ imefanya mazoezi ___10___ kutosha na ilikuwa tayari ___11___ na ___12___ washindi. Tulipofika uwanjani, tulikuta ___13___ wamejaa walingoja ___14___ ziumizwe. Tulishangilia kwa vifijo na ___15___ za furaha.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 8. A. za | B. la | C. wa | D. ya |
| 9. A. zilikuwa | B. lilikuwa | C. ilikuwa | D. walikuwa |
| 10. A. za | B. ya | C. vya | D. kwa |
| 11. A. kushindana | B. kutazamana | C. kukaribiana | D. kushikana |
| 12. A. kuipuka | B. kuibuka | C. kutokea | D. kupata |
| 13. A. wakimbiaji | B. wanasoka | C. mashabiki | D. wasafiri |
| 14. A. nyazi | B. nyasi | C. uamuzi | D. kuta |
| 15. A. deremo | B. nderemo | C. ndelemo | D. delemo |

16. Jibu swali kinyume cha neno lenye kistari chini yake.

Badala ya kutabasamu alianza _____

- A. kulia B. kucheka
C. kununa D. kuruka

17. Ni nini ukubwa wa sentensi hii.

Mbwa mweusi ameangukia mti.

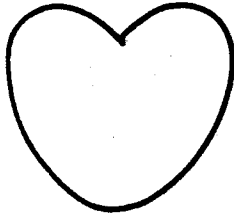
- A. Kijibwa cheusi kimeangukia kijiti.
B. Jibwa leusi limeangukia jiti.
C. Kijibwa mweusi kimeangukia mti.
D. Jibwa jeusi limeangukia jiti.

18. Tumia kivumishi mwafaka kwa kujazia pengo

Nilinunua fagio _____ sokoni.

- A. mbili B. bili
C. mbiri D. mabili

19. Umbo hili ni



- A. kopa B. roho
C. duara dufu D. pia

20. Ndugu wa kike wa mama huitwaje?

- A. Shangazi B. Mjomba
C. Halati D. Hau

21. Andika kwa tarakimu.

Humusi tatu

- A. $\frac{5}{3}$ B. $\frac{1}{7}$
C. $\frac{3}{9}$ D. $\frac{3}{5}$

22. Kutokana na jina uashi tutapata kitenzi

- A. Aka B. Asi
C. Ashi D. Mwash

23. Bainisha sentensi inayoonyesha kivumishi kimilikishi.

- A. Gari hili ni jipya
B. Nyumbani kwako ni kuzuri.
C. Alifurahi bali hakucheka.
D. Mtoto mtiifu hupendeza.

24. Kanusha sentensi uliyopewa.

- Mwalimu afundishaye ni mwema.
A. Mwalimu afundishaye si mwema.
B. Mwalimu anayefundisha si mwema.
C. Mwalimu asiyefundisha si mwema.
D. Mwalimu afundishaye ni mbaya

25. Mtu anayebeba mizigo kwa kulipwa huitwaje?

- A. Kuli
B. Utingo
C. Machenga
D. Hamali

26. Ni sentensi ipi iliyoonyesha matumizi ya kwa _____

- A. alienda kwa chumba.
B. alienda kwa shule.
C. tulifika kwa wakati.
D. walilemba kwa mamake hadi sokoni.

27. Kamilisha methali hii.

Ganda la mua la jana chungu kaona _____

- A. chakula B. kivuno
C. makazi D. kinywaji

28. Andika kisawe cha barabara.

- A. baraste B. ndezi
C. wajihi D. chichiri

29. Neno wavu liko katika ngeli ya _____

- A. A - WA B. I - ZI
C. U - I D. U - ZI

30. Silabi moja katika shairi huitwaje?

- A. Kibwagizo
B. Mloto
C. Mzani
D. Kina

Soma kifungu hiki kisha uchague majibu sahihi zaidi kujazia na kwa maswali uliyopewa.

Mlango ulibishwa kwa upole mara ya kwanza na ya pili. Mara ya tatu mke akanyanyuka kutaka kwenda kuufungua. Papo hapo mume akamnonong'onezea, 'Ngojea bibi wee! Ngojea nifiche chakula hiki mvunguni. Kuku huyu ninavyomtamani siwezi kumgawia mwingine. Hawa ni hao watu wasiojua desturi wala mila. Vipi wanamwendea mtu nyumbani kwake saa hizi za maakuli ya chajio?

Bibi hakuyafurahia yaliyosemwa lakini hakuwa na la kufanya ila kutii amri. Baada ya mume kuficha chakula mvunguni, bibi akaufungua mlango, mameno ya mume hayakuanguka. Ni maskini aliyekuwa akiomba chakula. Aliyejibu ni mume. "Sisi watuona tumepakata mikono hatujaraba riziki hata staftahi hatukuiona, usituzidishe dhiki tulizonazo."

Miaka, kapita. Bibi huyu akashindwa kuvumilia tabia ya mumewe. Mume akamtaliki na baada ya miaka kadhaa akaolewa na mume mwingine. Bwana aliyemwoa alikuwa tofauti kabisa na bwana yake wa kwanza. Hata siku moja mlango ukabishwa. Walikuwa wanataka kula chamcha. Mke akasita kwenda kuufungua malango mume akamhimiza aende kuufungua mlango. Kumbe ni maskini aliyemba chakula. Mke hakujua la kujibu maana yu mgeni kwa mume huyo wa pili aliyekuwa naye. Bwana akamwamuru mke ampatie nusu ya chakula chao na kumtilia katika sufuria. Maskini alishukuru sana na kuwaaga. Punde tu alipotoka, mke akaanza kulia. Mume hakufurahi kumwona mkewe anabubujikwa na machozi.

"Mbona unalia" mke akasema "yule maskini ni mtalaka wangu. Siku moja alikuja maskini kuomba chakula. Akaficha na kumkaripia ajabu. Leo ni yeye anayeomba ukampa zaidi ya alichotarajia na maneno matamu juu.

Mume akasema, "Na mimi ndiye yule maskini aliyekaripiwa. Niliona sura yako ilivyokunjika nilipokaripiwa. Mungu aliponiyua umaskini nikakutafuta na kukuoa.

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| <p>31. Waliohusika ni wangapi katika mkasa huu?
A. 5 B. 3 C. 2 D. 4</p> <p>32. Mlango ulibishwa mara ngapi?
A. 3 B. 2 C. 5 D. 4</p> <p>33. Mume alificha chakula wapi?
A. Kabatini
B. Chumbani cha kulala
C. Chini ya kitanda
D. Chini ya meza.</p> <p>34. Kulingana na kisa hiki, mume wa kwanza alikuwa ____
A. mkarimu B. mstahimilivu
C. mbishi D. bahili</p> <p>35. Chajio ni chakula cha ____
A. usiku B. asubuhi
C. mchana D. alfajiri</p> <p>36. Kwa nini mke alisita kuufungua mlango mara ya pili?
A. Aliogopa maskini
B. Mume alikuwa na wivu
C. Hakujua tabia ya mume wa pili
D. Alikuwa amechoka</p> | <p>37. Kilichomfanya mke kulia ni nini?
A. Maskini kuomba chakula.
B. Kuona maskini mtalaka wake.
C. Maskini alivyovalia.
D. Chakula kupungua.</p> <p>38. Mke alibubujikwa na machozi ____
A. kwi kwi kwi
B. ji
C. puku puku
D. zi</p> <p>39. Kwa nini mume alimzuia mkewe kuufungua mlango?
A. Hakutaka wageni
B. Alitaka kuficha chakula kwanza.
C. Alikuwa na chakula kingi
D. Alitaka kumaliza chakula kwanza.</p> <p>40. Methali mwafaka kwa kisa hiki ni ____
A. usipoziba ufa utajenga ukuta.
B. maskini akipata makalio hulia mbwata.
C. cheza na mwenye mali usicheze na mali
D. dunia mwendo wa ngisi</p> |
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Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 - 50

Ukiyasoma majarida mbalimbali utazipata takwimu za kushangaza. Nyingi za takwimu hizi zinasababisha mtu hata akose matumaini. Takwimu zinaonyesha kuwa, watoto wanaokufa kabla ya kufikisha umri wa miaka mitano bado ni wengi. Wafao wakati wa kuzaliwa bado ni tele. Watu waambukizwao virusi vya ukimwi kila dakika ni wengi. Watu wanaokufa mikononi mwa majambazi wanazidi kuongezeka nao wafao katika ajali barabarni, si haba watoto wetu wa kike wanaobakwa na wanyama katika ngozi za binadamu, idadi yao inazidi kuongezeka kila kukicha.

Utazidi kupoteza matumaini ukisoma na usikie kuwa vijana wetu wanazidi kujiingiza katika utumiaji wa dawa za kulevya na pia vitendo vya ngono. Takwimu za watoto wafao kutokana na maradhi ya malaria nazo zinatisha. Si semi wafao kwa maradhi mengine kama vile kifaduro, ifahamike kuwa, wengine hufa kutokana na utapi wa mlo.

Upande wa uchumi, hakuna habari njema vilevile. Bila shaka kufikia sasa umezoea kusikia kuwa, zaidi ya sudusi ya raia nchini wamo katika kitovu cha umaskini. Hawawezi kupata hata angalau shilingi themanini kwa siku.

Hebu fikiria kuhusu kiongozi wa jamii aliye na watoto sita ilhali hawezi kupata angaa shilingi themanini kwa siku. Nafasi za ajira nazo ni haba idadi ya wasio na kazi wala bazi inazidi kuongezeka.

Kulingana na takwimu hizo, lile linaloonekana kukua kwa haraka ni mitaa ya mabanda katika miji yetu. Na, je, unaelewa kuwa zaidi ya aislimia sabini ya wakazi wa mingi ya miji yetu huishi mitaa ya mabanda? tafadhali lifikirie hilo.

Nalo pengo kati ya matajiri na maskini linazidi kushamiri, matajiri wanazidi kunawiri huku maskini wakiendelea kudidimia na wengine hata kufifia kabisa.

Hali ya mazingira haijaonyesha lolote la kuinua nyoyo zetu. Takwimu zinazidi kuonyesha misitu yetu inazidi kuangamizwa. Mito nayo inazidi kukauka. Maziwa yetu yanazidi kukauka na kuchafuka. Navyo viumbe vya majini vinazidi kufariki dunia. Inasemekana pia kiwango cha joto duniani kinazidi kuongezeka. Si ajabu kuikosa theleji kilele mwa mlima Kenya miaka michache ijayo. Nayo maradhi ya ngozi na ya saratani ya ngozi yazidi kuathiri na kufilisi ndugu na wazazi wetu.

Swali ni, je tunaelekea wapi? Je, mambo haya yanatokea kwa kuwa hatuna uwezo wa kuyadhibiti au ni kwa sababu tunayavalia miwani? Katu, siamini kuwa hatuwezi kuyashinda. Uwezo tunao lakini nia haipo. Pasipo nia, njia haipo. Lakini tumaini lipo. Si tumaini pekee. Hata suluhisho. Nayo hayo ya mikononi mwenu enyi vijana. Kumbukeni mnao uwezo. Ni nyinyi viongozi wa kesho. Someni kwa bidii, mwajibike ili muinusu dunia.

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|--|---|
| <p>41. Katika aya ya kwanza, mwandishi ameyataja majanga mangapi?
A. Sita B. Saba C. Matano D. Manne</p> <p>42. Kulingana na kifungu, mbali na maradhi watoto wachanga aidha wanatishwa na ____
A. ukimwi
B. dawa za kulevya
C. ukosefu wa chakula
D. wizi</p> <p>43. Ni maelezo yapi sahihi.
A. Ugonjwa wa malaria huwakumba watoto pekee.
B. Vijana wetu wametupilia mbali ouvu wa ngono.
C. Kifaduro ni uwele uwatishao watoto.
D. Mengi ya maradhi yanadidimia.</p> <p>44. Kwa mujibu wa mwandishi, uhaba wa ajira unaweza kuzua matokeo yapi?
A. Uhalifu
B. Kuimarika kwa uchumi
C. Gharama ya maisha kupanda
D. Hutujaelezwa</p> <p>45. Kwa mujibu wa mwandishi, saratani ya ngozi inasababishwa na ____
A. lishe bora
B. mitaa ya mabanda
C. uchafuzi wa mazingira
D. manukato yenye kemikali hatari.</p> | <p>46. Je, unadhani hali ya mambo inayoelezwa hupatikana wapi?
A. Nchi zilizoendelea.
B. Ni vigumu kujua.
C. Katika mataifa yote duniani.
D. Ulimwengu wa tatu.</p> <p>47. Kulingana na kifungu, ni takriban kiasi kipi cha wakazi wa mjini hakiishi katika mitaa ya mabanda?
A. Asilimia sabini B. Ushuri tatu
C. Asilimia kubwa D. Sudusi</p> <p>48. Ni bayana kuwa uharibifu wa mazingira utasababisha?
A. Kuzuka kwa maradhi kama vile ukimwi.
B. Kuangamia kwa viumbe mbalimbali
C. Kuongezeka kwa viwanda.
D. Kupunguka kwa kiwango kati ya wakwasi na walalahoi.</p> <p>49. Kulingana na taarifa, ni kipi kiini cha matatizo yote yaliyozungumziwa?
A. Ugumu wa maisha. B. Mazingira
C. Matendo ya binadamu D. Umaskini</p> <p>50. Ni sahihi kusema kuwa ____
A. Mwandishi ni mkwasi wa mali.
B. tamaa ya mwandishi ya kushuhudia maisha bora imetamauka.
C. Vijana wana fursa na satua ya kuboresha mambo.
D. Binadamu hana uwezo wa kuyatatua matatizo yanayozungumziwa.</p> |
|--|---|

NYERI COUNTY

STD 7 - TERM 3

MATHEMATICS

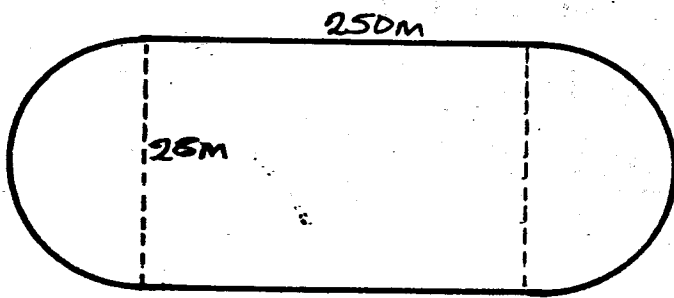
READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

Time: 2 Hrs

- Use only an ordinary pencil.
- Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-
(I) YOUR NAME (II) NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
- For each question show the correct answer by drawing line in the brackets in which the letter you have chosen is written.

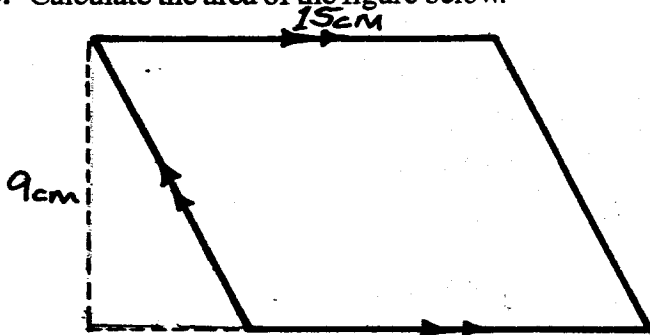
- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Write seventy seven million, six hundred and six thousand, nine hundred and nine in figures?
A. 77, 666, 999 B. 70, 706, 909
C. 77, 606, 909 D. 7, 606, 900 What is the difference between the total value of digit 3 in 6293850 and the total value of digit 6 in 455648?
A. Two thousand four hundred.
B. Three thousand six hundred.
C. 33060
D. 3000 What is the value of:-
$(8 \div \frac{1}{4}) - 3 \div 1 \frac{1}{2}$
A. 30
B. 32
C. $27 \frac{1}{2}$
D. $10 \frac{2}{3}$ A tailor had a piece of cloth of length 1.863m. She made clothes of equal pieces of 0.99 metres. How many clothes did she make to the nearest whole number.
A. 1.9 B. 2
C. 1.83 D. 1 A certain matatu company has a total of 80 vehicles. The number of pick-ups is half the number of lorries. The number of saloon cars is 20 less than the number of pick-ups. How many lorries are there?
A. 50 B. 40
C. 100 D. 25 What is the next number in the sequence
13, 17, 19, 23, _____
A. 25 B. 29
C. 28 D. 31 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Work out the value of:
$15 \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3}$ of $(\frac{2}{5} + 1 \frac{1}{4} \div \frac{5}{8})$
A. $17 \frac{17}{30}$ B. $13 \frac{9}{10}$
C. $35 \frac{3}{5}$ D. $11 \frac{5}{6}$ Calculate the perimeter in metres of a square whose area is 625cm^2
A. 1.01 B. 100
C. 1 D. 1.02 A rectangular piece of metal measures 4.2 m by 3.5m. Calculate its area in square centimetres.
A. $147,000\text{cm}^2$
B. $157,000\text{cm}^2$
C. 14.7cm^2
D. 14.7m^2 Work out
$\frac{0.168 \times 9.6}{33.6}$
A. 4.8 B. 0.0048
C. 0.48 D. 0.048 Kinuthia cycled at an average speed of 10m/s. What was his speed in km/h?
A. 18km/hr B. 36m/s
C. 36km/hr D. 18 m/s Using a ruler and a pair of compasses, construct triangle KLM, where line KL = 4.5 cm, $\angle LKM = 90^\circ$ and $\angle KML = 30^\circ$. Measure line MK.
A. 8.2cm B. 7.8cm C. 7cm D. 9cm A worker spends $\frac{3}{5}$ of his salary on food, $\frac{1}{8}$ on clothing, $\frac{1}{4}$ on other expenses and saves the rest. What fraction of his salary does he save?
A. $\frac{1}{40}$ B. $\frac{39}{40}$
C. $\frac{3}{4}$ D. $1 \frac{1}{4}$ |
|--|--|

14. What is the total distance covered by a runner who runs around the field below one and a quarter times?



- A. 735m B. 588m C. 147m D. 500m

15. Calculate the area of the figure below.



- A. 65cm B. 135cm C. 65cm² D. 135cm²

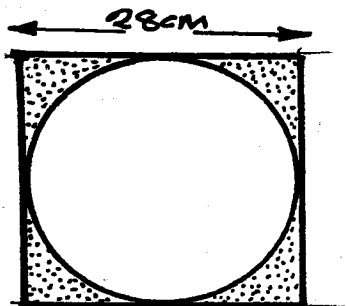
16. Maina's ranch is trapezium in shape. Find its area in hectares if two of its sides measures 500m by 600m and its perpendicular height is 400m.

- A. 22ha B. 220ha
C. 220,000ha D. 30,0000ha

17. A matatu left Nairobi at 8.05 a.m. It took three and a quarter hours to reach Mawingu. At what time in 24hr did it arrive at Mawingu?

- A. 1240hrs B. 1115hrs
C. 2320hrs D. 1120 hrs

18. Calculate the area of the shaded part in the figure below.



- A. 168 B. 7.84 C. 1.68 D. 6.16

19. The temperature of water in the afternoon was 20°C. If it was 14°C in the morning, what was the rise in temperature?

- A. 14°C B. 34°C C. -4°C D. 4°C

20. A cow was tied on a peg with a rope of 35m. What is the greatest area the cow grazed.

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

- A. 2110m²
B. 3850m²
C. 15400m²
D. 385m²

21. Convert $\frac{3}{8}$ to a decimal and write your answer to 2 decimal places.

- A. 2.67 B. 0.37
C. 0.38 D. 0.375

22. Nyamathi bought the following items from Muki's shop.

Pullover for shs. 288.50

2 pairs of socks @ 160.00

2 shirts @ shs. 144.50

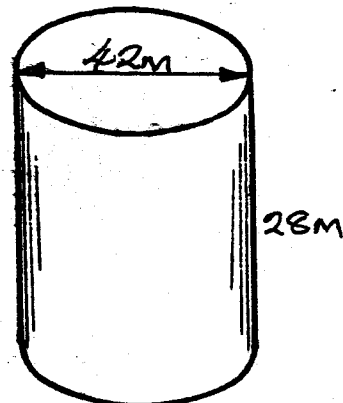
If he gave the shopkeeper one thousand shillings note, what balance did he get?

- A. 112.50
B. 897.50
C. 102.50
D. 753.00

23. Benson's family uses 5 litres of milk everyday. If they bought the milk from 10th Feb. to 11th May 2009, how many litres did they use altogether?

- A. 90 litres B. 91 litres
C. 450 litres D. 455 litres

24. Find the volume of the cylinder below.

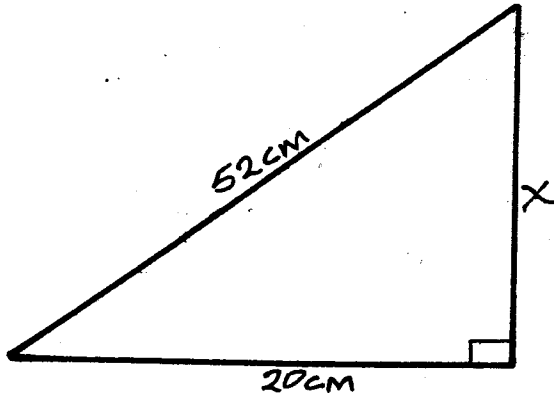


- A. 388.08m B. 13.2m³
C. 132m³ D. 388.08m³

25. The marked price of a pair of shoes was shs. 3000. John bought the pair of shoes at sh. 2400. What percentage discount did he get?

- A. 20% B. 80%
C. 60% D. 24%

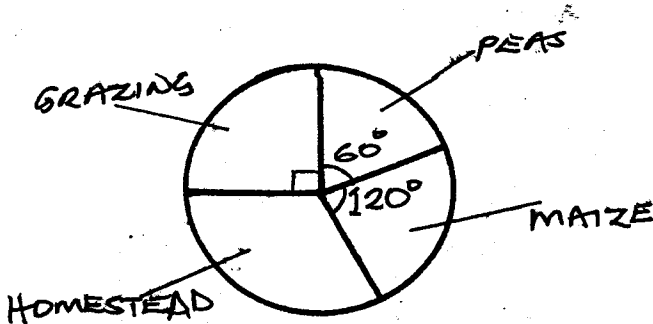
26. In the figure below $\angle KLM = 90^\circ$. $KL = 52\text{cm}$ and $ML = 20\text{cm}$. What is the value of X ?



- A. 408cm B. 72cm C. 4.8cm D. 48cm
27. A teacher bought 63 sweets and shared them between boys and girls in the ratio 4:3. How many sweets did the boys get?
- A. 27 B. 36 C. 7 D. 9
28. If $m = x + 5$, $x = 3$ and $n = m - x + 1$

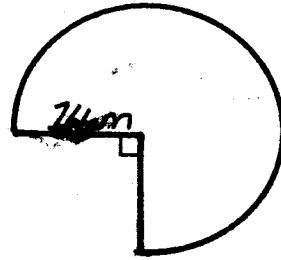
Work out:- $\frac{4(m+x)}{2n}$

- A. $3\frac{1}{3}$ B. $3\frac{2}{3}$ C. $11\frac{2}{3}$ D. 3
29. A train covered 540km of a speed of 60km/hr. Calculate the time taken by the train to complete the journey?
- A. 8hrs B. 6hrs C. 9 hrs D. 7hrs
30. What is the median in the following set of numbers. 450, 690, 287, 123, 845
- A. 2395 B. 479 C. 287 D. 450
31. What is the square root of $14\frac{1}{16}$
- A. $3\frac{1}{4}$ B. 4 C. $3\frac{3}{4}$ D. 2
32. Susan deposited shs. 60,000 in a bank that paid 12% interest per annum. How much interest did she get after 2 years?
- A. 14,000 B. 1400 C. 2400 D. 14,400
33. Kamau divided his piece of land as shown below. If the part used for maize is 60ha. How many hectares was for grazing?

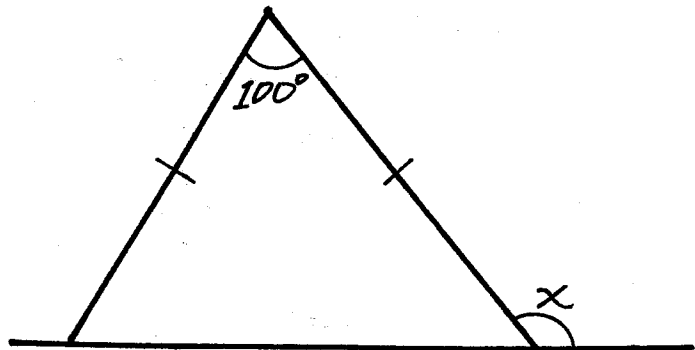


- A. 45ha B. 20ha C. 450ha D. 540ha

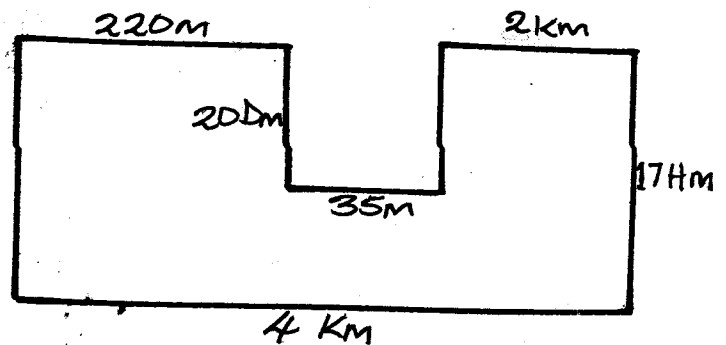
34. What is the area of the figure below in ares.



- A. 61.6 B. 6.16
C. 0.88 D. 88
35. Round off the following number to the nearest tenths. 911967.15
- A. 9119670 B. 911697.2
C. 911967.2 D. 911967.1
36. Find the value of angle x in the figure below



- A. 140° B. 100°
C. 40° D. 80°
37. Work out the perimeter of the figure below in metres.



- A. 9835m B. 10055m
C. 10005m D. 7435 m

38. A trader bought 4 bags of potatoes each weighing 110kg. He later repacked them for sale in 100grams packet and sold each packet at shs. 50. How much money did the trader receive from the sale of potatoes?

- A. Sh. 550 B. Sh. 440
C. Sh. 200 D. Sh. 500

39. Mrs. Kamau bought 4 trays of eggs at shs. 300 per tray. During transportation 30 eggs were broken. She later sold the remaining eggs at shs. 15 each. Calculate her percentage profit

- A. $1\frac{1}{4}\%$ B. $12\frac{1}{2}\%$
C. 50% D. 24%

40. Given the scale 1: 100000, find the drawing length of a road that is 5km long in cm.

- A. 500km B. 0.5km C. 5km D. 50km

41. What is the greatest number that can divide 200, 360, 480 completely.

- A. 10 B. 40 C. 30 D. 25

42. A salesman is paid a basic salary of shs. 10,000. He also gets 5% of the total sales. In a certain month he sold goods worth shs. 500, 000. How much money did he get that month?

- A. 35,000 B. 25,000
C. 5,000 D. 2,000

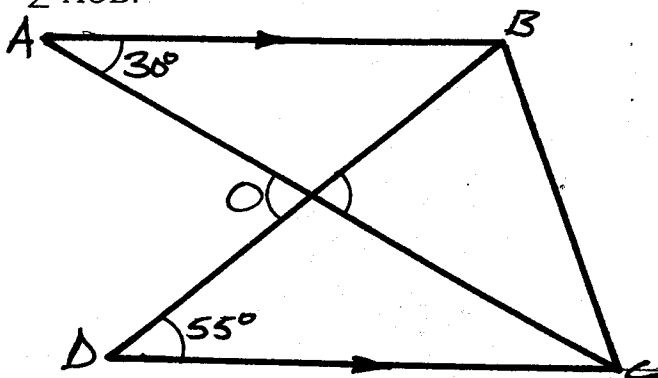
43. Silas has x mangoes while Jane has three mangoes less than Silas. Miriam has twice as many mangoes as Jane. How many mangoes do they have altogether?

- A. $4x + 3$ B. $3x - 6$
C. $4x + 9$ D. $4x - 9$

44. Add thirty six thousand, nine hundred and fifty eight to four hundred and twenty thousand and seven.

- A. 456,965 B. 453,439
C. 400,453 D. 456,007

45. In the figure below, AB is parallel to CD, $\angle BAC = 30^\circ$ and $\angle BDC = 55^\circ$. Find $\angle AOB$.



- A. 90° B. 75° C. 85° D. 95°

46. What is the reciprocal of $11\frac{1}{3}$

- A. $\frac{34}{3}$ B. $\frac{33}{34}$ C. $\frac{3}{33}$ D. $\frac{3}{34}$

47. Work out

Litres	Decilitres	Millilitres
15	3	20
x		6

A. 90 l 91dl 20 ml

B. 91l 90 dl 20 ml

C. 91l 9 dl 20 ml

D. 101 l 9 dl 20 ml

48. Simplify the expression

$$4(x - 2y) + 3(3x - 2y)$$

A. $12x - 10y$

B. $13x - 10y$

C. $13x + 10y$

D. $13y - y$

49. The cross-sectional area of a cuboid is 425cm^2 . If the volume of the cuboid is 2550cm^3 . What is its height?

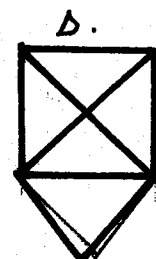
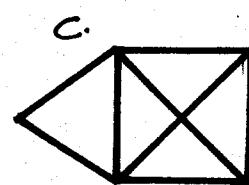
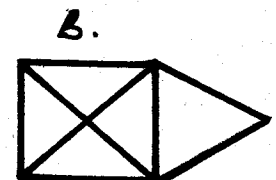
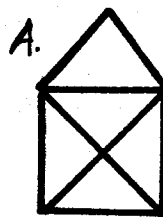
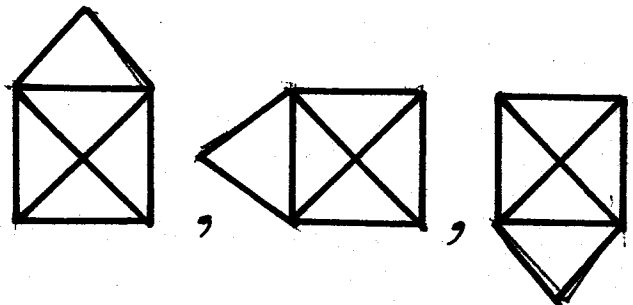
A. 0.6cm

B. 6cm

C. $5\frac{1}{2}\text{cm}$

D. 4cm

50. Below is a pattern of triangle. What is the next pattern?



NYERI COUNTY

STD 7 - TERM 3

MARKING SCHEME

<u>ENGLISH</u>		<u>MATHS</u>		<u>KISWAHILI</u>		<u>SCIENCE</u>		<u>S/STUDIES</u>		<u>C.R.E.</u>
1. B	31. B	1. C	31. C	1. C	31. D	1. B	31. A	1. A	31. A	61. D
2. C	32. A	2. A	32. D	2. A	32. A	2. D	32. A	2. B	32. C	62. B
3. D	33. C	3. A	33. A	3. C	33. C	3. C	33. D	3. C	33. D	63. A
4. A	34. D	4. B	34. B	4. A	34. D	4. A	34. B	4. D	34. B	64. D
5. A	35. B	5. A	35. C	5. D	35. A	5. D	35. B	5. C	35. A	65. A
6. C	36. A	6. B	36. A	6. A	36. C	6. A	36. C	6. A	36. C	66. B
7. D	37. C	7. B	37. B	7. B	37. B	7. B	37. B	7. B	37. B	67. A
8. B	38. D	8. C	38. C	8. D	38. C	8. B	38. B	8. D	38. D	68. D
9. A	39. D	9. A	39. B	9. C	39. B	9. C	39. D	9. B	39. A	69. A
10. C	40. B	10. D	40. C	10. B	40. D	10. A	40. D	10. A	40. B	70. C
11. D	41. A	11. C	41. B	11. A	41. A	11. D	41. B	11. C	41. D	71. A
12. B	42. A	12. B	42. A	12. B	42. C	12. C	42. C	12. D	42. B	72. C
13. D	43. D	13. A	43. D	13. C	43. C	13. B	43. A	13. B	43. C	73. A
14. A	44. B	14. A	44. A	14. B	44. D	14. D	44. C	14. C	44. A	74. C
15. C	45. C	15. D	45. D	15. B	45. C	15. A	45. B	15. C	45. D	75. C
16. C	46. A	16. A	46. D	16. C	46. D	16. C	46. D	16. A	46. B	76. A
17. B	47. D	17. D	47. C	17. D	47. B	17. B	47. A	17. D	47. C	77. B
18. D	48. B	18. C	48. B	18. A	48. B	18. C	48. A	18. C	48. D	78. B
19. B	49. C	19. D	49. B	19. A	49. C	19. C	49. D	19. B	49. A	79. A
20. A	50. C	20. B	50. C	20. C	50. C	20. D	50. C	20. A	50. B	80. A
21. C		21. C		21. D		21. A		21. D	51. C	81. A
22. D		22. C		22. A		22. D		22. C	52. D	82. D
23. B		23. D		23. B		23. B		23. B	53. D	83. B
24. A		24. D		24. C		24. A		24. A	54. C	84. D
25. C		25. A		25. D		25. B		25. D	55. A	85. A
26. B		26. D		26. C		26. A		26. C	56. A	86. C
27. D		27. B		27. B		27. D		27. B	57. C	87. D
28. A		28. B		28. A		28. C		28. C	58. C	88. A
29. C		29. C		29. D		29. C		29. B	59. B	89. B
30. D		30. D		30. C		30. B		30. A	60. A	90. C

COMPOSITION / INSHA MARKING SCHEME

MARKING CRITERION

- The composition will be assessed according to the following general guidelines.
 - The maximum mark will be 40 and the minimum mark 01
 - Does the script show that the candidate can communicate accurately, fluently and imaginatively in English

Accuracy (16marks)

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Correct tense and agreement of verbs (4 marks) | (b) Accurate use of vocabulary (4 marks) |
| (c) Correct spelling (4 marks) | (d) Correct punctuation (4 marks) |

Fluency (16 marks)

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Work in the correct order (4 marks) | (b) Sentences connected and paragraphs (4 marks) |
| (c) Correct spelling (4 marks) | (d) Ideas developed in logic sequence (4 marks) |

Imagination (8 marks)

- | |
|--|
| (a) Unusual but appropriate use of words and phrases (4 marks) |
| (b) Variety of structure (4marks) |

NB. Please, teachers are requested to scrutinize this marking scheme before use, it is worth.

NYERI COUNTY STD 7 - TERM 3

PENPLUS
KIRINYAGA

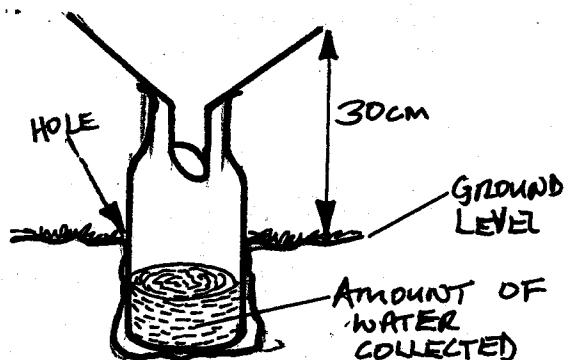
SCIENCE

Time: 1 Hr 40 Mins

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

- Use only an ordinary pencil.
- Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-
(I) YOUR NAME (II) NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
- For each question show the correct answer by drawing line in the brackets in which the letter you have chosen is written.

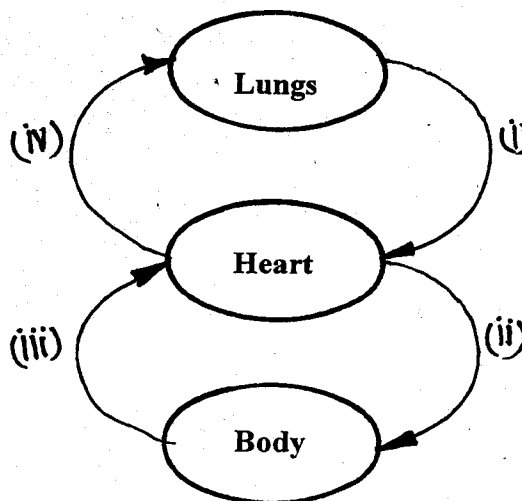
- Which of the following is a physical change in boys only during adolescence?
A. Hips broaden
B. Shoulders and chest broaden
C. Increase in weight and height
D. Pimples on the face.
- Which of the following statement is not correct when handling chemicals at home?
A. Always wash hands properly after using chemicals.
B. Read instruction well before use.
C. Keep chemicals away from children.
D. Taste or inhale chemicals before using them.
- Std. 7 class in Mwiruti primary school placed the following weather instrument as shown in the diagram.



Which was the main reason for placing the instrument into the ground?

- To collect more water.
 - Prevent bottle from falling
 - Reduce the rate of evaporation of the rain water collected.
 - To avoid destruction from pupils.
- Animals should be fed with a balanced diet for the following reasons except?
A. Encourage parasites
B. Proper growth
C. Maximum production
D. Protection against diseases.

Study the diagram below and answer questions 5 - 7

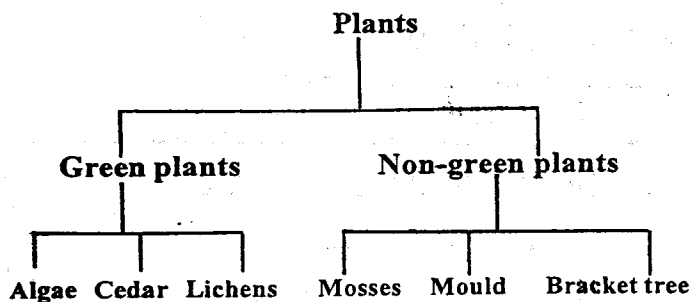


- (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are blood vessels. Which among them carries oxygenated blood only?
A. (i) (iv) B. (iii), (iv)
C. (ii), (iii) D. (i), (ii)
- Waceke was bitten by a snake. Which vessel carried the poison to the heart?
A. (iii) B. (i)
C. (iv) D. (ii)
- The following are characteristics of blood vessels.
(i) Have thick elastic and muscular walls.
(ii) Have valves to prevent back flow of blood.
(iii) Have no pulse
(iv) They are located deep in the body.
(v) They are located close to the surface of the body.

Which characteristics applies to vessel number (iv) only?

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

8. Venus flytrap, cobra lilly, sundew and bladder wort are examples of _____ plants.
- saprophytic plants
 - carnivorous plants
 - non- flowering plants
 - deciduous plants
9. The following diagram represents a simple classification of plants.



Which plants were **WRONGLY** classified?

- Algae mould
 - Bracket tree and cedar
 - Lichens mosses
 - Cedar and mould
10. Kipngetich collected the following materials to construct a certain weather instrument.

- a strong polythene
- a strong string
- wire
- a long pole

Which weather instrument did he intend to construct?

- Windsock
 - Windvane
 - Thermometer
 - Raingauge
11. For tools to last longer and work property, they should not be _____
- used for the right purpose
 - cleaned after use.
 - sharpen cutting tools.
 - used for the wrong purposes.

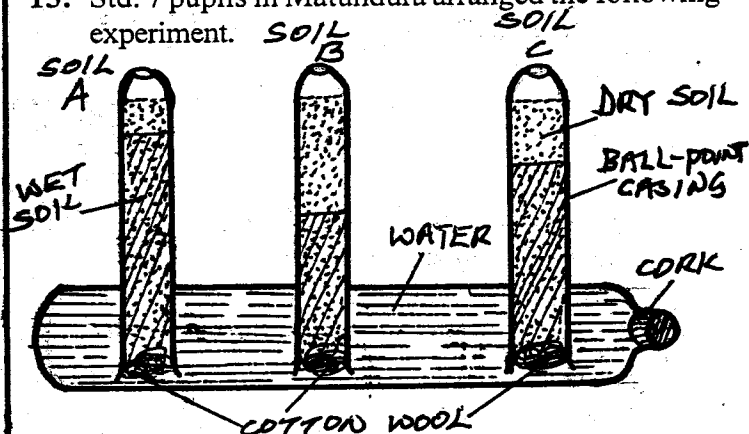
12. Onyango a class seven boy had the following symptoms.

- Lack of sleep
- Loss of appetite
- Hallucinations.
- Brain damage

Which drug could he have taken?

- Miraa
- Bhang
- Cocaine
- Heroin

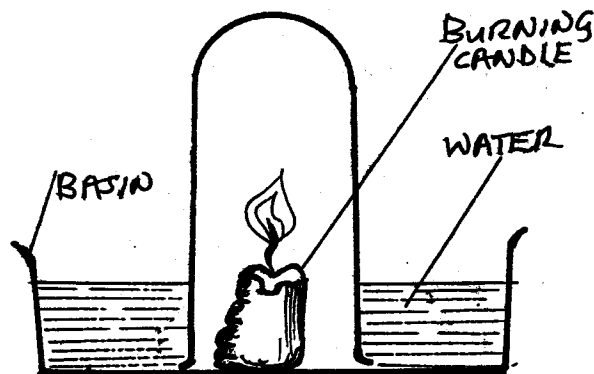
13. Std. 7 pupils in Matundura arranged the following experiment.



They found that soil _____ had the finest particles.

- soil B
 - Soil A
 - Soil C
 - All were the same
14. Which one of the following crop pest is **CORRECTLY** matched to the damage it causes?
- Weevil - bore holes in stems and stalks.
 - Cut worm - make holes in leaves of cereal crops.
 - Stalkborer - bore holes in grains
 - Aphids - sucks juice from vegetable leaves.
15. Which one of the following livestock parasites cannot be controlled by spraying animals?
- Tsetse flies
 - Ticks
 - Mites
 - Fleas
16. Njeri a class seven pupil was taken to hospital with the following symptoms.
- Skin rash
 - Fever
 - Diarrhoea
 - Blood in urine and stool
- She was likely suffering from?
- Cholera
 - Pneumonia
 - Bilharzia
 - Typhoid
17. A common inhalant that is used by street boys is _____?
- turpentine
 - cobblers glue
 - paint
 - nail polish

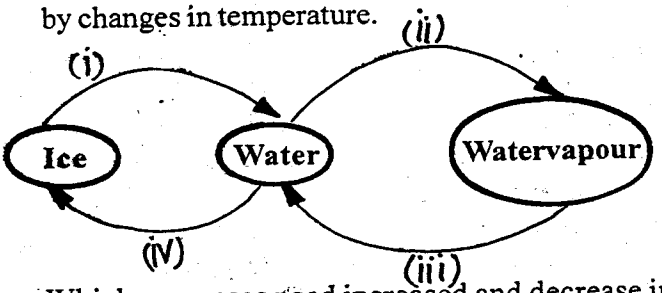
18.



In the above diagram it was observed that the candle went off after some time. The gas used up is also used in _____

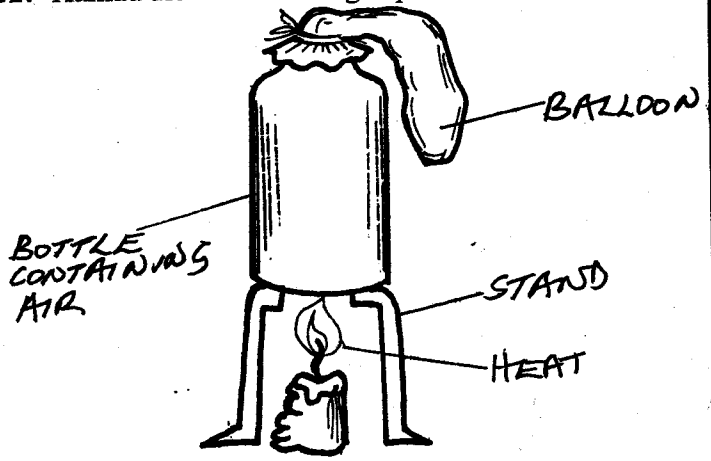
- fire extinguishers
- making neon bulbs
- germination
- photosynthesis

19. The diagram below shows process brought about by changes in temperature.



Which processes need increased and decrease in temperatures respectively?

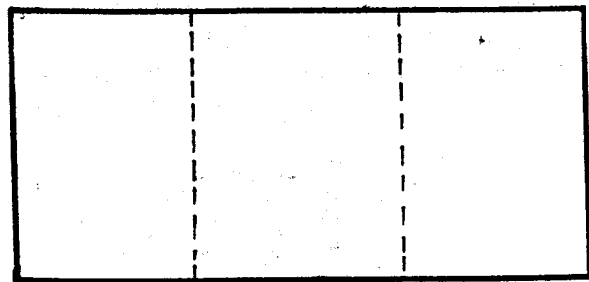
- A. (i), (ii)
 - B. (iii), (iv)
 - C. (i), (iii)
 - D. (iv), (i)
20. Whales, bats and duck-billed platypus belong to a group of animals called _____
- A. birds
 - B. carnivores
 - C. herbivores
 - D. mammals
21. The importance of fibre in the diet is to _____
- A. prevent constipation
 - B. prevent dehydration
 - C. prevent malnutrition
 - D. add nutrients to the body.
22. Kamau did the following experiment.



After heating the bottle for some time, there was no change in the balloon. What could be the reason?

- A. There was no air in the bottle.
 - B. The balloon was not new.
 - C. The balloon was very big
 - D. The balloon had a hole.
23. Sim sim, coconut and sunflower are examples of _____ crops.
- A. fibre crops
 - B. oil crops
 - C. beverages
 - D. cash crops
24. Which method of controlling weeds pollutes the environment?
- A. Use of chemicals
 - B. Mulching
 - C. Slashing
 - D. Uprooting
25. Maina saw clouds that had, flat base and were made up of rounded masses these clouds indicated.
- A. Rainy weather
 - B. Fine weather
 - C. Stormy weather
 - D. Windy weather

26. The diagram below shows a method of grazing



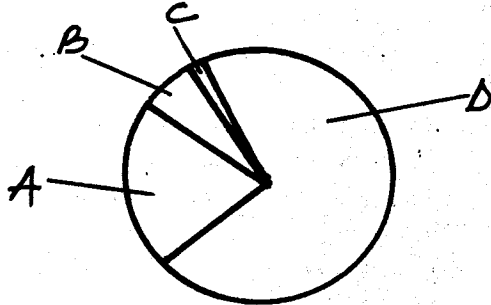
This method of grazing is called _____

- A. strip grazing
 - B. paddocking
 - C. zero grazing
 - D. tethering
27. Decaying bodies of animals and plants _____
- A. pollute air for crops.
 - B. make soil unsuitable for cultivation
 - C. pollute soil for crops
 - D. add humus to the soil.
28. _____ plants use nitrogen in the air to make protein?
- A. Fungi
 - B. Mosses
 - C. Leguminous
 - D. Non-green
29. The part of a flower that consists of the stigma style and ovary is called?
- A. Petal
 - B. Stamen
 - C. Pistil
 - D. Sepal
30. Which disease are immunised at birth?
- A. Diphtheria and polio
 - B. Tuberculosis and polio
 - C. Tetanus and whooping cough
 - D. Polio and measles
- 31.
-
- The above flower is pollinated by _____
- A. wind
 - B. bees
 - C. birds
 - D. butterfly
32. Which of the following human activities increases soil erosion?
- A. Burning bushes
 - B. Stall grazing
 - C. Planting trees
 - D. Building gabions
33. Grasses and legumes that animals feed on directly in the field are examples of?
- A. Fodder
 - B. Concentrates
 - C. Hay
 - D. Pastures
34. The following are modern methods of preserving food **EXCEPT?**
- A. Canning
 - B. Smoking
 - C. Drying
 - D. Freezing

35. When a coin is placed in a basin of water it appears to be raised because of _____

- A. reflection B. refraction
C. dispersion D. spectrum

36. The diagram below represents composition of air.



Which part of A B C and D represent air that is used during photosynthesis?

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

37. In the human breathing system the hair that traps dust is found in the _____

- A. Nose B. Nose and trachea
C. Trachea and bronchus D. Nose and bronchitis

38. The sandy soil has _____

- A. highest capillarity
B. poorest water retention
C. poorest drainage
D. finest texture.

39. Force is expressed in _____

- A. grammes B. degree
C. metres D. newtons

40. The following are plant nutrients. Which one is a micro nutrient?

- A. Potassium B. Iron
C. Calcium D. Nitrogen

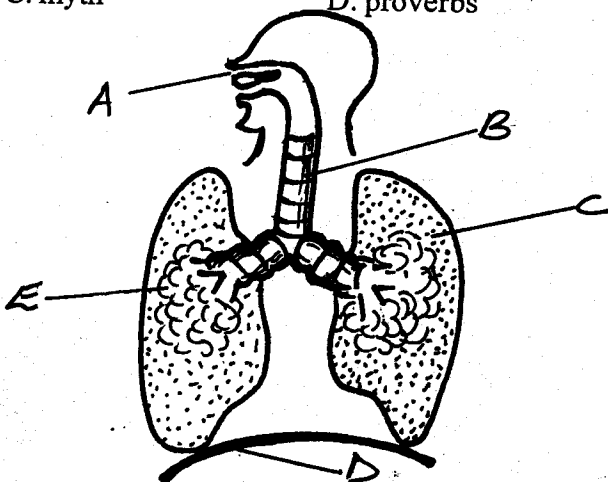
41. Harvested rain water can be stored in _____

- A. dams B. taps C. drums D. tanks

42. A false idea or a story many people believe to be true is called _____

- A. misconception B. facts
C. myth D. proverbs

43.



Air is cleaned and warmed at part marked _____

- A. a B. d
C. e D. b

44. Gaseous exchange takes place at part marked _____

- A. b B. a
C. e D. c

45. Weighing balance or scales are used to measure _____

- A. weight B. mass
C. force D. gravity

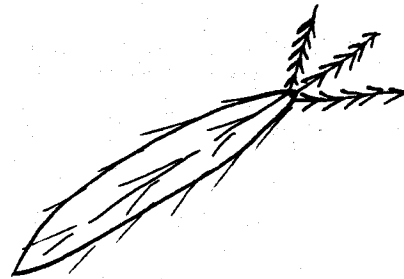
46. The following are ways in which HIV/AIDS is spread **EXCEPT?**

- A. Blood transfusion
B. Exchange of saliva
C. Sharing piercing objects.
D. Sharing meals.

47. Wanjeri's sister had soft, weak bones and bow-shaped legs. She should be fed on diet rich in _____

- A. calcium B. iron
C. proteins D. carbohydrates

48.

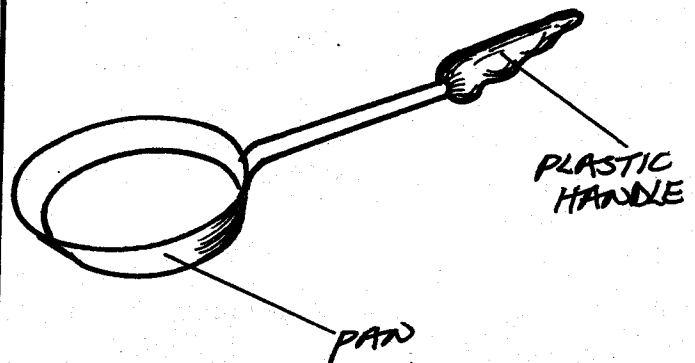


The diagram above shows a seed of a certain weed.

The weed is most likely to be _____

- A. black jack B. wandering jew
C. pig weed D. oxalis

49.



The plastic handle acts as a _____

- A. conductor B. supporter
C. cooler D. insulator

50. Oxygen is added to the blood in the _____

- A. heart B. head
C. lungs D. arteries

NYERI COUNTY

STD 7 - TERM 3

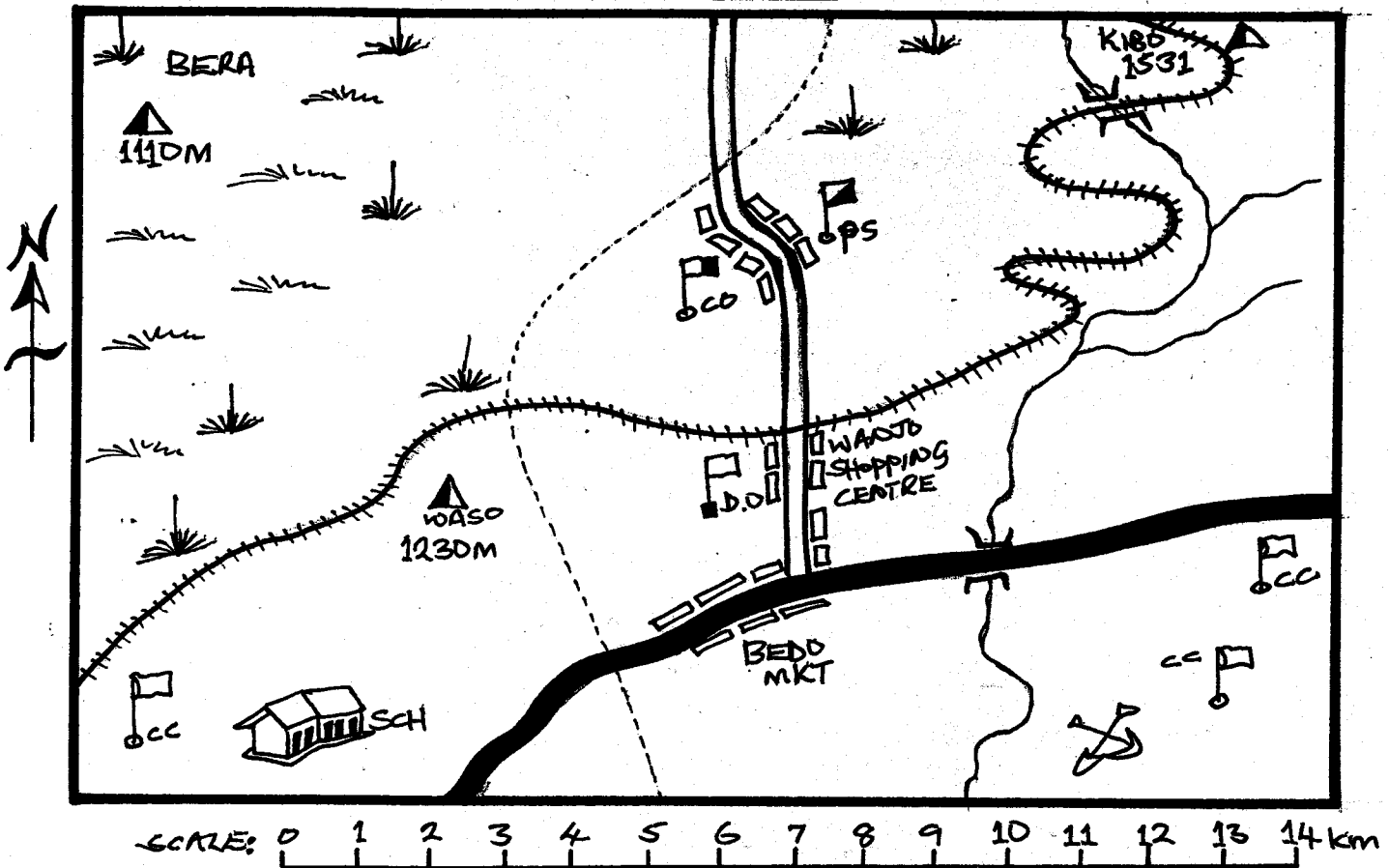
SOCIAL STUDIES / C.R.E

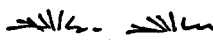
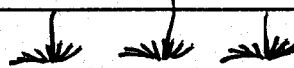





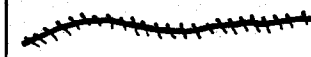



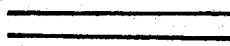

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

Time: 2 Hrs 15 Mins

1. Use only an ordinary pencil.
2. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-
 (I) YOUR NAME (II) NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
3. For each question show the correct answer by drawing line in the brackets in which the letter you have chosen is written.

WANJO AREA



KEY			
	Shrubs		Hill
	Permanent buildings		Divisional boundary
	Tarmac road		Quarry
	District Office		Railwayline
	County Office		River and bridge
	Chief's camp		Murrum road
	Police station		

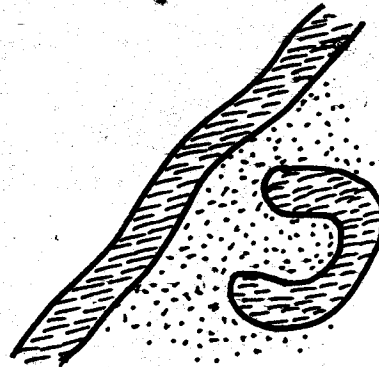
Use the map of Wanjo area above to answer questions 1 - 7

1. Which of the following statement is **TRUE** about Wanjo area?
 - A. The area is hot and dry.
 - B. The administrative head of the area is a Chief.
 - C. Ranching is a major economic activity in the area.
 - D. The area receives convectional rainfall.
2. The railway line in Solai area is used to transport ____
 - A. stones
 - B. sisal
 - C. passengers
 - D. water
3. Which of the following is the highest in altitude according to the map?
 - A. The quarry
 - B. The police Station
 - C. Kimbo Hill
 - D. Benda market
4. The government gave out money as part of the constituency Development Fund (CDF). Which of the following would the residents of this area build first?
 - A. A constituency office
 - B. A chief's office
 - C. A railway station
 - D. A dispensary
5. The **MAIN** economic activity in Wanjo area is ____
 - A. mining
 - B. hunting
 - C. farming
 - D. trading
6. What is the approximate length of the murrum road?
 - A. 9.5km
 - B. 12km
 - C. 5km
 - D. 10km
7. What is the direction of the quarry from Bero hill?
 - A. North West
 - B. South East
 - C. North East
 - D. South West
8. River Niger and R. Nile have one major thing in common. It is ____
 - A. the longest rivers in Africa.
 - B. the rivers with most fish.
 - C. forms an estuary in the mouths.
 - D. forms a delta in their mouths.
9. Who among the following are not bantus found in Tanzania?
 - A. Nyamwezi
 - B. Baganda
 - C. Chagga
 - D. Ngoni
10. The chief legal advisor of the government in Kenya is ____
 - A. attorney General
 - B. chief justice
 - C. speaker
 - D. prime minister
11. Which one of the following is the main reason why Kariba dam was established ____
 - A. to create a centre for tourism
 - B. to control floods on river Zambezi
 - C. to produce hydro-electric power
 - D. to provide water for irrigation

12. The main gold mining area of South Africa is:-
 - A. Johannesburg
 - B. Cape town
 - C. Petersburg
 - D. Witwatersland

13. _____ **DOES NOT** influence rapid industrialization in Kenya
 - A. Development of power stations
 - B. High tax on imported raw materials.
 - C. Establishment of export.
 - D. Development in agriculture.

14. The diagram below shows _____



- A. formation of a crater lake.
 - B. formation of a tarn
 - C. formation of an ox-bow lake.
 - D. formation of mane-dammed lake.
15. One of the following is an example of the above lake:-
 - A. L. Teleki
 - B. L. Chad
 - C. L. Kanyamboli
 - D. L. Malawi
 16. Which one of the following is the **MAIN** problem facing forestry in Africa?
 - A. Cutting down of trees to create room for human activities.
 - B. Attack by pests and diseases.
 - C. Fires during the dry period
 - D. Poor methods of exploiting forest resources.
 17. The major problem facing regional trade in Africa is ____
 - A. poor transport system.
 - B. lack of a common currency
 - C. political instability
 - D. similarity of goods produced.
 18. The main power dam of Zambia and Zimbabwe is known as ____
 - A. Cabora Bassa Dam
 - B. Kainji dam
 - C. Kariba dam
 - D. Verwoed dam
 19. Three of the following are ways of demonstrating patriotism **EXCEPT**:-
 - A. Obeying the laws of the country.
 - B. Participating in corrupt deals to become rich quickly.
 - C. Paying taxes
 - D. Respecting other peoples property

20. Which one of the following is **NOT** a role of a citizen in the government?
 A. Inciting other citizens.
 B. Participating in development projects.
 C. Participating in the election process.
 D. Attending public meetings.
21. The following are some of the ways through which citizens can participate in a democracy except?
 A. Voting during elections
 B. Seeking elective seats
 C. Seeking dialogue over problems
 D. Refusing to vote completely
22. The human rights in Kenya are contained in which document?
 A. The Kenya Gazette
 B. The Referendum
 C. The Constitution
 D. The voters register
23. A person invited by parties that are in conflict to help them resolve their differences is known as ____
 A. an empire B. an arbitrator
 C. an administrator D. a solicitor
24. Which one of the following undermines law and order?
 A. Nepotism B. Faithfulness
 C. Equality D. Patriotism
25. Which one of the following is the arm of government that implements its policies?
 A. Judiciary B. Cabinet
 C. Legislature D. Executive
26. In order for a constitutional amendment to be affected, it should be approved by the ____
 A. Cabinet Secretary
 B. Attorney General
 C. President
 D. chairperson of the constitutional Review Commission
27. The subordinate staff in parliament are employed by ____
 A. parliamentary select commission
 B. parliamentary service commission
 C. judicial service commission
 D. president
28. All the election petitions except the presidential election petitions are filed in the ____
 A. Courts martial
 B. supreme court
 C. High Court
 D. Chief Magistrate Court.
29. Cases concerning military offences are held in the:-
 A. kadhi's Court
 B. Court martial
 C. High Court
 D. Kenya Court of appeal
30. Which of the following marriages is presided over by the District Commissioner?
 A. Civil marriage B. Christian marriage
 C. Customary marriage D. Islamic marriage
31. Which one of the following was mainly acquired through apprenticeship in traditional African education?
 A. Iron smelting skills
 B. Social values
 C. History of the community
 D. Skills on how to avoid danger.
32. The following marriages are polygamous **EXCEPT:-**
 A. Come we stay B. Customary marriage
 C. Christian marriage D. Islamic marriage
33. The following language groups are Mande speakers except?
 A. Soninke B. Malinke
 C. Mande D. Tuareg
34. Which of the following statements given below might have influenced the migration of the Bantu from Shugwaya?
 A. Influence by other language groups
 B. Escape from the Galla hostilities.
 C. Search for land to settle and farm
 D. Search for pasture land and water for the animals
35. Which of the following consists of Western bantus only?
 A. Abakuria, Abagusii, Abaluhya
 B. Abakuria, Wadawida, Abagusii
 C. Akamba, Abakuria, Ameru
 D. Aembu, Ambere, Abagusii
36. In which of the following months is the sun overhead the equator?
 A. June and September
 B. December and March
 C. March and September
 D. June and December
37. Below are characteristics of a certain climate.
(i) Hot summers and cold winters
(ii) Found in North Africa and Cape Province
(iii) Receive rain during winter season.
 Which climate is this?
 A. Tropical climate
 B. Mediterranean climate
 C. Equatorial climate
 D. Mountain climate
38. Which instrument is **CORRECTLY** matched with its use?
 A. Windvane- temperature
 B. Raingauge- intensity of wind
 C. Thermometer- rainfall
 D. Anemometer- speed of wind

39. Acacia trees are mainly found in ___ vegetation.
 A. Savannah B. Mediterranean
 C. Hot desert D. Mountains

40. Below are uses of a certain mineral in Kenya.

(i) Used to flavor food.

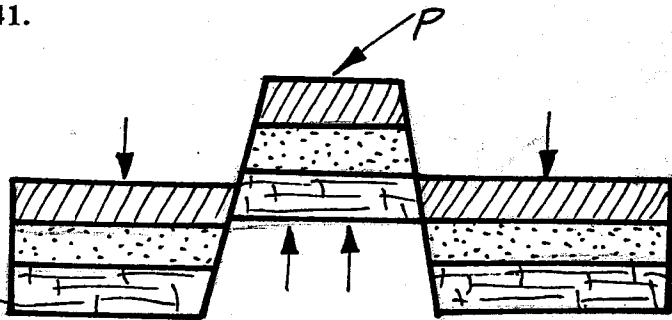
(ii) Use to make glass and soap

(iii) Used to preserve food

The above mineral is _____

- A. limestone B. salt
 C. flourspar D. diatomite

41.



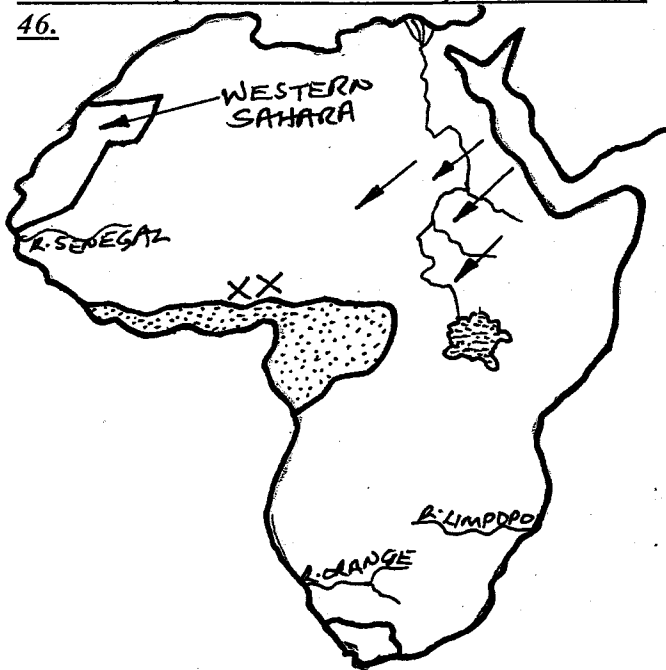
The part marked P is called _____

- A. Riftvalley B. Lava
 C. Faultline D. Horst

42. The following are results of Arab interaction along the Coast **EXCEPT:-**

- A. Spread of Islam
 B. Spread of Christianity
 C. Emerging of a new language kiswahili
 D. Growth of towns.

Use the map below to answer questions 43 to 46.



43. The prevailing winds shown on the map using arrows are _____

- A. land and sea breezes
 B. harmattan winds
 C. off-shore North East trade winds.
 D. On- shore westerlies.

44. The shaded region to the Southern part of Africa experiences a climatic condition called _____

- A. mediterranean climate
 B. desert climate
 C. mountain climate
 D. temperate climate

45. The area marked xx on the map is covered by the vegetation which has _____

- A. the typical trees are acacia and baobab
 B. vegetation that changes as altitude increases.
 C. tall elephant grasses
 D. tall trees which grow very close together.

46. The country shown on the map as Western Sahara was colonised by a European power called _____

- A. French B. Spain
 C. Belgium D. British

47. The seasonal climate is not experienced in Africa because _____

- A. the sun is overhead equator two times in the year.
 B. the seasons are caused by the revolution of the earth.
 C. African is within the tropics.
 D. they are transtional seasons.

48. Which one of the following **does not** have an effect on the climate of a given place?

- A. Deforestation B. Industrial pollution
 C. Global warming D. Rotation of the earth

49. The most southerly point of the African continent is _____

- A. cape Aqulhas B. cape town
 C. Durban D. port Elizabeth

50. The trade between the people of old Ghana and North Africa was popularly known as _____

- A. long distance trade
 B. trans-Saharan trade
 C. triangular trade
 D. desert storm trade

51. The following are African leaders who collaborated with the Europeans to establish colonial rule with the exception of _____

- A. Lenana B. Lewanika
 C. Kabaka Mwangi D. Kabaka Mtesa

52. Which one of the following became the title of the head of state in Kenya when the country was declared a republic?

- A. Governor B. Emperor
 C. President D. Prime minister

53. Population of Africa has been increasing rapidly. The **MAIN** cause of the population growth is _____

- A. outbreak of killer disease.
 B. improved medical care and hygiene
 C. improved eating habits.
 D. high birth rate

54. Tourism industry earn Kenya a lot of foreign exchange. The industry is threatened by three of the following **EXCEPT:-**

- A. Poaching
- B. Terrorism
- C. Political stability
- D. Political instability

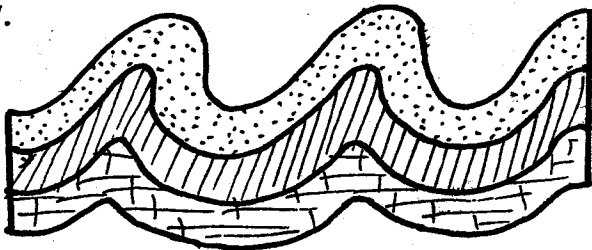
55. Which of the following is a role of the school management committee?

- A. Planning development projects.
- B. Disciplining teachers.
- C. Supervising class attendance by teachers.
- D. Disciplining teachers.

56. Three of the following were functions of a clan. Which one was not?

- A. Choosing marriage partners.
- B. Settling disputes
- C. Determining religious practices
- D. Allocating clan land to individual families.

57.



Which of the following mountains was formed as a result of the activity above?

- A. Ahaggar and Tibesti
- B. Adamawa, Elgon
- C. Cape ranges, Atlas
- D. Usambara, Ruwenzori

58. Three of the following towns developed as a result of mining **EXCEPT:-**

- A. Mwadui
- B. Kilembe
- C. Nakuru
- D. Magandi

59. (i) *I was born in 1906*

(ii) *I was a poet*

(iii) *I was the greatest African writer.*

(iv) *I was the first president to retire voluntarily?*

Who was I?

- A. Julius Nyerere
- B. Leopold Senghor
- C. Jomo Kenyatta
- D. Gamal Abdel Nasser

60. Who chairs parliamentary debates in the absence of the speaker?

- A. Deputy speaker
- B. Deputy president
- C. Chief whip
- D. Sergeant at- arms

SECTION B

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. The main purpose of the creation story in the bible is to show that

- A the Jews are God's chosen race
- B. the relationship between God and man kind
- C. God did not create some dangerous animals
- D. God is the creator of everything

62. During the covenant at mount Sinai, Moses took half the blood of the animals sacrificed and sprinkled it on the alter. Then he took the other half and

- A. offered it to God at the alter
- B. sprinkled it on the people
- C. poured it on the sacrifice
- D. poured it on the ground

63. The disobedience of Adam and Eve to God's command in the garden of Eden resulted in

- A. a broken relationship between God and man
- B. human beings ability to do the work of God
- C. God destroying human beings
- D. God abandoning human beings to act as they please

64. The ark of Noah rested on the mountain ranges of

- A. Horeb
- B. Sinai
- C. Arabia
- D. Ararat

65. During his free time, David played the harp for king Saul (**1 Samuel 16:23**). This teaches christian that during their freetime they should

- A. use their talents
- B. fight others
- C. visit new places
- D. talk about others

66. Human beings are different from all other creation Mainly because they were created

- A. on the sixth day
- B. in God's own image
- C. when God had created other creations
- D. different from other animals

67. Elisha's servant who did not practise integrity when he asked for some money from Naaman was called (**2 kings 5:20-27**)

- A. Gehazi
- B. Ananias
- C. Judas
- D. Ahab

68. *"I alone know the plans I have for you, plans to bring you prosperity and not disaster."* Which prophet was told these words?

- A. Isaiah
- B. Ezekiel
- C. Hosea
- D. Jeremiah

69. The **MAIN** reason why Abraham is considered important and a role model to christians is that

- A. he obeyed God
- B. he was ready to sacrifice his son Isaac
- C. he was the ancestor of Jesus Christ
- D. he was the grandfather of the people of Israel

70. When two women went to king Solomon with the case of a baby, king Solomon used his wisdom to judge the case. Which one of the following qualities did he apply in giving his judgement?
 A. Humility B. Self-control
 C. Discernment D. Honesty
71. Who among the following people helped in building the sacred tent?
 A. Bezalel and Oholiab B. Oholiab and David
 C. Bezalel and Solomon D. David and Bezalel
72. Luke 3:4 "A voice of one calling in the desert prepare the way for the Lord, make straight paths for him," Whose ways were being prepared?
 A. John the baptist B. Jesus
 C. God's D. Isaiah's
73. I was discriminated against by my people because of my kind of work but Jesus appreciated me and he became my friend. I am
 A. Zaccheaus B. Zachariah
 C. Nicodemus D. Bartimeaus
74. Which one of the following people is properly matched to what they did?
 A. Jesus: preached in a valley
 B. David: killed King Saul
 C. Shepherds: the first to see baby Jesus
 D. Pharaoh: wanted to kill baby Jesus
75. When the wisemen came to see baby Jesus, they gave him all the following **EXCEPT**:-
 A. Frankincense B. Myrrh C. Silver D. Gold
76. The best way christian can overcome fear of darkness is to
 A. pray to God B. sing christian songs
 C. be with others D. put on lights
77. Jesus was a refugee in _____
 A. Israel B. Egypt C. Syria D. Judah
78. Who among the following is **NOT** a member of the clergy?
 A. Bishop B. Lay reader C. Major D. Pastor
79. Which of the following is not a gift of the Holy Spirit?
 A. Self-control B. Faith C. Wisdom D. Healing
80. The following four pupils had an argument on when eternal life begins
John : It starts when one is born
Kamau : It starts when going to church
Jane : It starts when one accepts Jesus in his/ her life
Dorcas : It starts when one dies
 Who gave the right explanation?
 A. Jane B. Roberts C. Kamau D. John
81. Three of the following teachings encourage christians in their suffering. Which one **DOES NOT**?
 A. Suffering is caused by sin
 B. Jesus suffered for their sake
 C. Suffering strengthens their faith in God
 D. God rewards those who suffer for His sake
82. Which one of the following events in the Bible took place first?
 A. The coming of the Holy Spirit in Jerusalem to the disciples
 B. The death of Jesus
 C. The last supper
 D. Jesus turning water into wine at Cana
83. Christian values are important to us because
 A. they make us to be more dedicated
 B. they help us acquire eternal life
 C. they make us more popular
 D. God wrote them
84. The name given to the first laity of the early church is _____
 A. ordained B. clergy C. ushers D. deacons
85. The elder brother of David who called him "**cheeky brat**" was _____
 A. Eliab B. Abinadab
 C. Zadok D. Absalom
86. We can do all the following to cope with our emotions **EXCEPT**
 A. seeking guidance from God through prayers
 B. consulting someone more experienced than us
 C. quarrelling those who hurt us
 D. forgiving those who wrong us and praying for them
87. Which one of the following is **NOT** a similarity between Christianity and African Traditional Society?
 A. There is life after death
 B. Reconciliation rites
 C. God is creator of the universe
 D. Reading the scripture
88. In traditional African religion, people pray mainly during the
 A. time of need B. time of harvest
 C. morning hours D. evening hours
89. Mukami has been given five hundred shillings by her uncle. As a christian, the Best way to spend his money is to
 A. organise a birthday party
 B. spend some of the money to buy for orphans
 C. go and watch film
 D. buy a new dress
90. Who were the first missionaries to come to Kenya?
 A. Vasco da Gamma and Ludwig Krapf
 B. Napoleon and Johann Rebmann
 C. Johann Rebmann and Ludwig Krapf
 D. David Livingstone and Stanley Speke