BUSIA COUNTY

PENPLUS
BUSIA

STD 6 - TERM 3
COMPOSITION

Time 40 Mins

YOUR NAME:	
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL:	

Using your own words, write an interesting story about:-

WEDDING CEREMONY

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BUSIA COUNTY

PENPLUS
BUSIA

STD 6 - TERM 3
ENGLISH

Time: 1 Hr 40 Mins

Fill in the gaps with the correct answer

A long time ago there ___1___ a noisy young hornbill who live in the forest. This hornbill was always ___2___ about one things or another. Sometimes he complained that he was hungry. Sometimes he complained about pin in his big beak, a pain in his wings or a pain in his long tail. The whole day long he ___3___ from tree to tree shouting about his problems, and the noise he made could be ___4___ all through the forest.

The young hornbill had ___5___ his nest in one of the tallest trees in the forest. There was also a little ladybird of virtue who lived on the same tree. She heard the noise which the hornbill made, and she felt ___6___. "Hornbill will bring trouble in the forest," she thought. But what can I do about it?" If I ___7___ him to keep quiet, he won't listen. I am too small. He might even eat me." The ladybird decided to ___8___ to some of hornbill's friend who ___9___ nearby.

First she ___10___ to the bush rope which was ___11___ from one of the branches of the tree. "Bush rope," She said, "have you heard all this noise which horn bill is making? Can you tell him that it is wrong to shout about his problems like that? He will ___12___ danger to all of us who live in the forest."

"Why should I worry about hornbill's problems?" Said the Bush rope. "Hornbill's pain is hornbill's pain. Besides there is no danger in this place."

The ladybird flew down to the foot of the tree, where a mushroom was ___13___. "Mushroom," she said, "Please tell your friend hornbill that shouting will not ___14___ away his pain. Asking to stop ___15___ so much noise. He will bring trouble to the forest."

1. A. is	B. was	C. were	D. are
2. A. shouting	B. shouted	C. shout	D. shouting
3. A. flying	B. fly	C. fry	D. flew
4. A. hard	B. hear	C. heard	D. hand
5. A. build	B. built	C. builded	D. building
6. A. worried	B. worring	C. worry	D. wory
7. A. told	B. tell	C. telling	D. tel
8. A. talked	B. talking	C. tolking	D. talk
9. A. speak	B. speaking	C. spoke	D. spoken
10. A. lived	B. rived	C. living	D. live
11. A. hang	B. hanging	C. hanged	D. hanging
12. A. brought	B. blought	C. bring	D. bling
13. A. grow	B. glow	C. glowing	D. growing
14. A. took	B. take	C. taking	D. taken
15. making	B. made	C. mading	D. make

16. Their mother is going to the market. _____?
    A. Isn't she
    B. Isn't It
    C. Hasn't she
    D. Aren't they

17. He has returned my book._____?
    A. Isn't it
    B. Has he
    C. Hasn't he
    D. Has she

18. I have finished my work._____?
    A. Haven't I
    B. Have I
    C. Isn't I
    D. Have they

19. It is good to **accept** a present.
    A. reject
    B. carry
    C. refuse
    D. borrow

20. The driver was **careful** driving on the muddy road.
    A. Happy
    B. Unhappy
    C. Proud
    D. Careless

21. The army **attacked** the enemies at night.
    A. Approached
    B. Defended
    C. Shouted
    D. Killed

22. The boy spoke very____with his sister.
    A. rude
    B. polite
    C. rudely
    D. patient

23. The dog waited _____ for the rabbit to come out of hole.
    A. happy
    B. patiently
    C. angrly
    D. carefully

24. Tom ate his supper _____ after going for three days without food.
    A. angrily   B. hungrily
    C. hangrily   D. anglily

25. The cat jumped on the rat _____
    A. spiritually
    B. naturally
    C. swiftly
    D. centrally

26. Njoroge is as_____as a fox.
    A. cunning
    B. calm
    C. busy
    D. brave

27. Mary is as fast as a _____
    A. pig
    B. sheep
    C. deer
    D. dove

28. The rich man was as mean as a _____
    A. wolf   B. owl
    C. giant   D. miser

29. The _____roars.
    A. ass   B. bear
    C. bee   D. lion

30. The _____trumpets.
    A. elephants
    B. sheep
    C. monkey
    D. mouse

STD 6 - ENGLISH

Once there was a h. dworking farmer called Gitaha who lived with his wife Wakiuru in a small village far away in the hills. Gitaha grew food crops for his family, and calabashes which he sold to his neighbours. He was not rich, but he made enough money for his daily needs.

One year, however, there was very little rain in the area. The crops failed and the calabashes on Gitaha's farm were too small to sell. Gitaha wondered how he was going to look after his family that year. One day he was walking around the farm thinking about this problem when he suddenly noticed a calabash that was different from all the others. It was greener and much bigger.

Gitaha bent down to look at this calabash more closely. He saw that it had a very unusual shape. It looked like the head of a man! There were two black marks for the eyes, a small lump where the nose should be, and under the nose, a crack which looked just like a mouth. Gitaha stared at the strange calabash for a few minutes. The mouth seemed to smile at him, and he found himself smiling back at it.

"Welcome, fine calabash," he said, "Am going to hide you so that no one will steal you from me." Then he gathered some grass and sticks and covered the calabash with them.

31. What was the name of the farmer in the story?
   A. Othiambo   B. Wakiuru
   C. Gitaha   D. Kamau
32. Where did the farmer live?
   A. In a small village far away in the hills.
   B. In a beautiful town in Nakuru.
   C. In a small village in Nyandarua
   D. Near a river.
33. What did he grow for his family?
   A. Maize
   B. Food crops
   C. Pyrethrum
   D. Sugarcane
34. What did he grow for his neighbours?
   A. Wheat   B. Potatoes
   C. Calabashes   D. Beans
35. What problem arose one year?
   A. Crops were attacked by elephants.
   B. Crops failed to germinate
   C. Crops were attacked by elephants.
   D. There was very little rain.
36. What did Gitaha notice as he was walking around the farm?
   A. A pumkin that was bigger than the others.
   B. A calabash that was different from all the others.
   C. Two small calabashes facing each other.
   D. Two green calabashes that looked like men.
37. How was the calabash different from the others?
   A. It was oral
   B. It looked like a square
   C. It looked like a triangle
   D. It was greener and much bigger.
38. What made Gitaha smile at the strange calabash?
   A. It's mouth seemed to smile at him.
   B. It was much smaller than all the other calabashes.
   C. It was ripe for eating.
   D. It was rotten and could not be eaten.

39. What did Gitaha decide to do to the calabash?
   A. To take it home to his wife, Wakiuru
   B. To hide it so that no one could steal it from him.
   C. To cut it into pieces.
   D. To sell it to his neighbours.
40. What did Gitaha use to hide the calabash?
   A. Sand
   B. Soil
   C. Old rags
   D. Some grass and sticks.

Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

The sun's about to set, its getting dark.
A cold wind sweeps across the empty land.
These used to be the time for telling stories,
But no one feels like telling stories now.
A thin goat cries for food, but no one hears.
A child stands up and pulls his mother's hand.
She looks at him, his eyes are filled with tears.
Two men are speaking quietly near the hurt.
"I'm sure our ancestors are doing this,
The old man says. His friends agrees.
He nods and goes away.
The long, cold night begins.

The morning comes. The old man leaves his hut,
And walks along the path towards his farm.
He faces East and sees the cruel sun.
His eyes explore the sky. He shakes his head.
A dry wind blows and fills his eyes with dust.
He looked around and sees the brown, dead grass,
His shamba down the valley, dust and stones

Nearby, his only bull, a heap of bones.
The old man sighs, and turns towards his home.
The villages around are quiet and still.
No cows are driven out to graze,
There are no longer any cows to drive.
No children fetching water from the stream.
For now there is no water there to fetch.

The old man's friend is waiting near his hut.
"My goat is gone. Your's is the last one left. !"
He says. The old man's goat is being milked
They watch and see how little milk it gives.
They both stare at the ground and shake their heads.
"Tomorrow is the final sacrifice,"
The old man says. "Is everything prepared?"
His friend says, "Yes. The women have been told.
I hope our ancestors forgive us now."

It is morning once again, still dark and cold.
The men stand in a line and face the east.
Infront of them the women make a ring,
Sitting around a pile of burning wood.
One woman stands holding a proud white cock.
Another takes it, lifts it in air,
And cuts its throat. Its blood pour to the ground.
The woman throws the dead cock in the fire,
Then someone leads a song. The women stand and sing,
Their faces turned up to the sky.
The song ends quietly. And there beside the rising sun,
They see a tiny cloud.

41. Why did the people in the village no longer tell stories at sun set?
    A. They had forgotten all the stories.
    B. They felt too sad.
    C. It was too cold
    D. It was getting dark.
42. Why do you think the mother's eyes were filled with tears when her child came to her?
    A. She was hungry.
    B. She didn't know what to give her child.
    C. Her husband had beaten her.
    D. Her husband had died.
43. Why did the old man sigh after visiting his shamba?
    A. Nothing was growing in his shamba and his only bull had died and rotten.
    B. Clouds were forming in the west
    C. The sun was very hot.
    D. His wife had not cooked any food.

44. Name one activity that used to take place early in the morning before the drought began?
    A. Going out to the shamba to weed.
    B. Visiting neighbours.
    C. Driving the animals out to graze.
    D Cooking lunch for the family.
45. Who fetched water from the stream?
    A. Women
    B. Men
    C. Donkeys
    D. Children
46. Why was the old man's friend worried?
    A. His goat had died
    B. His hen had died.
    C. His cow had died.
    D. His camel had died.
47. Who took part in the ceremoney of the sacrifice?
    A. The old man and his friend.
    B. Two of the women
    C. All the women
    D. All the men and women
48. When was the sacrifice made?
    A. At night
    B. Just before sunrise
    C. Just after sunrise
    D. At sunset
49. Write one thing that the people needed for the ceremony?
    A. Goats
    B. White cock
    C. Sheep
    D. Cow
50. What did the people see in the sky at the end of the sacrifice?
    A. Sun
    B. A tiny cloud
    C. Moon
    D. Stars

WILAYA YA BUSIA

DARASA LA SITA MUHULA WA TATU

INSHA

Muda: Dakika 40

PENPLUS
BUSIA

JINA LAKO:	
JINA LA SHULE YAKO:	

Andika insha ifuatayo na uifanye iwe ya kuvutia zaidi.

MLIPUKO WA BOMU KIJIJINI MWETU

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WILAYA YA BUSIA

DARASA LA SITA MUHULA WA TATU

KISWAHILI

Muda: Saa 1 Dakika 40

PENPLUS BUSIA

Chagua jibu mwafaka kwa yale uliyopewa ujaze nafasi zilizoachwa 1- 15.

Mwanafunzi husoma kwa njia ambazo ___1___ . Hata hivyo, mwanafunzi ___2___ ni yule ambaye ___3___ masomoni na ___4___ ___5___ . Ifahamike kwamba, elimu ___6___ nidhamu si chochote si lolote ___7___ maisha. Ufanisi wa elimu ___8___ vyeti pekee, bali uadilifu.

1. A. zilizotofautiana   B. zimetofautiana   C. zitofautianazo   D. zinazotofautiana
2. A. afanikiwaye   B. aliyefanikiwa   C. amefanikiwa   D. hufanikiwa
3. A. anafunga nira   B. ajifungaye nira
    C. hujifunga nira   D. atakayejifunga nira
4. A. azingatiaye   B. atazingatia   C. apuuzaye   D. asiyeshikilia
5. A. bidii   B. nidhamu   C. adhabu   D. mienendo
6. A. isiyo   B. pasipo   C. yenye   D. ila
7. A. katika   B. kwa   C. na   D. ya
8. A. ni   B. si   C. na   D. wala

Mafuriko ___9___ yalisababisha hasara ___10___ kwa wakazi wa eneo la Nyakinyua. Yalibomoa nyumba nyingi na kuharibu vyombo vyote vilivyokuwa ___11___ yake. Vilevile, maji yalibeba mifugo ambayo ndiyo tegemeo kubwa la watu wengi. Serikali iliingilia na kuwasaidia waliokuwa wameathiriwa ___12___ iliwaletea mahema, chakula na neti za kujikinga dhidi ya ___13___ . Wadudu hawa huwauma binadamu na kuambukiza ugonjwa wa ___14___ ambao huwaua watu wengi mno. Hata hivyo kila mmoja aliomba msimu huo wa ___15___ kumalizika haraka.

9. A. hayo   B. hiyo   C. hizo   D. hilo
10. A. nyingi   B. lingi   C. jingi   D. mingi
11. A. nje   B. ndani   C. kando   D. mbele
12. A. saidi   B. saiti   C. zaidi   D. zaiti
13. A. nzi   B. vipepeo   C. nyuki   D. mbu
14. A. malaria   B. kichocho   C. pumu   D. kifaduro
15. A. vuli   B. masika   C. kiangazi   D. kipupwe

DARASA LA SITA - KISWAHILI

16. Kati ya waendeshaji wafuatao, ni yupi huendesha gari moshi.
    A. Nahodha   B. Kandawala
    C. Rubani   D. Hamali

17. *Kanusha sentensi*
    Mizizi ya miti hukauka
    A. Mizizi ya miti inakauka
    B. Mizizi ya miti haikauki
    C. Mizizi ya miche haikauki
    D. Mizizi ya miti haikukauka.

18. *Kamilisha tashbihi ifuatayo:*
    Kabuthu ana hasira kama_____
    A. simba   B. nyati
    C. fisi   D. mkizi

19. Mtu aliye na kinundu mgongoni huitwa____
    A. kibyongo
    B. kipofu
    C. kibogoyo
    D. kigongo

20. *Kamilisha ipasavyo:*
    Wewe ____uliyenipigia simu
    A. ndiye   B. ndiwe
    C. ndio   D. ndiyo

21. *Nini wingi wa:*
    Marashi yake yananukia
    A. Marashi zao zinanukia.
    B. Marashi yake yananukia.
    C. Marashi yao yananukia
    D. Marashi zake zinanukia.

22. Wanafunzi wote walinyamaza ____darasani.
    A. jii   B. zi   C. tuli   D. nyam nyam

23. *Kamilisha methali ifuatayo:-*
    Bandu bandu_____
    A. humaliza buyu la asali
    B. huleta kelele
    C. humaliza gogo
    D. ndio mwendo

24. Mimi ni ndugu wa kiume wa Wangui. Wangui naye ndiye mamake Mbugua. Kwa hivyo, Mbugua ataniita____
    A. binamu   B. shangazi
    C. mpwa   D. mjomba

25. *Tumia kiashiria kifaacho:*
    Mapango _____ni mapana sana.
    A. haya   B. hizi   C. hii   D. hivi

26. *Tumia neno la taadhima lifaalo.*
    _____niazime kifutio chako.
    A. Samahani   B. Asante
    C. Tafadhali   D. Pole

27. Askari aliuliza swali_____
    A. ngumu   B. ligumu   C. mgumu   D. gumu

28. *Tumia sifa inayoambatana na nomino iliyotajwa.*
    Ghulamu ____aliupunguza unene wake.
    A. mnono   B. mnene
    C. mnenge   D. mpungu

29. Kifaa kinachotumiwa kupimia usawa wa ukuta___
    A. timazi   B. utepe
    C. tishali   D. mizani

30. Jiwe lile lilianguka mchangani.
    A. tapwi   B. chumbwi
    C. tifu   D. tang

Soma kifungu kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Ulimwengu wetu unazidi kubadilika kila uchao. Mabadiliko haya hasa hutokana na teknologia ngeni ambayo imezidi kuboresha na kuzirahisisha shughuli za binadamu.

Katika mstari wa mbele ni uvumbuzi wa simu za mkononi. Simu hizi ambazo pia huitwa simu tamba au rununu zimerahisisha hali ya mawasiliano kabisa. Kwa kutumai simu hizi unaweza kuwasiliana na walio mbali kabisa bila kutumia nyaya. Unaweza pia kuwasiliana na aliye mbali kwa kutumia ujumbe mfupi kwa gharama ndogo sana. Rununu pia hutumika kama kamera na redio.

Aidha, kuna chombo cha tarakilishi. Tarakilishi hutumika ofisini na hata nyumbani. Chombo hiki hutumika katika kupiga chapa, kufanya hesabu na kuhifadhi maandishi. Maandishi haya huhifadhiwa katika disketi tepetevu.

Wavuti nao pia umerahisisha mawasiliano kupindukia. Kwa kutumia mtando wavuti, unaweza kuwasiliana na yeyote aliye popote duniani na wakati wowote. Kwa hivyo, sio watu wengi wanaoendelea kutumia masanduku ya posta.

Runinga nayo ni chombo kinachotoa sauti pamoja na kuonyesha picha zenyewe. Runinga hupendwa sana kwa sababu mawasiliano yake ni ya moja kwa moja na matangazo yake huwafikia watu wengi wakati mmoja. Runinga pia hutumika kuonyesha vipindi vindi vya kuelimisha na kuburudisha mno.

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31. Kipi si chombo kinachotokana na teknolojia ya kisasa?
A. Rununu   B. Runinga
C. Tarakilishi   D. Taa

32. Zifuatazo ni kazi za simu ya mkononi isipokuwa____
A. kupiga picha
B. kutuma ujumbe mfupi
C. kupiga chapa
D. kuwasiliana na aliye mbali.

33. Maandishi huhifadhiwa katika___
A. disketi tepetevu
B. redio
C. mtandao
D. runinga

34. Neno aidha limepigiwa mstari, lina maana gani?
A. Sivyo   B. Ingawa
C. Tena   D. Ama

35. Kulingana na ufahamu____
A. watu wengi hutumia masanduku ya Posta.
B. Sio watu wengi wanaotumia masanduku ya posta
C. Mtandao wavuti ni ghali mno.
D. Mtandao wavuti hupatikana kila mahali.

36. Ni chombo kipi kinachotoa sauti na kuonyesha picha wakati mmoja?
A. Sanduku la posta
B. Redio
C. Runinga
D. Eropleni.

37. Ukitaka kupasha ujumbe kwa watu wengi tena wakati mmoja utatumia____
A. mtandao wavuti   B. runinga
C. rununu   D. tarakilishi

38. Neno jingine lenye maana sawa na tarakilishi ni____
A. kamera   B. kompyuta
C. rununu   D. runinga

39. Vyombo vyote vifuatavyo hutumika katika mawasiliano isipokuwa____
A. simu tamba
B. mtandao wavuti
C. runinga
D. kamera

40. Taarifa hii inahusu_____
A. Ulimwengu wetu wa kisasa.
B. Mawasiliano
C. Teknolojia ya kisasa.
D. Elimu ya kisasa.

**Soma kifungu kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.**

Ulikuwa usiku wa manane nilipoamshwa na mbisho kwenye mlango.

"Fungua mlango haraka wewe fala. Ukizubaa utakuja kukumbuka kilichomkosesha kuku matiti!" Sauti kubwa ya kutisha ilisikika.

Niliamka kutoka kitandani huku nikitetemeka kama kifaranga aliyejipata katikati ya genge la mwewe. Punde si punde mlango ulipigwa teke na ndani yakajitoma majitu ya miraba minne. Majitu hayo yalikuwa na nyuso zilizotisha hata kuliko shetani mwenyewe.

"Eti unajifanya kaidi mbele yetu! Je, unajua sisi ni nani? Tunaweza kutoa roho yako kwa sekunde moja." Mmoja wao akanguruma.

Papo hapo nilivamiwa na woga mkubwa uliofanya moyo wangu kuchezacheza kifuani kana kwamba ulikuwa unaomba ruhusa ili utorokee mbali. Mara Lo! maskini mimi! <u>Pandikizi moja</u> la mtu lilinijia na kunizaba kofi zito kabisa shavuni. Ungalidhani kilikuwa ni chuma. Kutokana na uzito wa kofi hilo nilijipata nikijibwaga chini pu! Kama gunia lililobeba maembe.

