



TIMER NATIONAL SERIES EVALUATION TEST STANDARD EIGHT ENGLISH

Serial no. 0072014

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question paper and a separate answer sheet. The question paper contains 50 questions.
2. Do not write on this question paper.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the ANSWER SHEET, not in this question paper.
4. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet.

{ 8 }

Time: 1 hr. 40 mins

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

YOURNAME _____

NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL _____

Read the passage and answer questions 1-15 by filling in the blank spaces.

The agent began to question me as if I 1 before a grand jury 2 what's your full name?" he asked. "Reul John Mugo Gatheru," I replied "How did you come to 3 United States?" 4 way of India-England," I answered. "5 didn't you come directly from Kenya instead of going to India?" he asked. "After I was 6 a scholarship at Roosevelt 7, I went to the American Consul in Nairobi to seek 8 information 9 the U.S. student visa. The American Consul 10 me that in order to obtain a student visa, I had to get a certificate 11 good conduct or political clearance from the Kenya government. It tried to obtain the necessary clearance 12 all was in vain 13, I went to India with the hope of that if I did not obtain a US visa, I could further my higher education in India." "Who financed your trip to India?" he asked. "My friends and relatives." I replied. "The 14 lasted from 11.15 p.m until 2.00 p.m. The man was friendly. I took his 15 and smoked them but I was very angry at some of his questions.

- | | A. | B. | C. | D. |
|-----|------------|------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. | had | was | were | have |
| 2. | " | " | ! | , |
| 3. | a | no word required | an | the |
| 4. | with | on | by | in |
| 5. | what | when | how | why |
| 6. | offered | loaned | sold | lent |
| 7. | collenge | collage | college | collange |
| 8. | for | with | an | about |
| 9. | about | and | but | or |
| 10. | adviced | advised | compelled | counseled |
| 11. | and | with | off | of |
| 12. | or | but | and | because |
| 13. | hence | whence | hense | where |
| 14. | interview | dialogue | interrogation | test |
| 15. | cigarettes | ciggarettes | cigarettes | cigarretes |

In questions 16 and 17, choose the best option to complete the sentence given.

16. The project was such a failure that it must have been _____ in the first place.
A. ill-conceived B. far-fetched
C. well-researched D. well-known
17. International matches are _____ for the player than other local matches:
A. very much more demanding
B. very demanding
C. much more demanding
D. much demanding

For question 18, choose the correct order of adjectives to fill the blank.

18. Mr. Mulwa has a _____ dog.
A. young, clever, big, brown, Japanese
B. Japanese, big, young, brown, clever
C. clever, big, young, brown, Japanese
D. big, young, brown, clever, Japanese

Choose the sentence that is grammatically correct.

19. A. We couldn't risk to leave him a lone.
B. She has no difficulty in doing it.
C. There is no harm to visit her now.
D. The music went on to play all day.
20. A. We won them three goals to nil in the finals.

- B. Either of the teams won the match.
C. None of the teams won the other.
D. We scored them in the final match.

For questions 21 and 22, supply the sentences with the appropriate question tag.

21. Few people have registered as voters, _____?
A. haven't they B. have they
C. won't they D. hadn't they
22. Lend me your rubber, _____?
A. shall you B. will you
C. don't you D. do you

For questions 23 and 24, pick the word that is nearest in meaning to the underlined.

23. They supply socks and stockings as well as footwear to the new boarding schools.
A. drapery B. hoisery
C. upholstery D. milliner
24. The applicant answered our enquiries correctly.
A. questions B. demands
C. interrogation D. asks

Choose the meaning of the phrasal verbs outlined.

25. The bandit was put away for five years.
A. arrested B. locked
C. sentenced D. jailed

Read the passage below and answer questions 26-38.

The Maasai live in a land with many animals. They own large herds of cattle and they are naturally enemies of lions. Every young Maasai man wants people to know how courageous he is. If, while he is hunting, he gets the blood of a lion on his spear, he is considered to be a brave man. He will then be admired by his friends and all the young women. If he kills a lion, he is considered a real hero.

The killing of a lion is done in a special way. A group of twenty to forty young Maasai find a lion and come to it from all sides. They wear no clothes or ornaments that might hamper them. They only carry their spears and shields. They move closer to the lion until it leaps to the nearest man who throws his spear and protects himself with the shield. Immediately after, the other warriors throw their spears at the lion, killing it before it can attack them. The first man to draw blood from the lion is considered to be the killer.

Another African community, the Ankole, believe that when their king dies, he becomes a lion. They never kill a lion in fear that they may be killing their previous kings. If a lion kills one of the Ankole or their cattle, they go to a priest and ask what they should do. The priest is supposed to know whether the lion is indeed a king or not. When the priest says it is a dead king and he is attacking them because he is angry with them, the people quickly make offerings to the lion to win its favour. If the priest says it is just an ordinary lion, three or four hundred Ankole get together, surround and kill it with their dubs.

Lions prefer to keep away from human beings. If they happen to meet a human being, they will quickly and peacefully go away. When they have just had a good meal, lions are usually quite harmless, but when they are hungry, they may attack a human being. Lions are dangerous at night than during the day. This is because they hunt at night and sleep during the day. During the day, a wounded lion, a cornered lion, or a lioness with young cubs to protect are dangerous.

26. Why are the Maasai enemies of lions?
 A. The Maasai kill lions with their club.
 B. The Maasai want to prove their courage by killing lions.
 C. A Maasai man is considered to be a hero if he kills a lion.
 D. Because young Maasai men would want to smear their spear with a lion's blood.
27. When the Maasai hunters have surrounded a lion, what do they wait for before they attack it?
 A. They wait for each man to undress.
 B. They wait for the lion to leap at the nearest man.
 C. They wait for each person to carry spears and shields.
 D. They wait for each person to surround the lion.
28. Which of the following is **not** true about the Maasai?
 A. They wear no clothes or ornaments when killing a lion.
 B. They own large herds of cattle.
 C. Young women and men admire whoever is found with lion's blood on his spear.
 D. They don't throw spears until it leaps to the nearest man.
29. The word courageous as used in the passage means _____
 A. a strong and stout man. B. a man who kills a lion.
 C. brave. D. hero.
30. What weapons do the Maasai take on a lion hunt?
 A. Spears and ornaments
 B. Clubs and spears
 C. Shield and spears
 D. Shield and clubs
31. A hunter is called the killer of a lion if _____
 A. he kills the lion, with only one blow.
 B. it is he who first wounds the lion.
 C. it is he who strikes the last blow that kills the lion.
 D. it is he who throws the spear first.
32. The Ankole do not like killing a lion because a lion may be _____
 A. their past king. B. their future king.
 C. their pleasant king. D. their everlasting king.
33. A Maasai is considered brave;
 A. when he gets blood of a lion on his spear while hunting.
 B. when he has killed a lion by wounding it first.
 C. when he is considered a real hero by killing a lion.
 D. by owning large herds of cattle, has many wives and admired by men and women.
34. The Ankole offer offerings to a lion only when, _____
 A. their dead king is angry with them.
 B. they want to win its favour.
 C. the lion is attacking them.
 D. the lion is an ordinary one.
35. One of the statements is **true** of the Maasai and Ankole. Which one is it?
 A. They both use clubs and spears in killing lions.
 B. They kill the lion by surrounding it.
 C. They regard most of the lions as previous kings.
 D. Whoever speared the lion first was considered courageous.
36. What special conditions may make a lion dangerous during the day time?
 A. When hungry and wounded.
 B. When driven into a tight corner and when with cubs.
 C. When disturbed and cornered.
 D. When with cubs, cornered or wounded.
37. It is safer to go into the lion's den by day than by night because _____
 A. by day all lions are asleep.
 B. by day all lions are peaceful.
 C. lions prefer keeping away from men during the day time.
 D. lions are busy feeding and looking after their cubs during day time.
38. To 'win' its favour as used in the passage means _____
 A. they wanted to persuade it.
 B. they wanted to attract it.
 C. they wanted to make it friendly.
 D. they wanted to honour it.

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

Most young people think that adults are ignorant and old fashioned. They do not understand why the adults keep insisting on certain things. For instance, they get amused when the grown-ups tell them to concentrate on their studies, to play less or to heed to the advice they are given somehow, they assume they know better than anyone else what is good for them and consider what the adult says as irrelevant or uninformed. In fact many young people think that going to school is something they do in order to please their parents. They do not appreciate the benefits they can derive from education until it is too late.

Occasionally, you may hear some young people complaining that their parents are too hard on them. Such youths will grumble that their agetates, playmates or friends are not treated as badly as they are. You may even hear them praying that God should shorten the days they have to stay home with "these harsh adults." They look forward to a time when they will be 'free' to do whatever they please. To many young people, grown-ups are always looking for ways of reducing their fun and making rules to control ourselves.

However, what young people do not seem to realise is that even adults cannot do whatever they want to do. Nobody in the world has the freedom to do whatever he or she pleases. This could only happen if you were the only

person occupying the earth. But with more than five billion of us on this planet, doing whatever we wished would bring so much chaos that we would soon begin making rules to control ourselves. Freedom must have limits if we want to live in harmony with one another.

For example, parents, cannot decide not to feed or clothe their children if they can afford it. The society would force such parents to perform their duties. Some parents have been punished for failing to educate their children.

In the same way, young people should realise that they cannot be completely free. They must learn to be disciplined and to perform their duties as expected of them. As you enjoy your freedom you must remember that other people also have a right to enjoy theirs. You should not do anything that interferes with another person's freedom. Otherwise.....

Adults are sometimes very strict. Some may even be a little old-fashioned. But young people must remember that every adult has been a young person and because of the experiences adults have had, they know what is good for young people. Adults make mistakes, yes, but many of them genuinely care about the young people and desire to do what is best for them. The society also expects the older people to guide and mould the younger so that they can become responsible and useful members of their communities.

Adults and young people will always have differences and that is not necessarily a bad thing. What is important is that we should learn to respect and to listen to each other.

39. From the first paragraph we learn that adults are _____
- A. ignorant and old fashioned.
 - B. always saying certain things.
 - C. considered ignorant and old fashioned.
 - D. always telling young people to study hard.
40. Adults are also referred to as _____
- A. old people
 - B. big people
 - C. elderly people
 - D. grown-ups
41. Why don't the young people want to listen to adults?
- A. They don't believe adults.
 - B. They know adults do not understand them at all.
 - C. Young people know better than anyone else.
 - D. Young people have discovered what is good for them.
42. 'They do not appreciate the benefitseducation'
- A. means that young people
 - B. do not concentrate on their studies
 - C. do not realise the value of education
 - D. think education is a waste of time
43. What is some young people's greatest desire?
- A. To be allowed to do whatever they wish.
 - B. To be treated like their agemates or friends.
 - C. To reduce the time they spend at home.
 - D. To stop their parents being too hard.
44. The relationship between young people and adults can be described as _____
- A. suspicious
 - B. interesting
 - C. miserable
 - D. unfortunate
45. When would it be possible to have complete freedom?
- A. If there were not so many of us on earth.
 - B. When we are allowed to do what we want.
 - C. When we have learnt to live in harmony.
 - D. If one were the only person in the world.
46. If everybody did whatever they wanted there would be chaos because _____
- A. people would disagree with one another.
 - B. people would interfere with one another's freedom.
 - C. some people need to be guided constantly.
 - D. some people would not know what to do.
47. In which way are parents **not** free either? They _____
- A. can be punished if they go wrong.
 - B. must do what the society expects.
 - C. must feed, clothe and educate their children.
 - D. cannot forget about their children.
48. The experiences adults have help them to _____
- A. remember that they were young once.
 - B. perform the duties expected of them.
 - C. be sympathetic to young people.
 - D. know the needs of young people.
49. Although adults make mistakes, they _____
- A. really desire to do the best for young people.
 - B. do not deliberately mistreat young people.
 - C. have good reasons for doing what they do.
 - D. have a responsibility to instruct the young.
50. Which of the following sentences **best** summarizes the passage?
- A. Young people must learn to respect adults.
 - B. Adults must stop being old-fashioned.
 - C. Although freedom is desirable it is not always good.
 - D. There cannot be true freedom without responsibility.



TIMER NATIONAL SERIES EVALUATION TEST

Teleo la: 0072014

DARASA LA NANE KISWAHILI

SOMA KWAMA KINI MAAGIZO YAFUATAYO

{8}

- Umepewa kijitabu cha maswali na karatasi ya kijitabu hiki kina maswali 50.
- Ikiwa utataka kuandika chochote ambacho si jibu andika katika kijitabu hiki.
- Ukisha chagua jibu lako lionyeshe katika KARATASI YA MAJIBU wala sio katika kijitabu hiki cha maswali.

Muda: Saa 1 dakika 40

JINA LAKO

JINA LASHULE YAKO

Soma vifungu vifuatavyo. Vina nafasi 1-15. Kwa kila nafasi chagua jibu linalofaa zaidi.

Afya 1 kila adinasi hutegemea pakubwa 2 wa lishe bora. 3 kila mmoja wetu 4 kuhakikisha kwamba chakula anachokila 5 viinilishie vyote muhimu. Jamii 6 siha huweza kujiimarisha barabara maadamu nguvu za watu wake huwa 7 muhimu 8 kujiendeleza kiuchumi. Na kwa kulitambua jambo hilo 9 serikali yetu 10 kuchukua hatua za kuboresha huduma za afya kote nchini.

A	B	C	D
1. za	kwa	ya	katika
2. chakula	ulaji	ukulaji	maakuli
3. hata hivyo	sembuse	licha ya	kwa hivyo
4. hana budi	ana budi	hana mwao	ana mwao
5. kinacho	kinayo	kinazo	kinavyo
6. lenye	chenye	yenye	wenye
7. maliasili	rasilimali	malighafi	maduhuli
8. katika	kwa	kwenye	kuliko
9. ambalo	ambayo	ambapo	ambavyo
10. imetishia	imear	imelegea	imeahidi

Sauti ya Amiri 11 ukumbi 12 na kuipa 13 changamko. Kadiri vyombo vya muziki ilivyopigwa, ndivyo waliohudhuria walivyopandisha mori katika kunengua na kujinyongoa, 14 walikuwa kwenye sakarani. Kibao hicho cha Amiri kilikuwa kimenogea. Ikawa kila mtu anakifuatilia si kwa kucheza tu 15 pia kwa maneno.

11. alihinikiza	ilimakinika	ilihalalisha	iliharakisha
12. zima	mzima	kizima	muzima
13. hasira	hatibu	hadhira	hadhara
14. ungethani	utadhani	usingelidhani	ungedhani
15. hata hivyo	bali	sembuse	ingawa

Kutoka swali 16-30, jibu kulingana na maagizo.

16. Chagua sentensi inayoonyesha hali timilifu.
A. Dereva ataendesha gari lake kwa kasi.
B. Dereva ameendesha gari lake kwa kasi.
C. Dereva aliendesha gari lake kwa kasi.
D. Dereva anaendesha gari lake kwa kasi.
17. Ni sentensi ipi inayoonyesha kuwa hapana tena matumaini?
A. Baba angerudi leo ningekwenda naye.
B. Mtu yule angenikopesha pesa ningelipa karo.
C. Baba angali anasoma gazeti.
D. Ningalikuwa dereva ningalifurahi sana.
18. Ni kundi lipi lenye sauti sighthuna pekee?
A. dh, z, j
B. g, t, gh
C. sh, z, h
D. f, th, p
19. Chagua sentensi yenye "kwa" ya uonyesha nia.
A. Alituzwa kwa bidii yake.
B. Waliimba kwa furaha.
C. Alitembea kwa maringo.
D. Utatibiwa kwa dawa.
20. Chagua maneno ambayo ni vivumishi.
A. Vizuri, taratibu, asteaste
B. Uzuri, upole, utulivu
C. Zake, ghali, mpya
D. Kule, sasa, chafu
21. Kutokana na kitenzi "rehemu" tunapata nomino _____
A. marehemu
B. rehemia
C. rehema
D. rehemwa
22. Badili sentensi ifuatayo katika usemi wa taarifa:
"Ukiendelea kuumwa nitakununulia dawa, unywe,"
akamwambia.
A. Alimwambia kuwa akiendelea kuumwa angemnunulia dawa anywe.
B. Alimwambia ukiendelea kuumwa angekununulia dawa unywe.
C. Alimwahidi kuwa iwapo angeendelea kuumwa angemnunulia dawa anywe.
D. Alimnunulia dawa anywe maadamu aliendelea kuumwa.
23. Chagua sentensi sahihi miongoni mwa hizi.
A. Watume wamewaua mijusi wawili.
B. Mitume imeiua mijusi miwili.
C. Watume wameiua mijusi miwili.
D. Mitume wamewaua mijusi wawili.
24. Andika kinyume cha:
Mbiomba aliingilia hapa akatokea pale.
A. Shangazi aliingilia pale akatokea hapa.
B. Mbiomba hakuingilia hapa wala kutokea kule.
C. Shangazi alitokea pale akaingilia pale.
D. Hau alitokea pale, akaingilia hapa.
25. Neno maskani ipo katika ngeli ipi?
A. LI-YA
B. I-ZI
C. YA-YA
D. Pakumu
26. Mume wa dada ya mke wako utamwitaje?
A. Mwanyumba
B. Mkoi
C. Mwamu
D. Kivyere
27. Kiungo cha mwili kinachotakasa na kuisafisha damu huitwa _____
A. figo
B. moyo
C. ini
D. pafu
28. Duka lolote la kuuzia nyama huitwaje?
A. Bucha
B. Buchari
C. Kichinjio
D. Magengeni
29. Kiungo cha kupimia chenye pembe ya mraba kinachotumiwa na seremala ni _____
A. bisibisi
B. jiriwa
C. filifili
D. chenezo
30. Tegua kitendawili kifuatacho.
Babu amefunga ushanga shingoni.
A. Jua
B. Nazi
C. Mchele
D. Kunguru

aliokoa nauli yake yote! Aliwaza moyoni mwake “kumbe utingo wanaweza kutenda wema kama huo!”

Tango alipofika mjini alishuka na kushika shughuli zake za kushika basi nyingine na kuendelea na safari ya shule. Alikuwa msichana wa darasa la nane na baada ya juma moja alibahatika kuiona matatu ile tena katika kituo cha basi. Safari hii hakusita bali alipanda moja kwa moja na kumwamkua Ranga. Kwa kuwa hakukuwa na abiria wengi, Ranga alipata fursa ya kumtupia Tango maneno mawili-matatu tena kwa Kiingereza. Tango alistaajabu kuwa Ranga alikuwa amesoma. Tango siku hiyo, Ranga na Tango wakawa masahibu hivi kwamba Tango alianza kusafiri bure katika matatu hiyo.

Siku moja, Ranga alimwalika Tango kwa matembezi katika safari zao za matatu. Siku hiyo Tango alibeba nguo za kubadilisha katika mkoba wake wa shule. Baada ya kuwasili mwisho wa safari ya kwanza ya matatu, Tango alipewa nafasi ya kubadilisha nguo zake. Kumbe Ranga alikuwa amepanga na dereva waipeleke matatu faraghani kwenye danguro. Baada ya kuingia kule, Ranga alimpatia Tango zawadi fulani. Zawadi yenyewe ilikuwa ni vipodozi, marashi, poda, rangi ya mdomo na vitu vingine vya kujipodoa. Tango kuona hivyo aliduwa na kumtazama Ranga kwa uso uliojaa shukrani. Alikuwa hajawahi kupewa vitu kama vile na mtu yeyote. Isitoshe alipewa shilingi miá tano kando ya zawadi hizo.

Lahaula! Yaliyompata Tango hakuyafahamu. Hatimaye alijipata hospitalini akiwa na maumivu makali. Licha ya hayo, mwiguzi alimwambia kuwa tayari alikuwa ameshika miá tano! Laiti angalijua, angalitii yale mawaidha ya wavyele wake. Lakini maji yameshamwagika hivi kwamba hayangezoleka.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 41. Kutoka kituo cha mabasi, Tango alikuwa amezoea kulipa pesa ngapi? Shilingi _____
A. mbili
B. tano
C. nane
D. tatu | A. ukelele wa shundi ni mmoja.
B. Ranga kabla ya kujenga.
C. mgaga na upwa hali wali mkavu.
D. zimwi likujualo halikuli likakumaliza. |
| 42. Tango alishawishiwa kuingia garini lile na mambo haya matatu isipokuwa;
A. kulikuwa na muziki ulionoga.
B. utingo alikuwa na umbo la kupendeza.
C. alikosa imani na utingo mwenyewe.
D. takribani abiria wale wote waliokuwa garini walikuwa vijana. | 47. Watu wengi walikosa imani na utingo kwa sababu ya;
A. mienendo yao ya kinyama.
B. wema wao wa vipodozi.
C. wao si katili kamwe.
D. wanaonywa na wazazi wao. |
| 43. Maana ya neno “kujitoma” kama ilivyotumika katika habari hii ni _____
A. kujidunga
B. kusimama kando ya kitu
C. kushuka katika gari
D. kuparamia gari | 48. Kulingana na ufahamu huu, si kweli kusema kuwa;
A. Tango alimaliza masomo yake.
B. kuna utingo wenye tabia murua.
C. wazazi wa Tango walimpa malezi yafaayo.
D. utingo na dereva walikula njama kuhusu Tango. |
| 44. Tango hakulipa nauli kwa sababu _____
A. alilipiwa na Ranga.
B. hakuwa na hela zozote.
C. alitaka kupoa tu.
D. utingo alisahau kumlipisha. | 49. “Yalikuwa yameshamwagika na hayangezoleka.” Kulingana na habari hii, mwandishi anarejelea?
A. Maji yanayoponyoka na kuanguka chini bila kuzoleka.
B. Maisha ya kupendeza ambayo Tango na Ranga waliishi.
C. Matatizo yaliyompata Ranga na dereva wake.
D. Masaibu kemkem yaliyomkumba Tango. |
| 45. Gari lilipelekwa faraghani. Maana yake ni kwamba lilipelekwa _____
A. kituo cha mabasi.
B. mahali palipo na umati wa watu.
C. kando ya danguro.
D. mahali pasipo na watu. | 50. Kichwa kinachofaa zaidi katika habari hii kinafaa kuwa methali ipi?
A. Tamaa mbele mauti nyuma.
B. Akataaye la mkuu huona makuu.
C. Mtoto umleavyo ndivyo akuavyo.
D. Mwana wa nyoka ni nyoka. |
| 46. Tango alipoalikwa na Ranga kwa matembezi katika safari zao za matatu, alienda kwani alisahau kuwa _____ | |



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STANDARD EIGHT MATHEMATICS

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YOURNAME

NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

- What is 73121025 written in words?
 - Seventy three million, one hundred and twenty one thousand and twenty five.
 - Seven million, three hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and twenty five.
 - Seven hundred and thirty one million, two hundred and ten thousand and twenty five.
 - Seventy three million, twelve thousand one hundred and twenty five.
- John bought milk from 11th January to 11th April 2004 from a dairy shop. For how many days altogether did he buy the milk?
 - 109
 - 108
 - 110
 - 92
- What is the difference between the total value of the digits in the hundreds and ten thousandths values in the number 9853.2567?
 - 799.9993
 - 799.993
 - 7999.93
 - 800.0007
- Musyimi had y cows. Ali had three times as many cows as Musyimi. Rehema has only half as many cows as Musyimi. How many cows did Rehema have if they all had a total of 180 cows?
 - 40
 - 120
 - 20
 - 60
- Solve the value of X in the equation:

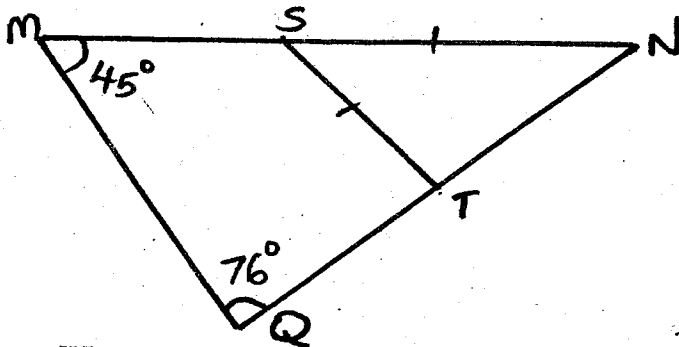
$$\frac{2(x+1)}{3} - 4 = 0$$
 - 5
 - 10
 - $1\frac{1}{2}$
 - 1
- Three clocks were set to ring at intervals as follows: The first after every 15 minutes, the second after every 30 minutes and the third after every 45 minutes. If the clocks were set as the same time, after how many minutes did they all ring altogether?
 - 90
 - 30
 - 180
 - 45
- Below is a net of a solid. The shaded part are the flap.

Which one of the solids can be formed from the net?

 - Rectangular prism
 - Triangular pyramid
 - Rectangular pyramid
 - Triangular prism
- The diagonal of a rectangle is 20 cm long. If one of the sides of the rectangle is 12 cm. What is the area of the rectangle in square centimetres?
 - 240 cm^2
 - 320 cm^2
 - 192 cm^2
 - 280 cm^2
- Section of road, 3 km, is represented by a length of 6 cm on a map. What is the scale used?
 - 1:300,000
 - 1:50000
 - 1:500000
 - 1:5000
- A car takes 4 seconds to cross a bridge which is 140 m long. What is the speed of the car in kilometres per hour?
 - 30 km/hr
 - 35 km/hr
 - 108 km/hr
 - 126 km/hr
- A circular flower garden has a diameter of 56 m. Flowers were planted at intervals of 4 m on the circumference. How many flowers were planted?
 - 44
 - 88
 - 89
 - 45

12. A container when filled with maize seeds weighs 12 kg. When exactly $\frac{1}{3}$ full it weighs 6 kg. Compute the weight of the empty container?
- A. 3 kg B. 6 kg
C. 8 kg D. 4 kg
13. A newly established school gives 2 dl packet of milk to every pupil. If the school gives 0.1 m^3 of milk everyday. How many pupils are there in this school?
- A. 500 B. 5000
C. 50000 D. 250
14. Nafula deposited Shs. 15000 in a bank which paid compound interest of 10% p.a. How much interest did he have at the end of 3 years?
- A. Sh. 4500 B. Sh. 19,500
C. Sh. 19,965 D. Sh. 4965
15. The cash price of a machine is 20% less than the hire purchase terms. The hire purchase requires a deposit of Sh. 2500 and 5 equal monthly instalments of Sh. 400. What is the cash price of the machine?
- A. Shs. 5400 B. Shs. 3600
C. Shs. 750 D. Shs. 3750

16. In the figure below SN and ST are equal. Angle NMQ = 45° and angle TQM = 76° .

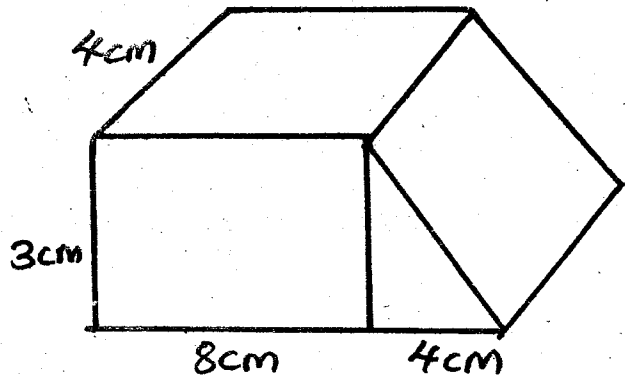


What is the size of angle MST?

- A. 135° B. 121°
C. 118° D. 62°
17. A book seller sells a book for Sh. 360, making a loss of 10%. For how much must he sell it to make a profit of 20%?
- A. Sh. 480 B. Sh. 288
C. Sh. 396 D. Sh. 432
18. Construct a triangle XYZ such that lines $XY = 5 \text{ cm}$, $YZ = 3.5 \text{ cm}$ and $XZ = 5.5 \text{ cm}$. Extend line XZ to W and XY to V. Draw a circle that just touches lines ZW, ZY and YV. What is the radius of the circle?
- A. 5.8 cm B. 2.9 cm
C. 2.5 cm D. 5 cm

19. A church 18 m long and 15 m wide has a carpet leaving a margin of 2.5 m all round. What is the area of the carpet?
- A. 270 m^2 B. 140 m^2
C. 210 m^2 D. 130 m^2
20. Four workers take 12 days to complete constructing a bridge. How many **more** workers are required to complete the work in 8 days?
- A. 12 workers B. 2 workers
C. 5 workers D. 48 workers

21. What is the surface area of the figure below?



- A. 172 cm^2 B. 92 cm^2
C. 104 cm^2 D. 152 cm^2

22. A saleslady sells bottled water for a company on commission. Each bottle of water costs Sh. 60.00. For the first 1000 bottles she gets 1.5% of the sales. For the next 1000 bottles she gets 2% of the sales. What commission did she get the month she sold 2000 bottles of the water?
- A. Sh. 1800 B. Sh. 2100
C. Sh. 4200 D. Sh. 105
23. The temperature of an ice cube in a container was -16°C . By afternoon the temperature had risen by 6°C . What was the new reading on the thermometer?
- A. -22°C B. 10°C
C. -10°C D. 22°C

24. A shopkeeper received seven bags of sugar each with a mass of 90 kg. He repacked the sugar into 2kg and 3 kg packets. If they packed twice as many 2 kg as 3 kg packets, how many packets did they pack altogether?
- A. 90 B. 360
C. 270 D. 180

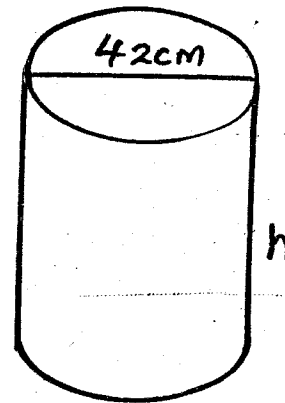
25. What is the value of:
- $$\frac{2p+q}{r} \text{ if } q=4, r=2p-1 \text{ and } p=q+2?$$

A. $\frac{5}{11}$
C. $2\frac{5}{11}$

B. $1\frac{5}{11}$
D. 4

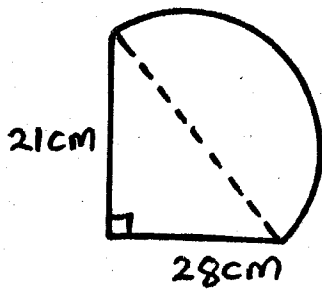
26. Which of the following measurements will form a right angled triangle?
A. 8 cm, 15 cm, 25 cm
B. 15 cm, 36 cm, 39 cm
C. 10 cm, 24 cm, 36 cm
D. 11 cm, 60 cm, 82 cm
27. Muraya had 540 cattle. He sold $\frac{4}{9}$ to Kariuki and $\frac{2}{5}$ of the remainder to Kairu and the rest to Mwangangi. How many cattle were sold to Mwangangi?
A. 240
B. 180
C. 120
D. 300
28. Kamau bought the following items from a kiosk:-
2 kg rice for Sh. 160
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ kg of meat @ Sh. 180
2 loaves of meat @ sh. 25
What balance did he receive if he paid for the items using a Sh. 1000 note?
A. Sh. 480
B. sh. 520
C. Sh. 620
D. Sh. 360
29. The curved surface area of a cylinder is 1760 cm^2 . If its height is 20 cm, calculate the length of the curved surface?
A. 96 cm
B. 616 cm
C. 48 cm
D. 176 cm
30. The marked price of a sewing machine is Sh. 24000. Otieno sold the machine to a customer for Sh. 20400. What percentage discount did he allow to his customer?
A. $12\frac{1}{2}\%$
B. 15%
C. 25%
D. 20%
31. A certain quadrilateral has the following properties;
• Has two sets of a parallel sides.
• Has all sides equal.
• Diagonals bisect each other.
• All angles are equal.
Which of the following quadrilaterals has the above properties?
A. Trapezium
B. Rectangle
C. Rhombus
D. Square
32. Solve for n;
 $\frac{1}{5}n + 4(3 - 6) = 9$
A. 9
B. 75
C. 225
D. 105

33. Jenifer sat for seven subjects in an examination. The marks of three subjects was 42 each. The others were 53, 55, 50 and 45 respectively. What is the median mark?
A. 50
B. 45
C. 42
D. 47
34. A meeting took 2 h 45 min before a 55 min lunch break. It then continued for another 2 h 25 min and ended at 4.15 p.m. At what time had the meeting started?
A. 10.10 a.m
B. 11.00 a.m
C. 11.15 a.m
D. 1.05 p.m
35. The cylinder below holds 20.79 L of water when full. Find the height of the cylinder if the diameter is 42 cm. ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

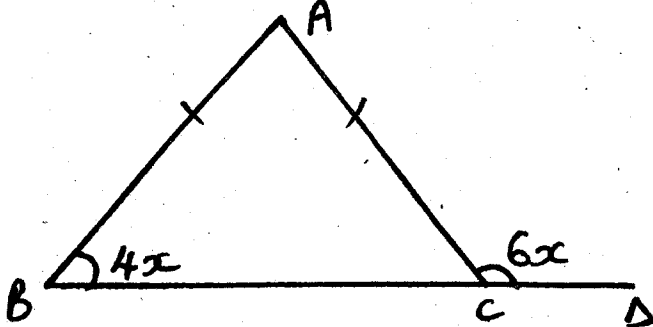


- A. 20 cm
B. 22.5 cm
C. 15 cm
D. 5 cm
36. What is the sum of all the perfect square numbers between 1 and 100?
A. 385
B. 101
C. 3085
D. 426
37. Draw a parallelogram ABCD whose acute angle is 45° . Let $AB = DC = 6 \text{ cm}$ and $AD = BC = 4 \text{ cm}$. Draw diagonals and name the point of intersection X. Measure DX.
A. 9.4 cm
B. 5.7 cm
C. 4.3 cm
D. 2.3 cm
38. Tap A takes 1 minute to fill a tank with water, if tap B takes Y minutes to remove the same water and both taps take $1\frac{1}{2}$ min to fill the tank, calculate the value of Y.
A. 3 min
B. 6 min
C. 2 min
D. 30 min

39. Find the area of the figure drawn below.



- A. 1069.25 cm^2 B. 1256.5 cm^2
 C. 187.2 cm^2 D. 175.25 cm^2
40. What is the value of:
 $\frac{3}{4}$ of $5\frac{1}{3} + 6\frac{2}{3} \div 1\frac{1}{3} - 1\frac{1}{5}$?
- A. $11\frac{1}{3}$ B. $7\frac{4}{5}$
 C. $6\frac{7}{10}$ D. $6\frac{3}{8}$
41. In the triangle ABC, line AB = AC. Angle ABC = $4x^\circ$ and angle ACD = $6x^\circ$.



What is the measure of the angle marked BAC?

A. 72° B. 36°
 C. 54° D. 60°

42. What is the value of:-
 $\frac{15.18 - 0.06}{0.09} \times 4.8$
- A. 3.5 B. 35
 C. 350 D. 0.35
43. The ratio of three numbers is 2:3:4. If the sum of these three numbers is 54, what is the L.C.M of these numbers?
- A. 36 B. 48
 C. 54 D. 72
44. The following table shows the distance between various towns in kilometres.

A					
100	B				
150	50	C			
240	140	90	D		
300	180	150	60	E	
400	300	250	160	100	F

How many kilometres did Njeru cover after travelling from town A to E via D?

- A. 390 B. 150
 C. 300 D. 240

45. Mutwol's farm of area 3.24 ha is in the shape of a trapezium. One of the parallel sides is 180 m and the perpendicular distance between the parallel sides is 135 m. What is the length of the other parallel side?
- A. 150 m B. 300 m
 C. 30 m D. 90 m
46. What is the next number in the pattern;
 1, 9, 13, 21, 25, _____?
- A. 29 B. 33
 C. 32 D. 31
47. The ages in years of 10 gentlemen in a village are:-
 36, 38, 35, 34, 37, 36, 34, 33, 39 and 34. What is the median age of the men?
- A. 36.5 B. 35.5
 C. 35.1 D. 36
48. The cost for sending inland telegram were as follows;
 The first 10 words or less is Sh. 10. All extra words Sh. 1 each. A commission of 15% on the total was charged. What was the cost of sending the following telegram?
 ODHIAMBO BOX 440 MALILE BABY BORN AT HOME PREMATURELY, BRING DOCTOR AND BABY'S CLOTHING.
- A. Sh. 18.40 B. Sh. 17.25
 C. Sh. 18.00 D. Sh. 20.70
49. The sum of five consecutive even numbers is 200. Find the sum of the 2nd, 4th and 5th numbers.
- A. 124 B. 120
 C. 100 D. 86
50. The length of a rectangle is $2(2x + 8)$ cm, while its width is $\frac{1}{2}(4x - 24)$ cm. If the perimeter of the figure is 104 cm, find the area of the rectangle.
- A. 144 cm^2 B. 192 cm^2
 C. 96 cm^2 D. 160 cm^2

THE TIMER NATIONAL SERIES EVALUATION TEST



Code no. 007

**STD 8 TERM 3 2014
MARKING SCHEME**

8

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

COMPOSITION MARKING SCHEME

MARKING CRITERIA

1. The composition will be assessed according to the following guidelines.

- The maximum mark will be 40 and the minimum 01

- Does the script show that the candidate can communicate accurately, fluently and imaginatively in English?

Accuracy

(8 marks)

(8 marks)

(a) Correct tenses and agreement of verbs (4 marks)

(b) Accurate use of vocabulary (8 marks)

(c) Following a sequence (4 marks)

(d) Correct punctuation (4 marks)

Fluency (8 marks)

(a) Words in the correct order (4 marks)

(b) Sentence connected and paragraphs (4 marks)

(c) Correct spelling (4 marks)

(d) Ideas developed in logical 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 you are requested to scrutinize this marking scheme before use. It is worth.



TIMER NATIONAL SERIES EVALUATION TEST STANDARD EIGHT SCIENCE

Serial no. 0072014

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question paper and a separate answer sheet. The question paper contains 50 questions.
2. Do not write on this question paper.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the ANSWER SHEET, not in this question paper.
4. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet.

{ 8 }

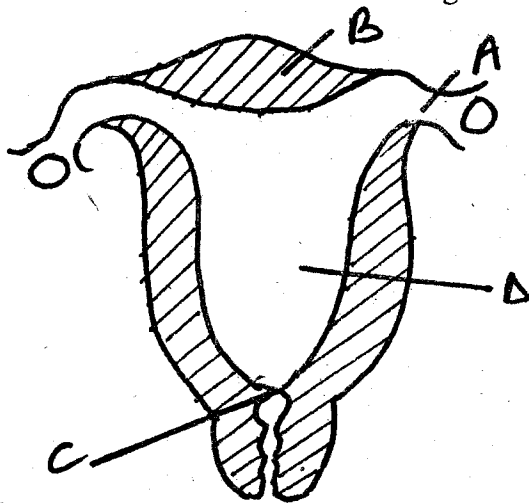
Time: 1 hr. 40 mins

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

YOUR NAME _____

NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL _____

1. Which one of the following is the function of the last four wisdom teeth?
A. Tearing food B. Grinding food
C. Cutting food D. Biting food
2. Which one of the following weeds has strong unpleasant smell and bears yellow flowers?
A. Mexican marigold B. Oxalis
C. Black jack D. Datura
3. The figure below represents the part of female reproductive organs of a human being.

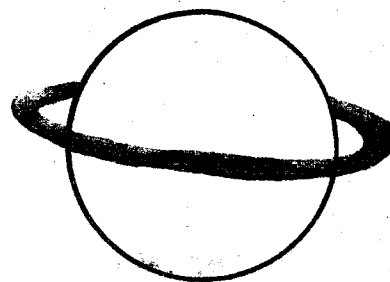


In which of the labelled part does ovulation take place?

- A. D B. C
C. A D. B
4. Which one of the following vaccines is given to expectant mother and a baby before the end of two weeks after birth?
A. B.C.G vaccine B. D.P.T vaccine
C. Tetanus vaccine D. Anti-measles
 5. Which one of the following stages of development a baby is **CORRECT** starting with the earliest?
A. Zygote - embryo - foetus - baby
B. Egg - embryo - foetus - baby

- C. Baby - foetus - embryo - zygote
D. Foetus - zygote - baby - embryo

6. The method of preventing soil erosion where steps are cut on the steep slope to provide flat lands for growing crops is called _____.
A. gabions B. terracing
C. cut off drain D. strip cropping
7. The following statements are not correct about digestive system of a human being. Which is **CORRECT**?
A. Digestion of food ends in the large intestine.
B. Fat and oils are digested in the stomach only.
C. Vitamins and glucose can be absorbed in the stomach.
D. No food is digested in the mouth.
8. The figure below represent one of the nine planets of the solar system.



What is the name³ of this planet?

- A. Jupiter B. Uranus
C. Mars D. Saturn
9. Which one of the following plants convert nitrogen from the atmosphere into nitrates?
A. Saprophytes B. Leguminous
C. Parasitic D. Cereals
 10. Which of the following sexually transmitted infections is caused by bacteria?

- A. Chancroid
C. HIV/AIDS
- B. Genital herpes
D. Thrush

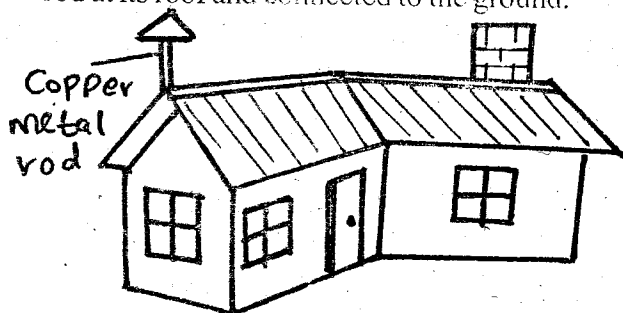
11. A farmer saw bees visiting his orchard. Which one of the following is one of their usefulness?
- A. They make the fruits ripe fast.
B. They chase away thieves.
C. They help in pollination.
D. They are tourist attraction.

12. The following are characteristics of a certain animal;
- It has backbone.
 - It has constant body temperature.
 - It lays eggs.
- Which is the other feature on the same animal?
- A. It has moist skin.
B. Breathes by lungs.
C. Has external fertilisation.
D. Breathes by gills.

13. Mama Shirandula washed her children's school uniforms using river water. She notice that her uniform had new marks which were not there before. What made her uniform get the marks?
- A. Washing quite often.
B. Using a lot of soap.
C. Drying in the sun.
D. Use of hard water.

14. The force that opposes motion can be increased by three of the following **EXCEPT**;
- A. treading the tyre of a car.
B. increasing the mass of an object.
C. use of a ball bearing.
D. making the surface rough.

15. The diagram below shows a tall building with a metal rod at its roof and connected to the ground.



The metal rod is useful on _____

A. protects the building from static electricity.
B. protects the building from current electricity.

- C. to make the building appear attractive.
D. enable television to receive waves.

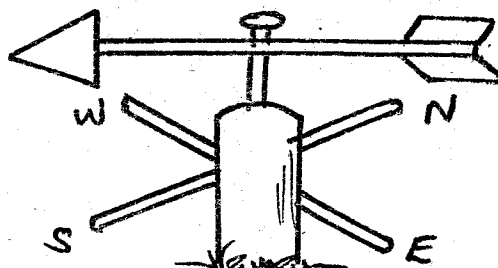
16. A substance that allows solid substances to dissolve in it is called a _____
- A. solute
B. solvent
C. solution
D. soluble

17. What is the **CORRECT** unit of expressing force per unit area?
- A. g/cm^3
B. Newton
C. N/m^2
D. Kg

18. Which one of the following consists of plants that carry out photosynthesis?
- A. Cypress and algae
B. Mould and yeast
C. Pine and mushroom
D. Fir and pin ball

19. Which one of the following pairs of herbivorous animals have diastema on their lower jaw?
- A. Donkey and rabbit
B. Giraffe and pigs
C. Elephant and rhino
D. Goat and gazelle

20. The figure below represent a windvane.



Which one of the following statements is **FALSE** about the instrument?

- A. Arrow points where the wind is coming from.
B. It indicates the strength of wind.
C. The tail is heavier than the arrow head.
D. It is placed in an area free from obstruction.

21. Use the information below to answer question.

- Liquid X has a density of 0.1 g/cm^3
- Liquid Y has a density of 1.0 g/cm^3
- Liquid P has a density of 0.90 g/cm^3
- Liquid Q has a density of 0.08 g/cm^3

In which liquid will a cork whose density is 0.99 g/cm^3 float?

- A. Liquid X
B. Liquid P
C. Liquid Q and X
D. Liquid Y

22. A drop of blue ink was placed in a glass of water gradually mixes with water. This happens because of;

- A. convection
C. diffusion
- B. osmosis
D. capillarity

23. The following food chain was made by pupils of Nairobi Primary School when they visited Nairobi National Park:

Grass → zebra → hyena → lion

Which of the following animals can be put in the same position as zebra?

- A. Leopard
C. Cow
- B. Giraffe
D. Vulture

24. Which one of the following is an example of a succulent plant?

- A. Aloe vera
C. Nandi flame
- B. Acacia
D. Casuarinas

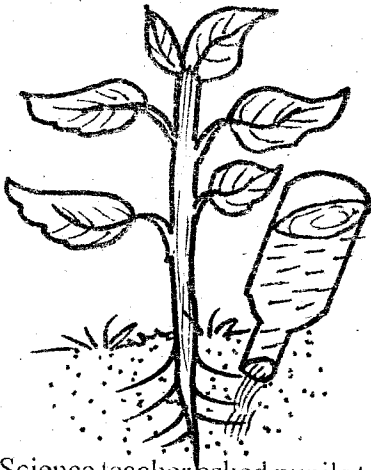
25. Which one of the following method of grazing is **MOSTLY** practised in Kenyan highlands?

- A. Herding
C. Paddocking
- B. Rotational grazing
D. Stall feeding

26. Rita's mother put some boiling water in a thick walled glass; she was shocked because the glass broke after sometimes. The glass cracked because of _____

- A. sudden expansion
C. uneven contraction
- B. sudden contraction
D. uneven expansion

27. During a field trip pupils visited a farm nearby their school and saw the figure below.



The Science teacher asked pupils to state the method of environment conservation. Who gave the **CORRECT** answer?

- A. Soil conservation
C. Air conservation
- B. Plant afforestation
D. Water conservation

28. The carbon dioxide we breathe out is more than the one we breathe in, this happens because of which one of the following processes?

- A. Respiration
C. Photosynthesis
- B. Excretion
D. Perspiration

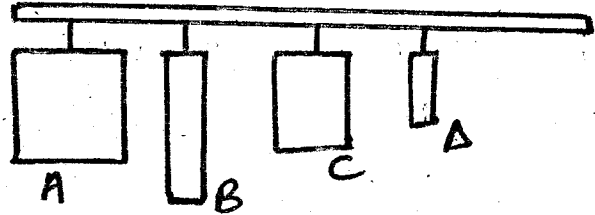
29. The type of animal feed that is made by cutting and chopping fodder into small pieces and compressing it, to remove air before storing is called _____

- A. hay
C. concentrate
- B. silage
D. fodder

30. The part of the skin that contains nerve endings and blood capillaries is _____

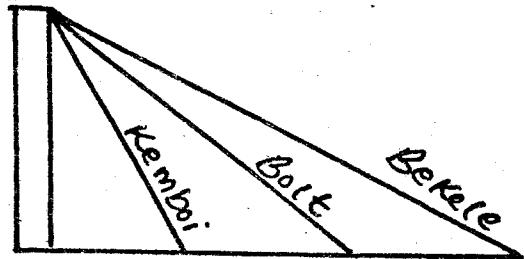
- A. epidermis
C. dermis
- B. conified layer
D. malpighian

31. Four metal bars made of the same material but of different sizes were hanged as shown in the figure below.



When struck using a spoon, which metal produced the highest sound?

32. Three boys Kemboi, Bekele and Bolt used different ramps to lift a load of same mass from point P to Q as shown below.



Which boy did the **MOST** work?

- A. Kemboi
C. Bekele
- B. Bolt
D. They all did the same work

33. The two **MAIN** components of urine are _____

- A. salt and water
C. urea and salt
- B. water and carbon dioxide
D. water and urea

34. Which of the following is **NOT** an effect of air pollution on living things?

- A. It causes cancer, common cold and other respiratory diseases.
B. Causes acid rain which destroys iron sheets and stones such as marble.
C. Dust particles block the stigma preventing pollination of the flowers.
D. Acid rain can kill plants and animals found in water.

35. Three of the following are features found in a dicotyledonous plant. Which one is **NOT**?
 A. They have tap root system
 B. Some have root nodules
 C. They have network leaf veins
 D. They store food in their endosperm

36. When a substance at high temperature is cooled, it undergoes a change of state. In which order do these changes occur?
 A. Solid-liquid-gas B. Gas-liquid-solid
 C. Gas-solid-liquid D. Liquid-solid-gas

37. Maize can be preserved using solar drier, this method makes them lose one of the following, which one is it?
 A. Water B. Colour
 C. Nutrient D. Taste

38. How do the simple tools like jembe, wheel barrow and lid opener make work easier for us?
 A. they enable work to be done without any effort.
 B. they enable us to apply force with ease.
 C. we cannot do any work without these machines.
 D. these machines do work for us.

39. Which of these breathing organ is **WRONGLY** matched with the animal?

Breathing organ	Animal
A. Gills	Shark
B. Stomata	Leaves
C. Lungs	Mammals
D. Skin	Crocodile

40. A young being in the uterus few days before it is born is known as _____
 A. zygote B. embryo
 C. foetus D. baby

41. Which of these gases will turn lime water milky?
 A. Oxygen B. Carbon dioxide
 C. Nitrogen D. Rare gas

42. Which one of the following is **NOT** a method of managing industrial waste?
 A. Recycling B. Reusing
 C. Reducing D. Open dumping

43. One of the following comprises of a balanced diet, which one?

A. Chapati Tea Water	B. Kale Oranges Roasted maize
----------------------------	-------------------------------------

C. Egg Bread Chips

D. Bean Pineapple Rice

44. Digested food nutrient, urea and dissolved carbon dioxide are found in which of the following component of blood?

A. Red blood cells B. White blood cell
 C. Plasma D. Platelet

45. Which one of the following forms of pollution is **COMMON** in Nairobi city?

A. Soil pollution B. Water pollution
 C. Air pollution D. Water and soil

46. Which one of the following groups contains a pair of substance that has been made from living things only?

A. Bread, sugar, clothes
 B. Water, bricks, flour
 C. Glass, rubber, concrete
 D. Cement, milk, paper

47. Mayaka filled a glass bottle with fruit juice and put in a deep freezer after sometime, he discovered that juice was frozen and the bottle had broken, which of the following was **NOT** a correct conclusion?

A. He did not leave a space for expansion of the juice in the bottle.
 B. He forgot that when water freezes its volume increase.
 C. He forgot that when water freezes it contracts.
 D. He forgot that when water freezes it expands.

48. The reason why carbon dioxide is used in food preservation is that _____

A. has no smell. B. does not support life.
 C. is denser than air. D. is lighter than oxygen.

49. Which one of the following is **NOT** an importance of maintaining proper oral hygiene?

A. Removes food particles stuck in between teeth.
 B. Gives one a fresh breath.
 C. Prevents the children from shedding teeth.
 D. Prevents tooth decay.

50. A child was diagnosed with the following signs and symptoms;

- i. Fatigue
- ii. Paleness of finger nails
- iii. Rapid heart beat

The child was most **LIKELY** to be suffering from _____

A. anaemia B. marasmus
 C. typhoid D. beriberi



TIMER NATIONAL SERIES EVALUATION TEST STD 8 SOCIAL STUDIES & C.R.E

Serial no. 0072014

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

{8}

1. You have been given this question paper and a separate answer sheet. The question paper contains 90 questions.
2. Do not write on this question paper.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the ANSWER SHEET, not in this question paper.
4. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet.

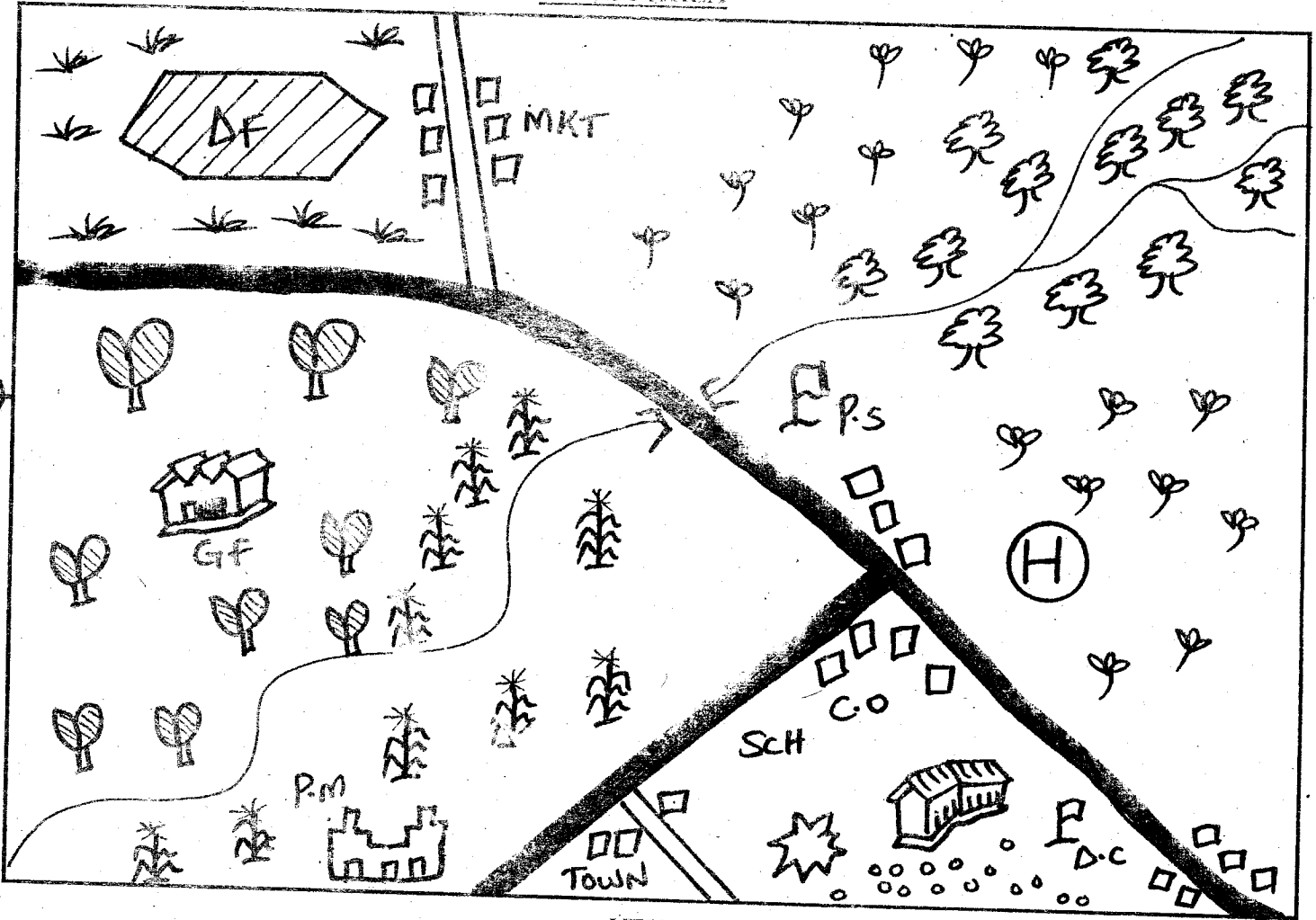
HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

Time: 2 hrs. 15 mins

YOURNAME _____

NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL _____

MAUSO AREA



KEY

	Grassland		Murrum pit		Permanent
	Tea farm		Ginnery farm		County Office
	Posho mill		Tarmac road		Murram road
	Forest		Maize		Maize farm
	School		District		Health centre
	Police station		Commissioner		River and bridge
	Settlement schem		Dairy farm		
			Cotton		

1. Mauso area is **LIKELY** to be found in which relief region?

A. Plateaus	B. Highlands
C. Coastal plains	D. Lake Basin
2. Which crop is processed near the ginnery?

A. Cotton	B. Coffee
C. Maize	D. Tea
3. Which is the **LIKELY** soil near the ginnery?

A. Alluvial soil	B. Clay soil
C. Loam soil	D. Red earth soil
4. Which is the direction of the ginnery factory from the posho mill?

A. North	B. East
C. West	D. South
5. Who is **LIKELY** to represent Mauso area in the National Assembly?

A. Senator	B. Governor
C. County representative	D. Women representative
6. Many people in Mauso area belong to which religion?

A. Traditionalists	B. Christians
C. Islamic	D. Pagans
7. The climate of Mauso area can be described as _____.

A. cool and humid	B. cool and dry
C. hot and dry	D. hot and wet
8. Which group of lakes below consists of fresh water lakes found outside the Rift valley in Uganda?

A. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>Victoria Tana</td></tr></table>	Victoria Tana	B. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>Kyoga George</td></tr></table>	Kyoga George
Victoria Tana			
Kyoga George			
C. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>Kyoga Victoria</td></tr></table>	Kyoga Victoria	D. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>Chala George</td></tr></table>	Chala George
Kyoga Victoria			
Chala George			
9. Three of the following are characteristics of an age-group. Which one is **NOT**?
 - A. People initiated together in one group.
 - B. People who marry each other.
 - C. People born within a period of five years.
 - D. People who treat each other as brothers and sisters.
10. Which weather instrument is **COMMONLY** found in the airstrip?

A. Windvane	B. Raingauge
C. Barometer	D. Windsock
11. Which of the following is **NOT** an effect of climate change on the lives of Kenyans today?
 - A. Has made people to change the source of livelihood for another.
 - B. Has led to increased housing in the urban centres.
 - C. Has led to fluctuation in the provision of hydro-electric power.
 - D. Agricultural production in the rural areas.
12. The government of Kenya carried out the 2009 census in order to achieve three of the following **EXCEPT**;
 - A. to predict the expected revenue from the people.
 - B. to plan for the future needs of the people.
 - C. to find out which tribe will give more votes in the next general election.
 - D. to tell the standards of living of the people in the country.
13. In which one of the following places are tropical rain forests found in Kenya?

A. Kakamega	B. Meru
C. Mombasa	D. Malindi
14. Which one of the following land practises hinder maximum agricultural production in Kisii district?

A. Cash crop farming	B. Land fragmentation
C. Strip cultivation	D. Controlled grazing
15. