The following is the beginning of a story. Write and complete it in your own words making it as interesting as you can.

It was a bright sunny morning when ..................................................
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. rivied  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. unable  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
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 ________
    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.

26. From the first paragraph, it is true to say that
   A. livestock are not useful.
   B. there are different types of erosion
   C. animals are a form of natural resources.
   D. we may not have to look for natural resources.

27. If soil is worn out
   A. it is advisable to keep more livestock.
   B. it is already a desert.
   C. it cannot support farming.
   D. it cannot support agriculture

28. How were deserts formed in the past?
   A. Naturally
   B. By overgrazing
   C. By man’s activities
   D. By deforestation

29. How are deserts formed nowadays?
   A. Naturally
   B. By deforestation
   C. By human activities
   D. By overgrazing and deforestation

30. What fraction of Kenyan land is arable?
   A. Three quarters.
   B. One quarter
   C. The whole country
   D. A half

31. Which provinces are relatively safe from becoming deserts?
   A. Central, Western, Eastern
   B. Western, Nairobi, Nyanza, Central
   C. Eastern, Rift valley, North Eastern, Coast
   D. Central, Nyanza, Rift valley

32. The word fallow in paragraph four means
   A. uncultivated
   B. continuously cultivated
   C. desert
   D. arable

33. The writer has mentioned causes of deserts at present and in the past.
   A. four
   B. six
   C. five
   D. many

34. Apart from cutting trees, what else destroys trees according to the passage?
   A. Water-logging
   B. Wind
   C. Flooding
   D. Domestic animals

35. Run-off water can cause soil erosion and
   A. deforestation
   B. floods
   C. domestic animals
   D. rainfall

36. All the following statements are true except:
   A. roots do not need air.
   B. trampled soil has little air spaces.
   C. all soils should be taken care of
   D. too much salt destroys good soil.

37. One of the following adds humus to the soil, which one?
   A. Plant roots in the air spaces.
   B. planting of crops
   C. broken branches or leaves.
   D. cutting trees for firewood and building.

38. The word dry has been used several times in the passage, it means?
   A. Barren
   B. Damp
   C. Infertile
   D. Arid
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>39. “Sleep is as much part of our lives as eating, drinking or going to the toilet.” This statement means___</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. sleep can be avoided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. sleep is less important than eating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. sleep is more important than drinking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. sleep is very important.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>40. Most birds, fish and mammals go through sleep as a ___</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. leisure activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. natural thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. sign of laziness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. medical situation</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>41. Which one of the following is not experienced during sleep?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Body responds to outside smells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. One stops hearing outside noises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Body stops moving voluntarily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. The rate of new cells increases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>42. As we sleep the rate of breaking other body cells ___</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. decreases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. stagnates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. commences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. increases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>43. The following are reasons why we sleep except:__</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. give our bodies a rest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. heal aches and pains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. recharge our bodies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. weaken our immune system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>44. The word voluntarily is underlined in the passage, what is its opposite?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Deliberately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Forcefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Willingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Intentionally</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>45. What do memory and brain functions rely on during difficult situations?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Immune system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Muscles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. New cells</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>46. The word essential, underlined in the story, can best be replaced by ___</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. useless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. inadequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. unreliable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>47. Sleep is said to help us get through ___</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. boredom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. leisure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. sorrow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>48. The following are reasons why grown-ups should get adequate sleep except:-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Good health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Failing memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Ensure alertness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Ability to solve problems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>49. Pictures, people or places in dreams are said to be sometimes in sequence, this means?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. They are mixed up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. They are misplaced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. They are in order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. They are interesting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>50. The best summary of the passage is ___</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. we sleep because we are lazy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. sleep does not affect general health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. sleep is an important component of our lives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. three hours of sleep are enough.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STD 7 - ENGLISH
NYERI COUNTY
DARASA LA SABA MUHULA WA TATU - 2014
INSHA

Dakika 40

Kwenye nafasi uliyoachiwa wazi andika insha ya kusimua isiyopungua ukurasa mmoja unusu.
Mwandikie rafiki yako barua ukimjuza jinsi masomo yalivyo katika darasa la saba.
NYERI COUNTY
DARASA LA SABA MUHULA WA TATU
KISWAHILI

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 kisanduku chenye herufi uliyochagua kuwa nдиyo 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. waliambwa  B. walihilibu  C. walihadada  D. waliambaa
7. A. dadake  B. nake  C. babake  D. ndugua

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

8. A. za  B. la  C. wa  D. ya
9. A. zilikiwa  B. lilikuwa  C. likuwa  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. wasakasa  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 vake.**  
   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 mwaafaka kwa kujaizia pengo
   **Nilinunua fagio sokoni.**
   A. mbili   B. bili
   C. mbiri   D. mabili

19. Umbo hili ni

![Heart](image)

20. Ndugu wa kite wa maana huitwaje?
   A. Shangazi   B. Mjomba
   C. Halati   D. Hau

21. **Andika kwa tarakimu.**
   Humusi tatu
   A. \( \frac{4}{3} \)   B. \( \frac{1}{7} \)
   C. \( \frac{3}{7} \)   D. \( \frac{5}{5} \)

22. Kutokana na jina uashi tutapata kitenzi
   A. Aka   B. Asi
   C. Ashi   D. Mwasho

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. waliilemba kwa mamake hadi sokoni.