"Wuuui.....Wuuui.....Nafa.....mama wee........!" Nilipiga unyende mkali ambao unaliwamsha wafu wote kutoka makaburi yao.

"Funga kidomo chako kabla hatujakukata kichwa!" jitu moja liliniamrisha huku likinigota kwa guu lake kubwa kama la ndovu.

Katika hali hiyo, nilisikia nyayo za watu zikikaribia nyumbani mwangu. Kufumba na kufumbua, <u>umati wa watu</u> uliingia nyumbani humo. Bila kupoteza muda, waliyavamia majitu hayo kwa silaha zao walizobeba zikwemo panga, shoka, fimbo na hata nyundo! Majirani hao waliyapiga majitu hayo bila huruma na hata wakaliua jitu moja. Manne yaliyobaki yalifungwa kwa kamba na kupelekwa marshimarshi hadi kwenye kituo cha polisi. Kwa kweli siku za mwizi ni...........

41. Unadhani kisa hiki kilifanyika wakati gani?
   A. Mchana
   B. Asubuhi
   C. Jioni
   C. Usiku

42. Kulingana na ufahamu mwewe ni ndege jina jingine lenye maana sawa na ndege (kisawe) ni?
   A. Nyuni
   B. Eropleni
   C. Samaki
   D. Mnyama

43. <u>Pandikizi la mtu</u>, maana yake ni_____
   A. mtu mkali
   B. mtu mnene na mwenye nguvu.
   C. mtu mjanja
   D. jambazi

44. Mwandishi alipopigwa kofi _____
   A. alikufa mara moja.
   B. aliruka na kutoroka
   C. alianguka chini
   D. alianza kucheka.

45. Nilitetemeka kama kifaranga aliyejipata katikati ya genge la mwewe. Hii ni tamathali gani ya lugha?
   A. Tashbihi
   B. Istiara
   C. Methali
   D. Fumbo

46. Ni silaha ipi ambayo haijatajwa katika taarifa hii____
   A. panga   B. shoka
   C. fimbo   D. bastola

47. Kulikuwa na majitu mangapi yaliyomvamia mwandishi?
   A. Manne
   B. Matano
   C. Mengi
   D. Moja

48. Tunasema umati wa watu, vilevile____ya milima.
   A. halaiki
   B. thurea
   C. sayari
   D. safu

49. Methali nyingine yenye maana sawa na siku za mwizi ni arobaine ni:
   A. Tenda wema nenda zako.
   B. Ujanja wa nyani huishia jangwani.
   C. Subira huvuta heri.
   D. Mwana hutazama kisogo cha ninaye.

50. Taarifa hii inatufundisha___
   A. Tuyaue majitu yakituvamia
   B. Majitu bado yanaishi ulimwenguni.
   C. Kila jambo mtu alitendalo lina matokeo yake, mema au mabaya
   D. Watu wakitukosea tunawafunga kwa kamba.

BUSIA COUNTY

PENPLUS BUSIA

STD 6 - TERM 3
MATHEMATICS

Time: 2Hours

1. Which of the following is two million, two hundred and two thousand and two in figures?
   - A. 2222020
   - B. 2202002
   - C. 22, 202002
   - D. 2200202

2. Round off 87059 to the nearest thousands.
   - A. 87100
   - B. 87060
   - C. 87000
   - D. 88 000

3. What is the total value of digit 8 in 48645?
   - A. Thousands
   - B. Thousandths
   - C. 48000
   - D. 8000

4. Find the square root of $5\frac{4}{9}$
   - A. $\frac{7}{3}$
   - B. $3\frac{1}{2}$
   - C. $2\frac{1}{3}$
   - D. $\frac{49}{9}$

5. Which of the following numbers is not divisible by 8?
   - A. 37 596
   - B. 145 248
   - C. 42 168
   - D. 145 320

6. Work out:- $452.6 + 1.8924 + 0.015 =$
   - A. 1346.5
   - B. 13465
   - C. 1345.0165
   - D. 454.5074

7. What is the value of $12 - 6 \times 2 + 4 \times 3$?
   - A. 48
   - B. 12
   - C. 24
   - D. 108

8. Divide 69207 by 23
   - A. 39
   - B. 309
   - C. 30009
   - D. 3009

9. Arrange the following fractions from the smallest to the largest.
   $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{13}{16}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$
   - A. $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{13}{16}, \frac{7}{8}$
   - B. $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{13}{16}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$
   - C. $\frac{13}{16}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}$
   - D. $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{13}{16}$

10. Find the value of X in the following equation.
    $12x + 5 = 29$
    - A. 3
    - B. 4
    - C. 6
    - D. 2

11. Work out:- $4\frac{1}{3} - 1\frac{5}{6}$
    - A. $2\frac{7}{6}$
    - B. $2\frac{1}{2}$
    - C. $3\frac{1}{2}$
    - D. $3\frac{4}{6}$

12. Twelve oranges were shared among a number of children where each got two thirds of an orange. How many children shared the oranges?
    - A. 8
    - B. 2
    - C. 18
    - D. 9

13. Simplify: $5y + y - 2q$
    - A. 8 qy
    - B. 4y – q
    - C. 6y – 2q
    - D. 5y + 2y

14. Work out:-

Hrs	Min	Sec
4	25	15
– 2	15	30

	Hrs	Min	Sec
A	2	9	45
B	2	10	15
C	2	9	85
D	2	10	45

15. Work out:- XL – XVIII =
    - A. XXII
    - B. XXXI
    - C. XXLI
    - D. XIVI

16. A train had 47 coaches. Each coach carried 127 people. How many people were there in the train?
    - A. 174
    - B. 1397
    - C. 9398
    - D. 5969

STD 6 - MATHEMATICS

17. Water is pumped from a river to a tank 5km away. How many metres is the tank away from the river?
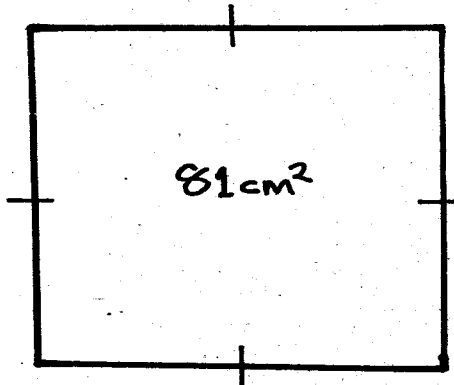
A. 50m   B. 500m

C. 5000m   D 50, 000m

18. Calculate the value of angle m.
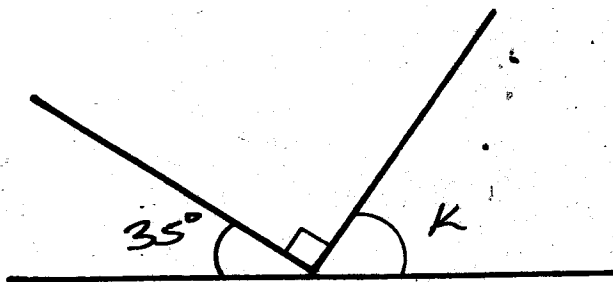

A. 50⁰   B. 80⁰
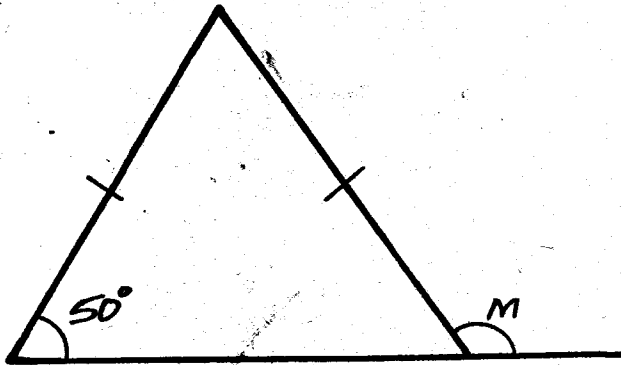
C. 60⁰   D. 130⁰

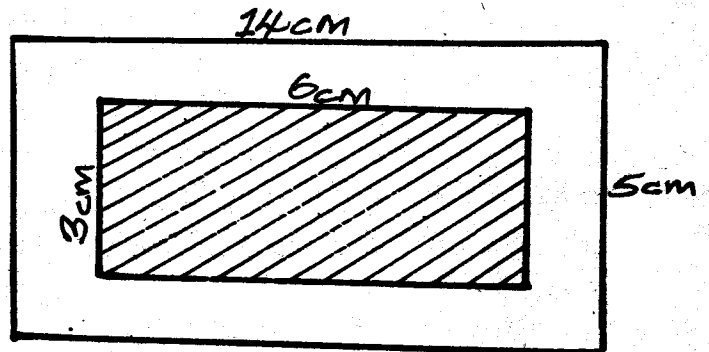19. What is the perimeter of the figure below whose area is 81cm²?

A. 9cm   B. 36cm

C. 36cm²   D. 324cm

20. What is the value of angle k?

A. 55⁰   B. 125⁰

C. 235⁰   D. 75⁰

21. Find the area of the unshaded part in the figure below.

A. 98cm²   B. 60cm²

C. 158cm²   D. 38cm²

22. In one location, farmers harvested 92867 bags of maize in 2000. This was 27790 bags more than the harvest in 1999. How many bags to the nearest thousands were harvested in 1999?

A. 6577   B. 120657

C. 65000   D. 65707

23. What is two thousand more than two million eight hundred in symbols?
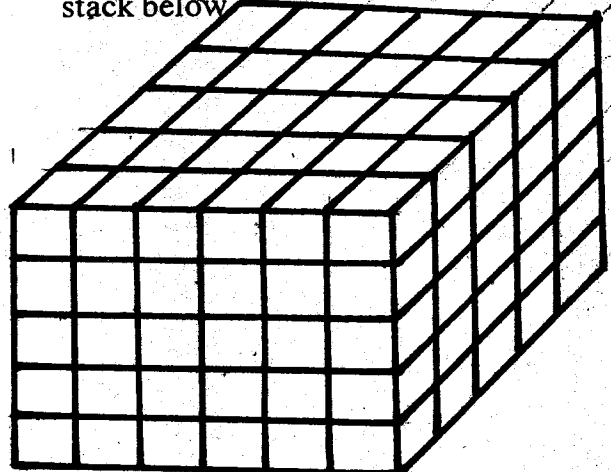
A. 2802000   B. 2002800

C. 2010000   D. 2200800

24. Work out:- $\sqrt{169} + 9^2 =$

A. 94   B. 178   C. 250   D. 22

25. Which of the following is correct?

A. 13.5 x 2 > 14 + 13

B. ¹/₂ of 10 = 21 ÷ 3

C. 14 + 4² < 14 x 2

D. 2.05 + 0.2 = 1.2 + 1.05

26. How many cubes have been used to make the stack below.

A. 150cm   B. 85cm

C. 150   D. 150cm²

27. A meeting startged at 11: 15 am and the first part ended after 1 hr 35 min. A fifteen minutes break was allowed. What time did the second session start?
A. 1305p.m   B. 1305 a.m
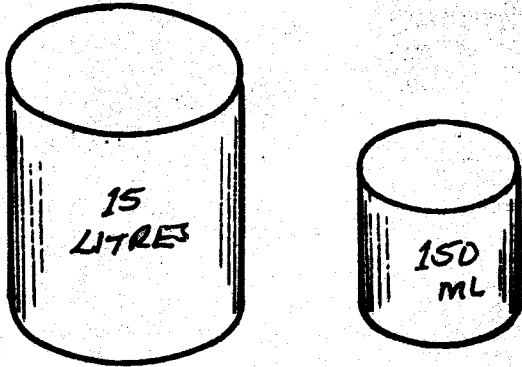C. 105 hrs   D. 1: 05 p.m

28. A box contains 72 rubbers. How many rubbers will 9354 boxes contain?
A. 130   B. 67488
C. 9426   D. 9282

29. What is $(2\frac{1}{4})^2$
A. $20\frac{1}{4}$ B. $1\frac{1}{2}$
C. $5\frac{1}{16}$ D. $4\frac{1}{16}$

30. How many of the 150ml containers will the 15 litre container?

A. 100   B. 10
C. 1000   D. 20

31. Halima had shs. 1020. She wanted to buy some towels to be sold in her shop. How many towels did she buy if each towel costs shs. 60?
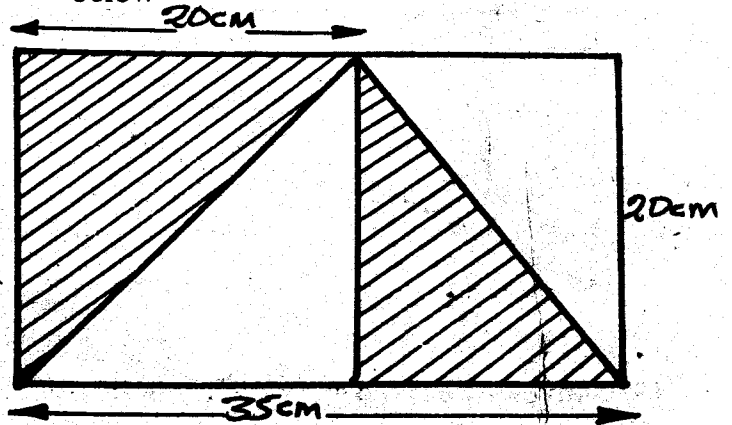A. 15   B. 20
C. 10   D. 17

32. The length of a road between two towns is 25km 26m. If the white line in the middle of the road has to be repainted in 3 days. What distance must be painted everyday?
A. 8km 42m
B. 8km 342m
C. 75km 78m
D. 8km 420m

33. Remove the brackets and simplify
4 (2a - 3b) + 2 (3a + 7b)
A. 10a + 3b   B. 14 a - 2b
C. 10a - 3b   D. 14a + 2b

34. What is the area of the shaded part in the figure below

A. 200cm²   B. 150cm²
C. 350cm²   D. 700cm²

35. Simplify.
$3\frac{1}{2}n + 5p + 2\frac{1}{4}n - 2p =$
A. $5\frac{3}{4}n + 3p$
B. $\frac{5}{12}n + 7p$
C. $1\frac{1}{4}n + 3p$
D. $8\frac{1}{2}n + 3p$

36. Write down the next number in the following series   5, 12, 23, 38_____
A. 55   B. 57
C. 53   D. 60

37. Convert 0.36 into a fraction giving your answer in the simplest form.
A. $\frac{36}{100}$ B. $\frac{18}{50}$
C. $\frac{36}{1000}$ D. $\frac{9}{25}$

38. Which of the following numbers has the smallest value?
A. 222020   B. 202202
C. 220220   D. 202022

39. What is the reciprocal of $2\frac{1}{3}$?
A. $\frac{7}{3}$ B. $\frac{3}{5}$
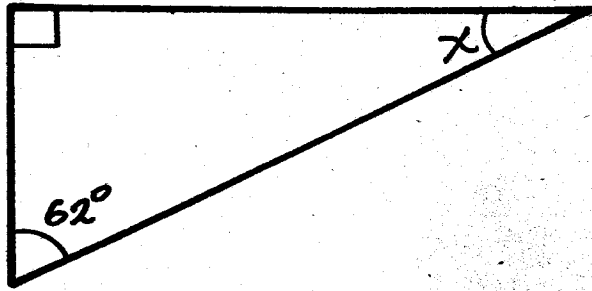C. $\frac{3}{7}$ D. $\frac{5}{3}$

40. There are 1358 pupils in Mwihoko primary school. If there are 698 girls, how many boys are there in the school?
A. 660   B. 648
C. 2056   D. 652

41. What is the approximate height of your classroom door?
A. 2km   B. 2m
C. 2cm   D. 21

STD 6 - MATHEMATICS

42. Calcualte the value of angle marked x.

A. 28⁰   B. 38⁰   C. 40⁰   D. 50⁰

43. 84m of wire is required to fence a rectangular plot. The plot is 18m wide. What is its length?
A. 66m   B. 36m   C. 48m   D. 24m

44. How many days are there in the months of June, July, August and November?
A. 121   B. 124   C. 122   D. 120

45. A train left town A at 8.35 a.m and reached town B at 10.45 a.m. How long did it take?
A. 2020hrs   B. 14hrs 10 min
C. 8 hrs 20 min   D. 2 hrs 10 min

Bosire was collecting some money for the wildlife club. The bar graph below shows his collection. Use the graph to answer questions 46 - 49
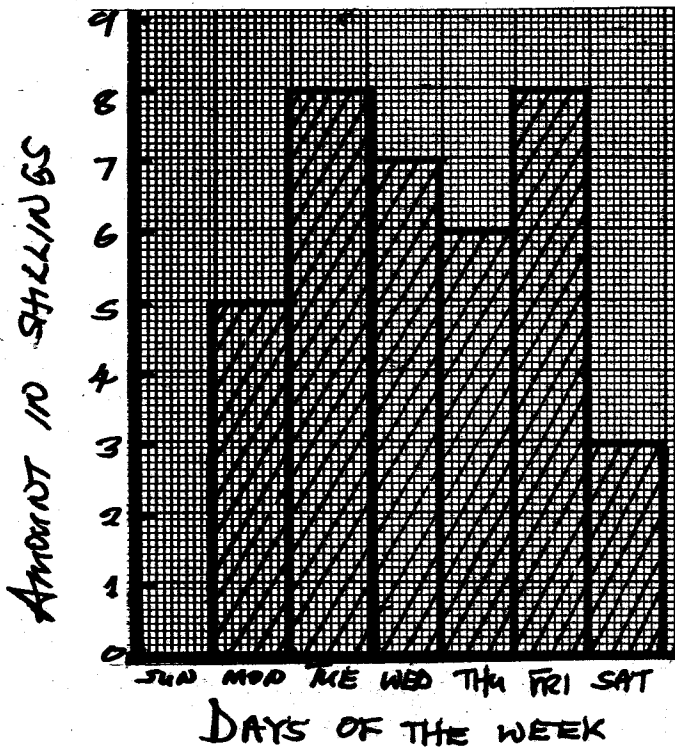
46. How much more did he collect on Friday than on Thursday?
A. 1
B. 3
C. 2
D. 6

47. On which two days did he collect equal amounts.
A. Friday and Sat
B. Mon and Tue.
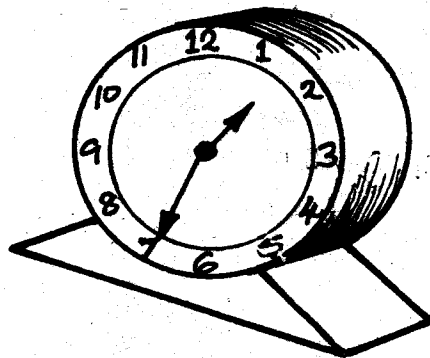C. Wed.
D. Thurs. and Fri.

48. On which day did he collect the least amount?
A. Saturday
B. Monday
C. Tuesday
D. Wednesday

49. How much did he collect altogether?
A. 35
B. 37
C. 28
D. 38

50. What is the time shown on the clockface?

A. 10 min past seven
B. 25 min past one
C. 25 min to two
D. 5 min past seven

BUSIA COUNTY

PENPLUS BUSIA

# STD 6 - TERM 3
SCIENCE

Time: 1 Hr 40 Mins

1. Which type of teeth are used for nibbling?
   A. Incisors
   B. Canines
   C. Molars
   D. Premolars

2. The following are characteristics of clouds.
   (i) Dark grey in colour
   (ii) Mountainous in shape
   (iii) Indicates heavy rainfall.
   Which type of clouds are they?
   A. Cumulus
   B. Cirrus
   C. Nimbus
   D. Stratus

3. The air we breathe in is normally cleaned in the:-
   A. Lungs
   B. Nose
   C. Bronchi
   D. Air sacs

4. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristics of animals?
   A. They all grow
   B. They all move
   C. They all reproduce
   D. They all germinate

5. The tube that leads to the ovary _____
   A. produces ova
   B. its where the baby develops
   C. is where fertilisation takes place.
   D. its the birth canal.

6.
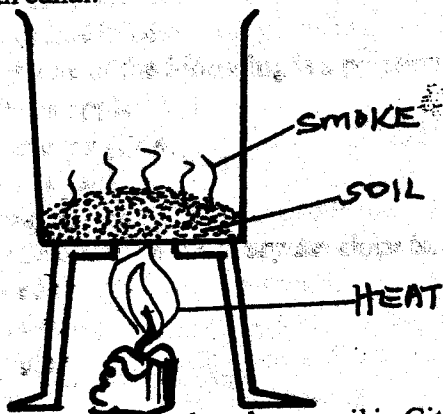
   The experiment above was done by a pupil in Gitite primary school. Which conclusion is true about the experiment?
   A. Soil has water
   B. Soil has humus
   C. soil has air
   D. soil has smoke

7. Which one of the following groups of foods are sources of proteins?
   A. Arrow roots, fish and sweet potatoes
   B. Peas, fish and eggs
   C. Cheese, rice and eggs
   D. Maize, rice and wheat

Use the diagram below to answer question 8 and 9
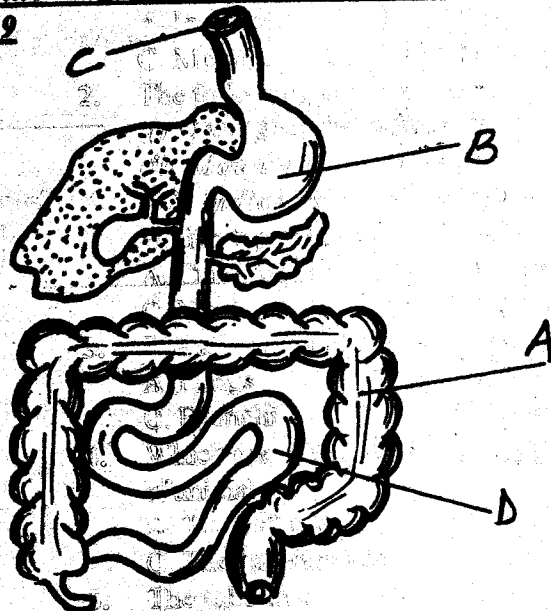
8. The following diagram shows part of the __
   A. alimentary canal
   B. digestive system
   C. breathing system
   D. reproductive system

9. Absorption of digested food into the blood stream is done in the part marked?
   A. C
   B. A
   C. B
   D. D

10. The second dose of tetanus is given at the age of:-
    A. at birth
    B. 14 weeks
    C. 10 weeks
    D. 6 weeks

11. What type of pollination is shown in the diagram below?
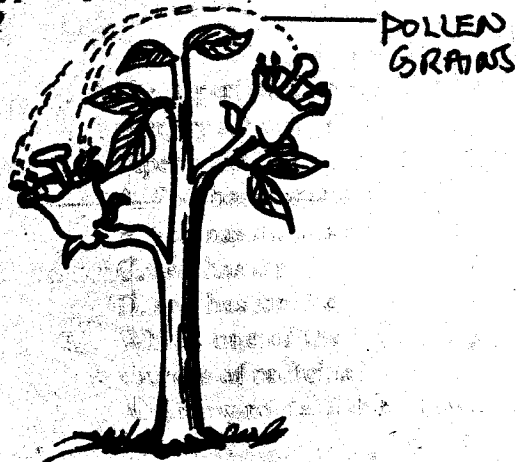
    A. Cross pollination
    B. Insect pollination
    C. Wind pollination
    D. Self pollination

STD 6 - SCIENCE

12. Which one of the following sentences about a hurricane lamp is **NOT** correct?
   A. It can safely use petrol.
    B. It uses paraffin
    C. It has a chimney that prevents the flame from flickering
    D. It has a wick.
13. Which is the third largest planet in the solar system?
    A. Uranus   B. Pluto
    C. Jupiter   D. Saturn
14. The following are methods of rotational grazing **EXCEPT:-**
    A. Strip grazing   B. Paddocking
    C. Zero grazing   D. Tethering
15. Which of the following method of food preservation is both modern and traditional?
    A. Freezing   B. Drying
    C. Cunning   D. Smoking
16. Which one of the following shows the **CORRECT** stage of HIV/AIDs infection?
    A. Incubation- symptomatic- window - full blown
    B. Full blown - incubation - symptomatic- window
    C. Window stage- symptomatic- asymptomatic - full blown
    D. Window stage- asymptomatic - symptomatic - full blown
17. Oiling tools prevents them from?
    A. Becoming blunt   B. Decaying
    C. Rusting   D. Drying
18. The type of soil erosion shown below is?
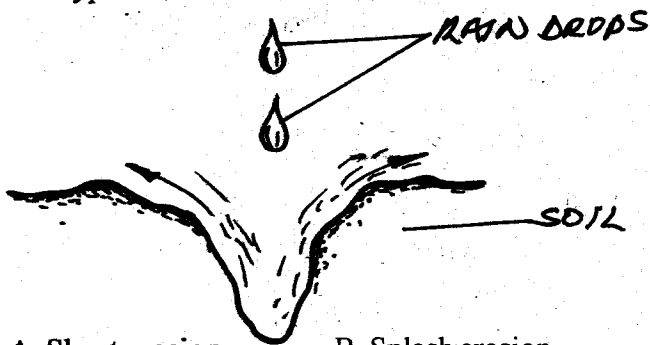
    A. Sheet erosion   B. Splash erosion
    C. Rill erosion   D. Gulley erosion
19. Mary a standard six girl was trying to view the candle through a bent tube, she did not succeed. What does this experiment prove?
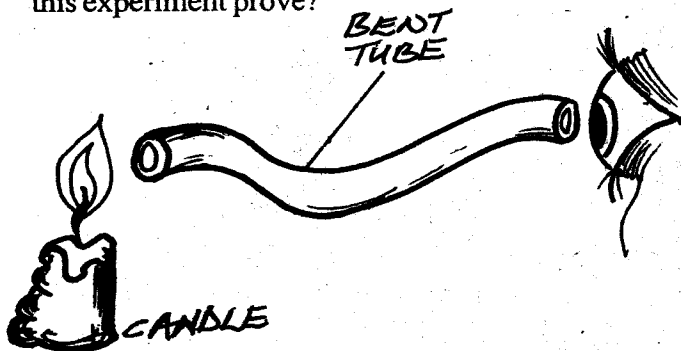
    A. Light travels in a straight line
    B. Light travels in all direction
    C. Light travels back and forth.
    D. Light travels round and round the source
20. A sticky and brownish substance that forms around the teeth if they are not cleaned regularly is called?
    A. Dental floss
    B. Plaque
    C. Tooth cavity
    D. Tooth decay
21. What happens to a bird when it basks in the sun?
    A. Its body temperature remains the same.
    B. Its body temperature rises.
    C. Its body temperature falls.
    D. Its body temperature rises and then falls.
22. Standard five pupils of Karima primary school set up the experiment below
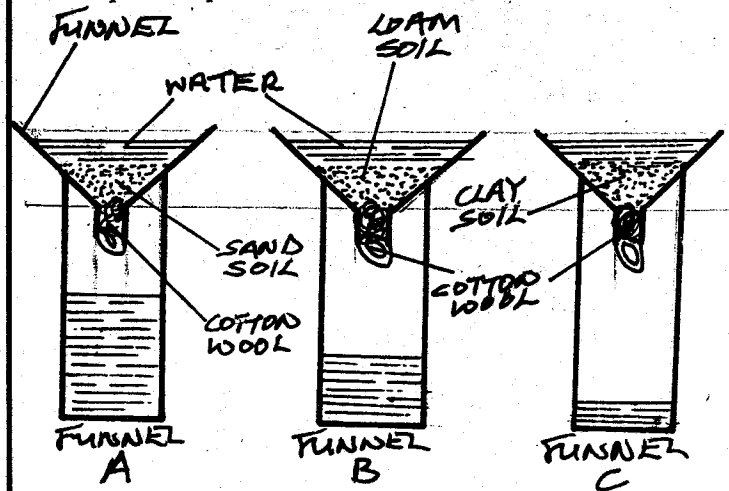
    From which funnel did the first drop of water appear?
    A. B
    B. C
    C. A and B
    D. A
23. The following are signs and symptoms of a deficiency disease.
    (i)   Patient becomes very weak.
    (ii)   The shape of the bones becomes visible.
    (iii) If the patient is a child looks like an old man or woman.
    The disease is **LIKELY** to be:-
    A. Kwashiorkor
    B. Rickets
    C. Marasmus
    D. Anaemia
24. Mulching helps to control soil erosion by:-
    A. Controlling weeds
    B. Providing soil with humus
    C. Protecting young seedlings
    D. Providing a good ground cover.

Use the diagram below to answer question 25 and 26.
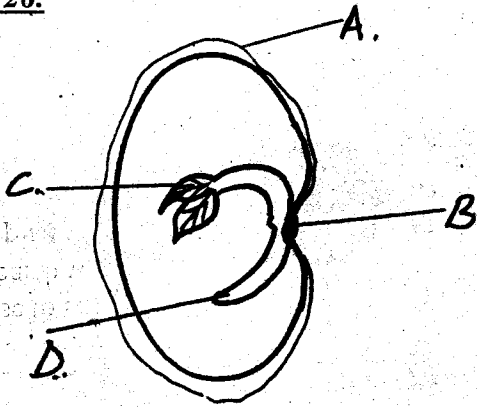
25. The part labelled **B** is?
    A. Micropyle　　　　B. Testa
    D. Plumule　　　　　D. Radicle
26. Which part of the seed develops into a shoot system?
    A. Radicle
    B. Testa
    C. Plumule
   D. Micropyle
27. Which one of the following weather instruments measures two aspects of weather ?
    A. Raingauge
    B. Windsock
    C. Liquid thermometer
    D. Air thermometer
28. Kamau a std. six pupil had the following signs and symptoms of a certain water -borne disease.
    (i) Fever
    (ii) Blood in urine and faeces
    (iii) Itching at the boils and bladder
    (iv) Skin rashes
    Which water borne disease was Kamau suffering from?
    A. Bilharzia　　　　B. Cholera
    C. Typhoid　　　　　D. Dysentery
29.
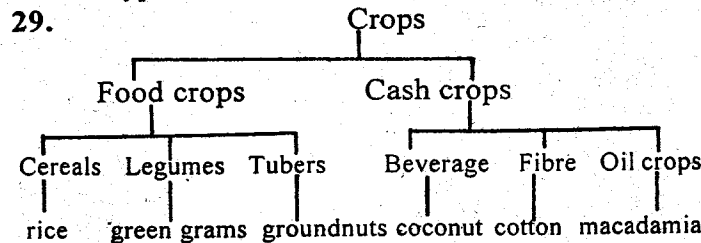

Which two crops were **WRONGLY** matched?
    A. Macadamia, rice
    B. Green gram , cotton
    C. Rice, cotton
    D. Groundnut, coconut
30. Which of the following vaccine are given by mouth?
    A. Whooping cough　　B. Tetanus
    C. Polio　　　　　　　D. T.B

31. Which of the following list consists of conditions necessary for the germination of seeds?
    A. Warmth, light, moisture
    B. Moisture, warmth, air
    C. Air, soil, water
    D. Soil, water, sunlight
32.
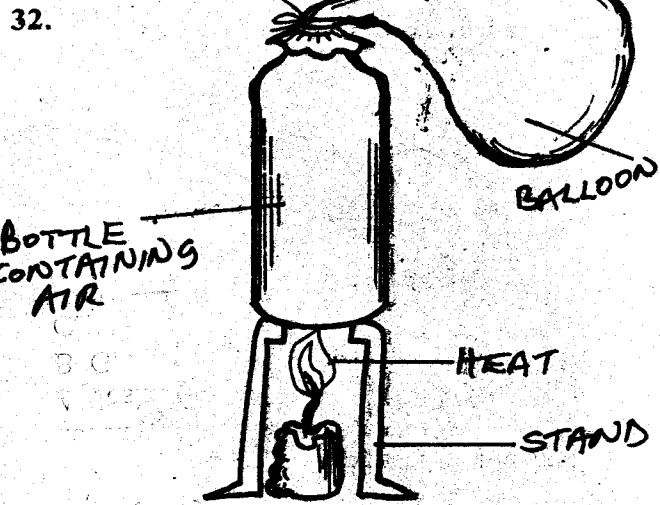
The experiment shown above was used to investigate?
    A. Air expands when heated.
    B. Bottle contains air
    C. Balloon contains air.
    D. Air contracts when heated.
33. Which one of the following shows the **CORRECT** order of change of state?
    A. Solid → Gas → Liquid
    B. Gas → Solid → Liquid
    C. Liquid → Solid → Gas
    D. Solid → Liquid → Gas
34. Two pupils balanced each other on a see- saw, their masses were different. Which of the following statements is **CORRECT?**
    A.　The lighter pupil sat nearer the fulcrum
    B.　The heavier pupil sat nearer the fulcrum
    C.　The heavier pupil sat further away from the fulcrum
    D.　The lighter pupil sat further away from the fulcrum.
35. Which one of the following factors affects floating and sinking?
    A. Size of the object
    B. Height of the object.
    C. Type of the material the object is made of
    D. Length of the object.
36. Kiogotho was warming his hands on the fire place while seated. The heat from the fire reached his legs through?
    A. Radiation
    B. Convection
    C. Conduction
    D. Convectional current.

37. Water is important in the body for the following reasons **EXCEPT:-**
A. Helps in digestion of food.
B. Prevents dehydration
C. Removing waste products from the body.
D. Prevents constipation

Use the diagram below to answer question 38 to 40.
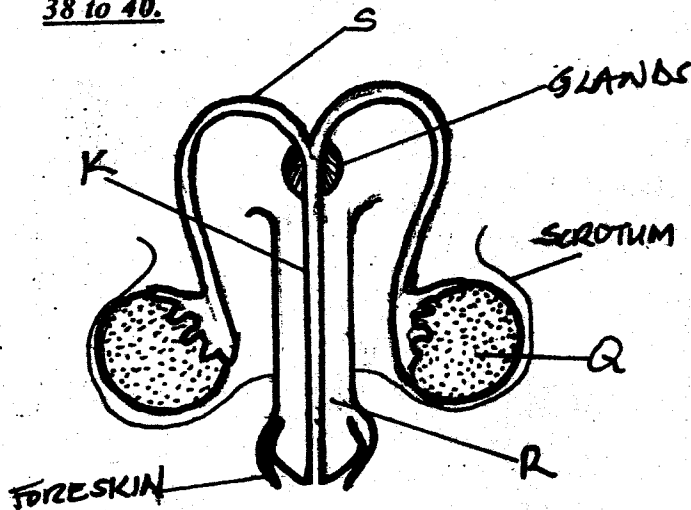
Name the part labelled K
A. Sperm duct   B. Penis
C. Urethra   D. Testis

39. The function of the glands is to____
A. produce sperms
B. produce semen
C. allow sperms to pass
D. carries urine

40. Sperms are produced in the part labelled__
A. R   B. K
C. S   D. Q

41. Which of the following statements is **NOT** correct?
A. When we gets well it is advisable to give any remaining medicine to relatives.
B. Pain- relieving medicines- should be taken only when one is in pain.
C. It is important to complete the dosage given.
D. Fruits and vegetables are better sources of vitamins.

42. The best method to ensure maximum and most efficient use of pastures is ____
A. herding
B. strip grazing
C. paddocking
D. zero grazing

43. A Std. 6 pupil at Kinja primary school was going for studies early in the morning just before sunrise. He saw something in the sky giving out very bright and steady light. This was likely to be:-
A. Jupiter   B. Star
C. Mercury   D. Venus

44. The study of weather is called _____
A. A weather forecast
B. Weather station
C. Meteorology
D. Weather changes.

45. The instrument below is used to measure___
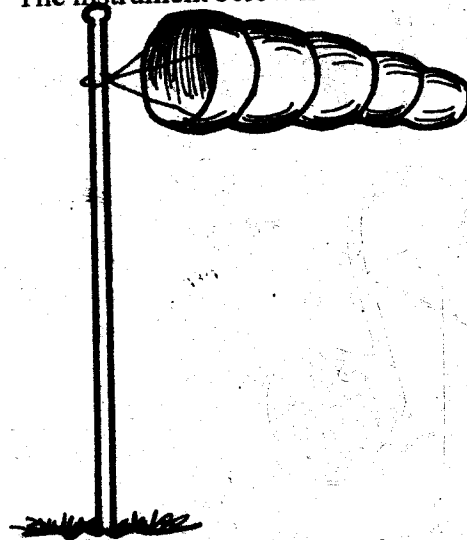
A. speed of wind
B. amount of rainfall
C. direction of the wind.
D. air pressure.

46. The digestive juice produced by the liver and stored in the gall bladder is known as___
A. pancreatic juice
B. bile juice
C. gastric juice
D. intestinal juice

47. Which one of the following is a poisonous weed?
A. Thorn apple
B. Wandering jew
C. Black jack
D. Oxalis

48. After fertilization the ovary develops into__
A. seeds
B. flower
C. ovules
D. fruit

49. The two types of Bilharzia worms affects___
A. eyes and noses
B. bladder and intestines.
C. hands and legs.
D. live and kidneys

50. The date before which medicine should be used is known as_____
A. manufacturing date
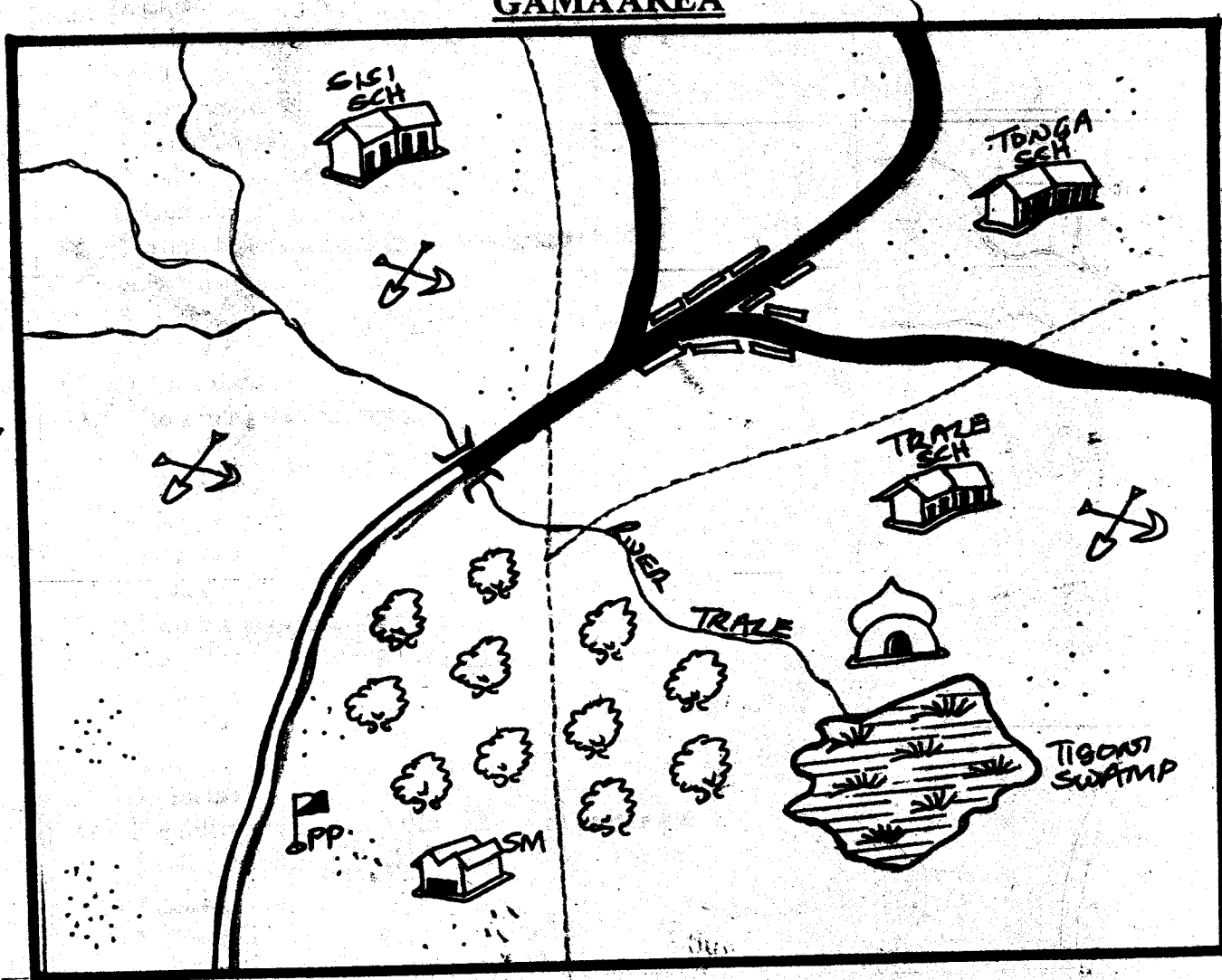B. delivery date
C. expiry date
D. supply date.

BUSIA COUNTY

PENPLUS
BUSIA

STD 6 - TERM 3
SOCIAL STUDIES/C.R.E.

Time: 2Hrs 15 Mins

GAMA AREA
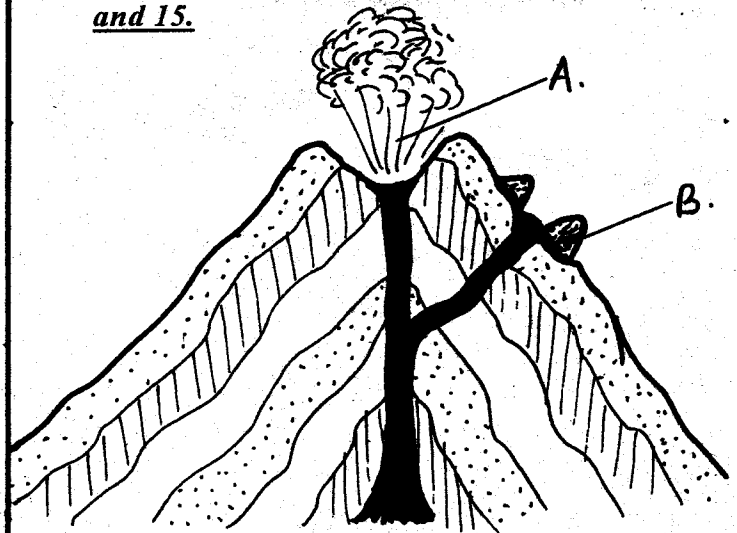

SCALE: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 Km

KEY

Tarmac road	Murram road	Permanent buildings
Locational boundary	School	Quarry
Bridge	Forest	Mosque
Police Post	Saw mill	Settlement

1. What is the direction of Tigoni swamp from Sisi school?
   - A. South East
   - B. North West
   - C. South West
   - D. North East

2. The **MAIN** economic activity of Tonga area is:-
   - A. farming
   - B. fishing
   - C. mining
   - D. pastoralism

3. The population distribution of Tonga area can be described as____
   - A. dense
   - B. clustered
   - C. linear
   - D. sparse

4. The highest point on the map is **LIKELY** to be around?
   - A. Tigoni swamp
   - B. Sisi school
   - C. Tonga school
   - D. Forest

5. Which religion do people in Tonga area practise?
   - A. Paganism
   - B. Islam
   - C. Christianity
   - D. Traditional

6. The chief government officer of Tonga area is _____
   - A. Chief
   - B. District commissioner
   - C. Governor
   - D. District Officer

7. The approximate distance of R. Trale from the bridge to Tigoni swamp is _____
   - A. 10km
   - B. 12km
   - C. 8km
   - D. 7km

8. The following are countries of Eastern Africa. Which one is not?
   - A. Kenya
   - B. Eritrea
   - C. Malawi
   - D. Uganda

9. Longitude 0⁰ is also called the ____
   - A. Artic circle
   - B. Date line
   - C. Prime Meridian
   - D. Equator

10. The following statements are true about lines of longitude except one. Which one is it?
    - A. Longitudes meet at the North and South poles.
    - B. Longitudes are numbered East and West.
    - C. Longitudes are used to calculate time.
    - D. Longitudes are parallel lines.

11. Which one of the following is **NOT** a relief of Eastern Africa?
    - A. The plateaus
    - B. The Rift valley
    - C. The Coastal plains & lowland
    - D. Human - made lakes

12. Which of the following physical features was formed as a result of downwarping?
    - A. Lake Victoria
    - B. Rift valley
    - C. Lorian swamp
    - D. Bilesha plains

13. The most important effect of high relief in an area is that_____
    - A. it causes reduction in temperature.
    - B. it provides a suitable location for communication equipment.
    - C. it usually suitable for forest.
    - D. it causes relief rainfall.

Use the diagram below to answer question 14 and 15.

14. The feature labelled A is a _____
    - A. crater
    - B. rift valley
    - C. vent
    - D. plain

15. The feature labelled B is a _____
    - A. baby mountain
    - B. satellite cone
    - C. subsidiary cone
    - D. mountain peak.

16. Which one of the following is **NOT** a Cushitic language group?
    - A. Oromo, Sidamo, Ogaden
    - B. Luo, Acholi, Dinka
    - C. Somali, Boran, Danakil
    - D. Rendille, Dahalo, Beja

17. The following are factors that influence population in Eastern Africa. Which one is a negative factor?
    - A. Climate
    - B. Government policy
    - C. Political instability
    - D. Nature of the land.

18. The **MAIN** language group in Northern Sudan is:-
    - A. Cushites
    - B. Bantus
    - C. Nilotes
    - D. Semites

19. Which is the **MAIN** reason for the migration of the Cushites?
    - A. Better farming land.
    - B. Search for pastures and water.
    - C. Search for jobs
    - D. Adventure

20. Which one was not a traditional method of teaching boys and girls?
    A. Story telling
    B. Imitation
    C. Reading and writing
    D. Apprenticeship

21. Which of the following is not a responsibility of parents?
    A. Treating their children
    B. Providing guidance
    C. Disciplining their children.
    D. Providing shelter

22. Below are functions of a clan. Which one is not?
    A. Controlled the grazing land.
    B. Look for wires for the young men.
    C. Settled disputes among members.
    D. Owned land on behalf of the members.

23. Which crop requires the following conditions to grow.
    (i) *Heavy rainfall.*
    (ii) *Deep fertile and well drained soil*
    (iii) *High temperatures between 21°C - 26°C*
    (iv) *Props to support plants with fruit.*
    A. Coffee   B. Maize
    C. Bananas   D. Sugarcane

24. Which of the following condition favour coffee growing in Kenya?
    A. High altitude area with high rainfall.
    B. Presence of sandy soil
    C. Hot and dry climate
    D. Along dry period with little rain.

25. Large farms where beef cattle are kept are called?
    A. Farms   B. Paddocks
    C. Units   D. Ranches

26. Marine fishing in Kenya and Tanzania is carried out in?
    A. L. Turkana   B. L. Tanganyika
    C. L. Victoria   D. Indian Ocean

27. Which of the following is an example of domestic trade?
    A. Trade between Nairobi County and Murang'a County.
    B. Trade between Kenya and Tanzania.
    C. Trade between Kenya and South Sudan.
    D. Trade between Kisumu County and Uganda

28. Which of the following items are the most common imports into Eastern Africa?
    A. Coffee and machinery
    B. Petroleum and textile
    C. Vehicles and electronic goods.
    D. Paper and diamond

29. The most effect way of communicating information to the majority of Kenyans today is by the use of:-
    A. Mobile phones   B. Radio
    C. Newspaper   D. Television

30. Cellphones have become a popular means of communication **MAINLY** because _____
    A. they are easy to use.
    B they have become cheap to buy.
    C. they can be carried wherever the owner is
    D. they are able to show time and date.

31. Which one is a traditional method of farming?
    A. Plantation farming
    B. Ranching
    C. Shifting cultivation
    D. Commercial farming

32. The growing of flowers is known as:-
    A. Floriculture   B. Horticulture
    C. Green house   D. Poultry farming

33. Which of the following has the best conditions for dairy farming in Kenya?
    A. Coastal plains   B. Central highlands
    C. Lake region   D. Nyika plateau

34. Zero grazing is practiced in many places mainly because _____
    A. it is recommended by veterinary doctors.
    B. it is cheap to maintain the animal
    C. it is more profitable
    D. farmers have small pieces of land.

Use the map of Kenya below to answer questions 35- 40

STD 6 - SOCIAL STUDIES / C.R.E
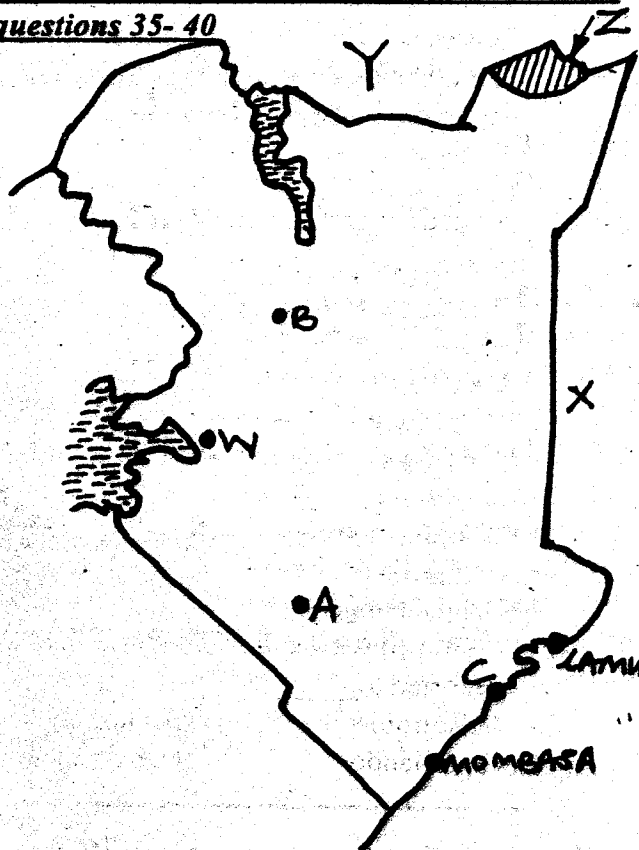
35. The countries marked **Y** and **X** respectively are called _____
   A. Somalia and Ethiopia
   B. Sudan and Ethiopia
   C. Ethiopia and Somalia
   D. Tanzania and Ethiopia

36. The mineral mined at A is called _____
   A. soda ash
   B. flouspar
   C. limestone
   D. diatomite

37. The mineral mined in the area marked B is ___
   A. diatomite
   B. soda ash
   C. flouspar
   D. limestone

38. The mineral mined in the area marked C is _____
   A. diatomite
   B. soda ash
   C. salt
   D. limestone

39. The National park marked Z is known as ___
   A. Marsabit
   B. Tsavo East
   C. Sibiloi
   D. Malka Mari

40. The town marked **W** is _____
   A. Kisumu
   B. Kakamega
   C. Homabay
   D. Kisii

41. Masaku was a famous leader of _____ community.
   A. Maasai
   B. Akamba
   C. Agikuyu
   D. Ameru

42. Koitalel Arap Samoei led ___ community to resist British administration in Kenya.
   A. Giriama
   B. Agikuyu
   C. Nandi
   D. Abawanga

43. The Abawanga community were led by kings called _____
   A. Laibon
   B. Orkoiyot
   C. Kabaka
   D. Nabongo

44. The Council of elders among the Ameru was called:-
   A. Mugwe
   B. Njuri Impeere
   C. Njuri Ncheke
   D. Nkomango

45. Mekatilili wa Menza was arrested and deported to _____
   A. Nairobi
   B. Gussi
   C. Kajiando
   D. Kismayu

46. Waiyaki wa Hinga and Nabongo Mumias made friends witih the British. They were ___
   A. resistors
   B. enemies
   C. collaborators
   D. betrayers.

47. Which of the following is a way in which a person can become a Kenyan citizen?
   A. By association
   B. By naturalization
   C. By registration
   D. By voting

48. Obeying the laws of a country is important mainly because _____
   A. one will avoid being sent to jail
   B. it is requirement of the constitution
   C. it promote peace
   D. the policemen in the country are few.

49. In Kenya a responsible citizen is the one who ___
   A. owns alot of property.
   B. attend religious services regularly
   C. arrest law breakers
   D. takes part in development project.

50. Three of the following are duties of a Kenyan citizen. Which one is **NOT?**
   A. Arresting people who do not obey the laws.
   B. Being loyal and ready to defend ones country.
   C. Paying taxes to the government.
   D. Respecting those in authority.

51. What type of democracy is practised in Kenya?
   A. Direct democracy
   B. Representative democracy
   C. Liberal democracy
   D. Delegative democracy

52. Three of the following are ways of protecting children from child abuse. Which one is not?
   A. Providing counselling services to victims.
   B. Educating children on their rights.
   C. Encouraging children to study hard.
   D. Giving stiff punishment to child abusers.

53. A situation where laws of a country are not respected is a state of _____
   A. lawlessness
   B. peacefulness
   C. resolution
   D. reinforcement.

54. Three of the following shows that the rule of law is followed which one **DOES NOT?**
   A. Wrong doers are arrested and punished.
   B. Children go to school safely.
   C. Criminals raid banks everyday.
   D. People respect one another.

55. Which of the following shows the composition of the national assembly?
   A. President, civil servants, cabinet secretaries.
   B. Elected members of parliament, Speaker and women representatives.
   C. Cabinet secretaries, Attorney General, Civil servants.
   D. Clerk of the National Assembly, Speaker, County representatives

56. The legislature makes the law while the judiciary:-
   A. amends the laws
   B. keeps the law.
   C. administer justice
   D. does away with the laws.

57. The executive arm of the governement comprise the following except?
   A. The speaker of the National assembly.
   B. The cabinet.
   C. The president
   D. The Attorney General.

58. Who among the following is an ex- officio member of parliament?
   A. Attorney General.
   B. Speaker
   C. President
   D. Government Chief Whip.

59. Who is the current cabinet secretary in the ministry of education?
   A. Ruth Waiguru
   B. Charity Ngilu
   C. Jacob Kaimenyi
   D. Najib Balala

60. General elections in Kenya are held after every__years.
   A. search years
   B. two years
   C. ten years
   D. five years.

SECTION B
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. It is false to say that in the beginning___
   A. the earth was formless and desolate.
   B. the spirit of God was hovering over the earth.
   C. the ocean was filled with dangerous animals.
   D. the earth was covered with water.

62. How old was Abraham when God called Him at Haran?
   A. 100yrs   B. 86 years
   C. 99 years   D. 75 years

63. God created all the creatures of the sea and birds of the air on the _____
   A. fifth day
   B. first day
   C. fourth day
   D. sixth day

64. The father of Abraham was called Terah. Who among the following were Abraham's brothers?
   A. Nahor and Haran
   B. Noah and Aaron
   C. Lot and Shem
   D. Isaac and Moses

65. The first four of the ten commandments___
   A. teach us to love God and others.
   B. teach us to respect human life.
   C. guide and strengthen our relatinship with God.
   D. teach use to relate properly with others.

66. In the book of Genesis we learn about___
   A. Elijah the prophet.
   B. The birth of Jesus Christ
   C. The deliverance of Israelites from Egypt.
   D. The story of creation

67. The special wooden box which carried the stone tablets on which the laws of God were written was called the___
   A. tent
   B. ark
   C. tabernancle
   D. synagogue

68. Who among the following was the first human being to die?
   A. Adam   B. Eve
   C. Cain   D. Abel

69. Who among the following people in the bible accompanied Moses to Egypt?
   A. Joshua
   B. Gideon
   C. Abraham
   D. Aaron

70. Why did God tell Moses to remove his sandals?
   A. He was seeing a burning bush.
   B. They were torn
   C. He was standing on a holy ground.
   D. God wanted him to remain without shoes.

71. Passover means?
   A. The angel of death passing over the houses of the Israelites.
   B. Egyptian firstborsn sons and the first borns of aniamls being killed.
   C. Israelites feasting before.
   D. Israelites being led out of Egypt.

72. Where did the first passover feast take place?
   A. Canaan   B. Moab
   C. Haran   D. Egypt
73. After the death of Moses the Israelites were led to the promised land by____
   A. Caleb
   B. Gideon
   C. Aaron
   D. Joshua
74. Who among the following prophets challenged the priests of Baal on Mount Carmel?
   A. Samuel   B. Isaiah
   C. Jeremiah   D. Elijah
75. The man healed by Peter and John at the Beautiful gate in Jerusalem was____
   A. mentally handicapped.
   B. visually handicapped
   C. phsically handicapped
   D. hearing impaired
76. What was the name of the pool to which Jesus sent the blind man to wash his face?
   A. Siloam   B. Lake Galilee
   C. R. Jordan   D. Gadara
77. The early Christians met together prayed shared food broke bread and praised God this is called____
   A. Holy Communion
   B. The Lord's table
   C. Communion
   D. Lord's supper
78. Who among the following gave his life to God?
   A. Lot   B. Abraham
   C. Aaron   D. Terah
79. After His resurrection Jesus appeared to the two disciples on their way to ____
   A. Emmaus
   B. Damascus
   C. Jerusalem
   D. Jericho
80. How many days did Jesus stay with his disciples after resurrection?
   A. 50 days
   B. 10 days
   C. 100 days
   D. 40 days
81. During the day of Pentecost disciples of Jesus spoke in different languages because____
   A. they wanted to talk in their native langauages.
   B. they were filled with the Holy Spirit.
   C. they were confused.
   D. they were drunk.

82. Who baptised the Ethiopian Eunuch?
   A. Phillip   B. Peter
   C. Paul   D. John
83. The birth of the prince of peace was prophesied by prophet____
   A. Isaiah
   B. Micah
   C. Jeremiah
   D. Elijah
84. Which one of the following is not a fruit of the Holy Spirit ?
   A. Gentleness
   B. Faithfulness
   C. Faith
   D. Humility
85. The only historical book in the new testament is ____
   A. Revelation
   B. Acts
   C. Mark
   D. Ephesians
86. Who among the following was not one of the sons of Israel?
   A. Ephraim
   B. Benjamin
   C. Reuben
   D. Judah
87. The bible says that the religion is one that takes care of the orphans and the ____
   A. pastors
   B. widows
   C. rich
   D. teachers
88. The following are ways through which people got new life in the traditional African society which one is **NOT?**
   A. Initiation   B. Marriage
   C. Birth   D. Baptism
89. Mukami has been given shs. 500 by her uncle. As a Christian, the best way to spend this money is to____
   A. organise a birthday party.
   B. go and watch a film.
   C. spend some of the money to buy food for orphans.
   D. buy a new dress.
90. Your classmate Jane had refused to lend you a pen. As a Christian, what action would you take?
   A. Ask the class teacher to talk to her.
   B. Report her to the class prefect.
   C. Tell her to help others.
   D. Take the pen from her.

BUSIA COUNTY

PENPLUS BUSIA

STD 6 - TERM 3
MARKING SCHEME

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

COMPOSITION / INSHA MARKING SCHEME
MARKING CRITERION

1. - The composition will be assessed according to the flowing 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 maginatively in English

Accuracy (16marks)
   (a) Correct tense and agreement of vberbs (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.