27. **Kamilisha methali hiti.**
   Ganda la mua la jana chungu kaona
   A. chakula   B. kivuno
   C. makazi   D. kinywaji

28. Andika kisawe cha barabara.
   A. baraste   B. ndezí
   C. wajihi   D. chichiri

29. Neno wawu 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. Mloko
   C. Mzani   D. Kina

---

**Soma kifungu hiki kisha uchaguzi majibu sakihi zaidi kujaizia na kwa maswali uliyopewa.**


---

**SOMA KIFUNGU HIKI KISHA UCHAGUZI MAJIBU SAKIHIZA ZAIHDI KUJAIZIA NA KWA MASWALI ULIOPEWA.**


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


31. Waliohusika ni wangapi katika mkasa huu?
   A. 5  B. 3  C. 2  D. 4

32. Mlango ulishibwa mara ngapisi?
   A. 3  B. 2  C. 5  D. 4

33. Mume alificha chakula wapi?
   A. Kabatini
   B. Chumbani cha kulala
   C. Chini ya kitanda
   D. Chini ya meza.

34. Kulingana na kisa hiki, mume wa kwanza alikuwa____
   A. mkariimu  B. mstahimilivu
   C. mbishi  D. bahili

35. Chajo ni chakula cha____
   A. usiku  B. asubuhi
   C. mchana  D. alfajiri

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 amechokaa

37. Kilichomfanya mke kulia ni nini?
   A. Maskini kuomba chakula.
   B. Kuona maskini mtalaka wake.
   C. Maskini alivyovalia.
   D. Chakula kupungua.

38. Mke alabubujikwa na machozi____
   A. kwi kwi kwi
   B. ji
   C. puku puku
   D. zi

39. Kwa nini mume alimzua mkewe kuufungua mlango?
   A. Hakutaka wageni
   B. Alitaka kuficha chakula kwanza.
   C. Alikuwa na chakula kingi
   D. Alitaka kumaliza chakula kwanza.

40. Methali mwaafaka kwa kisa hiki ni____
   A. usipoza ufa utajenga ukuta.
   B. maskini akipata makalio hulia mbwata.
   C. cheza na mwenye mali usichewe na mali
   D. dunia mwendo wa ngisi

Soma kifungu kifutacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 - 50


Utazidi kupoteza matumaini ukisoma na usikie kuwa vijana vweni wanaandiza kujingiza katika utumiaji wako 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, ifahamie kuwa, wengine hufa kutokana na utapi wa mlo.

Upande wa uchumi, hakuna habari njema vilevile. Bila shaka kufikia sasa umaeeza kusikia kuwa, zaaidi 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 kuka kwa haraka ni mitaa ya mabanda katika mijji yetu. Na, je, unaelewa kuwa zaidi ya aislimia sabini ya wakazi wa mingi ya mijji yetu huishi mitaa ya mabanda? Tafadhali lifikirie hilo.

Nalo pengo katika matajiri na maskini linazidi kushamiri, matajiri wanazidi kunawiri huku maskini wakiendelea kudidima na wengine hata kufinia kabisa.


41. Katika aya ya kwanza, mwandishi ameyataja majanga mangapi?
   A. Sita  B. Saba  C. Matano  D. Manne

42. Kulingana na kifungu, mbali na maradhi watoto wachanga aidha wanatishwa na____
   A. ukimwi
   B. dawa za kulevya
   C. ukosefu wa chakula
   D. wizi

43. Ni maelezo yapi sahihi.
   A. Ugongjwa wa malaria huwakumba watoto pekee.
   B. Vijana wetu wametupilia mbali ouvu wa ngono.
   C. Kifaduro ni uwele uwatishao watoto.
   D. Mengi ya maradhi yanadidimia.

44. Kwa mujibu wa mwandishi, uhaba wa ajira unaweza kuzua matokeo yapi?
   A. Uhalifu
   B. Kuimari kwa uchumi
   C. Gharama ya maisha kupanda
   D. Hutujaelzewa

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.

46. Je, unadhani hali ya mambo inayelelezwa hupatikana wapi?
   A. Nchi zilizoendelea.
   B. Ni vigumu kujua.
   C. Katika mataifa yote duniani.
   D. Ulimwengu wa tatu.

47. Kulingana na kifungu, ni takribi kiasi kipi cha wakazi wa mjini hakishi katika mitaa ya mabanda?
   A. Asilimia sabini  B. Ushuri tatu
   C. Asilimia kubwa  D. Sudusi

48. Ni bayana kuwa uharibifu wa mazingira utasababisha?
   A. Kuzuka kwa maradhi kama vile ukimwi.
   B. Kuangamia kwa viumber mbalimbali
   C. Kuongezeka kwa viwanda.
   D. Kupunguka kwa kiwango kati ya wakwasi na walalahoi.

49. Kulingana na taarifa, ni kipi kiini cha matatizo yote yaaliyozungumziwa?
   A. Ugumu wa maisha.  B. Mazingira
   C. Matendo ya binadamu  D. Umaskini

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 satu ya kuboresha mambo.
   D. Binadamu hana uwezo wa kuyatatumo matatizo yanayozungumziwa.
NYERI COUNTY
STD 7 - TERM 3
MATHEMATICS

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

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.

1. 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

2. 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

3. What is the value of:-
   \((8 + \frac{1}{3}) - 3 + 1 \frac{1}{2}\)
   A. 30
   B. 32
   C. 27 \(\frac{1}{2}\)
   D. 10\(\frac{1}{3}\)

4. A tailor had a piece of cloth of length 1.863m. She made clothes of equal pièces 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

5. 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

6. What is the next number in the sequence
   13, 17, 19, 23, _______
   A. 25
   B. 29
   C. 28
   D. 31

7. Work out the value of:
   \(15 \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } (\frac{3}{5} + 1 \frac{1}{4} \div \frac{5}{8})\)
   A. 17 \(\frac{17}{30}\)
   B. 13 \(\frac{3}{10}\)
   C. 35 \(\frac{3}{5}\)
   D. 11 \(\frac{5}{6}\)

8. Calculate the perimeter in metres of a square whose area is 625cm\(^2\)
   A. 1.01
   B. 100
   C. 1
   D. 1.02

9. A rectangular piece of metal measures 4.2 m by 3.5m. Calculate its area in square centimetres.
   A. 147,000cm\(^2\)
   B. 157,000cm\(^2\)
   C. 14.7cm\(^2\)
   D. 14.7m\(^2\)

10. Work out
    \[0.168 \times 9.6\]
    \[33.6\]
    A. 4.8
    B. 0.0048
    C. 0.48
    D. 0.048

11. 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

12. Using a ruler and a pair of compasses, construct triangle KLM, where line KL = 4.5 cm,
    \(\angle KLM = 90^\circ\) and \(\angle KML = 30^\circ\). Measure line MK.
    A. 8.2cm
    B. 7.8cm
    C. 7cm
    D. 9cm

13. A worker spends \(\frac{3}{4}\) of his salary on food, \(\frac{1}{4}\) 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. 65cm²  B. 135cm²  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 \( \frac{3}{4} \) 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. 388.08m³  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 \( \angle KLM = 90^\circ \), km = 52cm and ML = 20cm. What is the value of \( X \)?

   ![Diagram of a right-angled triangle with sides labeled 52cm and 20cm]

   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: \[ 4(m + n) \]

   A. 3 \( \frac{1}{3} \)  B. 3 \( \frac{1}{3} \)  C. 11 \( \frac{1}{3} \)  D. 3

29. A train covered 540km at 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?

   ![Diagram of a piece of land divided into grazing, peas, and homestead]

   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 100g 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. 4\(x\) + 3     B. 3\(x\) - 6
   C. 4\(x\) + 9     D. 4\(x\) - 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\(^\circ\)    B. 75\(^\circ\)    C. 85\(^\circ\)    D. 95\(^\circ\)

46. What is the reciprocal of \(11\frac{1}{3}\)
   A. \(\frac{3}{4}\)   B. \(\frac{33}{34}\)
   C. \(\frac{3}{33}\)  D. \(\frac{3}{34}\)

47. Work out
   \[
   \begin{array}{ccc}
   \text{Litres} & \text{Decilitres} & \text{Millilitres} \\
   15 & 3 & 20 \\
   \hline
   \text{x} & \text{ } & \text{6} \\
   \end{array}
   \]
   A. 90 l 91 dl 20 ml   B. 91 l 90 dl 20 ml
   C. 91 l 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 it's height?
   A. 0.6cm           B. 6cm
   C. 5 \(\frac{1}{2}\)cm  D. 4cm

50. Below is a pattern of triangle. What is the next pattern?
# NYERI COUNTY
## STD 7 - TERM 3
### MARKING SCHEME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>MATHS</th>
<th>KISWAHLI</th>
<th>SCIENCE</th>
<th>S/STUDIES</th>
<th>C.R.E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### COMPOSITION / INSHA MARKING SCHEME
#### MARKING CRITERION
1. The composition will be assessed according to the following general guidelines.
   - The maximum mark will be 40 and the minimum mark 0.
   - Does the script show that the candidate can communicate accurately, fluently and imaginatively in English?

#### Accuracy (16 marks)
- (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 (4 marks)

**NB. Please, teachers are requested to scrutinize this marking scheme before use, it is worth.**
1. 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.

2. 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.

3. Std. 7 class in Mwirutu primary school placed the following weather instrument as shown in the diagram.

   Which was the main reason for placing the instrument into the ground?
   A. To collect more water.
   B. Prevent bottle from falling
   C. Reduce the rate of evaporation of the rain water collected.
   D. To avoid destruction from pupils.

4. 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.

5. (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)

6. Waceke was bitten by a snake. Which vessel carried the poison to the heart?
   A. (iii)
   B. (i)
   C. (iv)
   D. (ii)

7. 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?
   A. (ii), (iv)
   B. (iii), (v)
   C. (iii), (i)
   D. (i), (ii)
8. Venus flytrap, cobra lily, sundew and bladder wort are examples of ____ plants.
   A. saprophytic plants
   B. carnivorous plants
   C. non-flowering plants
   D. deciduous plants

9. The following diagram represents a simple classification of plants.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-green plants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Algae  Cedar  Lichens  Mosses  Mould  Bracket tree
```

Which plants were **WRONGLY** classified?
A. Algae mould
B. Bracket tree and cedar
C. Lichens mosses
D. Cedar and mould

10. Kipnetech collected the following materials to construct a certain weather instrument.

   (i) *a strong polythene*  
   (ii) *a strong string*  
   (iii) *wire*  
   (iv) *a long pole*

Which weather instrument did he intend to construct?
A. Windsock
B. Windvane
C. Thermometer
D. Raingauge

11. For tools to last longer and work properly, they should not be __________
   A. used for the right purpose
   B. cleaned after use.
   C. sharpen cutting tools.
   D. used for the wrong purposes.

12. Onyango a class seven boy had the following symptoms.
   (i) *Lack of sleep*  
   (ii) *Loss of appetite*  
   (iii) *Hallucinations.*  
   (iv) *Brain damage*

Which drug could he have taken?
A. Miraa
B. Bhang
C. Cocaine
D. Heroin

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

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOIL A</th>
<th>SOIL B</th>
<th>SOIL C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
```

They found that soil ____ had the finest particles.
A. soil B
B. Soil A
C. Soil C
D. All were the same

14. Which one of the following crop pest is **CORRECTLY** matched to the damage it causes?
A. Weevil - bore holes in stems and stalks.
B. Cut worm - make holes in leaves of cereal crops.
C. Stalkborer - bore holes in grains
D. Aphids - sucks juice from vegetable leaves.

15. Which one of the following livestock parasites cannot be controlled by spraying animals?
A. Tsetse flies
B. Ticks
C. Mites
D. Fleas

16. Njeri a class seven pupil was taken to hospital with the following symptoms.
   (i) *Skin rash*  
   (ii) *Fever*  
   (iii) *Diarrhoea*  
   (iv) *Blood in urine and stool*

She was likely suffering from?
A. Cholera
B. Pneumonia
C. Bilharzia
D. Typhoid

17. A common inhalant that is used by street boys is ________
A. turpentine
B. cobblers glue
C. paint
D. 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 ________
A. fire extinguishers
B. making neon bulbs
C. germination
D. photosynthesis
19. The diagram below shows process brought about by changes in temperature.

(i) Ice  (ii) Water  (iii) Watervapour

(iv) 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 sometime, there was no change in the ballon. What could be the reason?
   A. There was no air in the bottle.
   B. The ballon was not new.
   C. The ballon was very big
   D. The ballon 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. Diptheria 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.

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

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
READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shrub</th>
<th>Hill</th>
<th>Sisal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent buildings</td>
<td>Divisional boundary</td>
<td>Chief's camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarmac road</td>
<td>Quarry</td>
<td>Police station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Office</td>
<td>Railwayline</td>
<td>Murram road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Office</td>
<td>River and bridge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCALE: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 km
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 convensional 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 marram 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. Kanyamboi
    D. L. Malawi

16. Which one of the foliwing 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 Zamb and Zambia 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, Wada wida, 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. Rain gauge - 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) Used 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. Rift valley  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.

43. The prevailing winds shown on the map using arrows are __________
   A. land and see 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 transitional 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 Aqualas  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 Mwanga  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 (ISamuel 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 Oholibah  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  
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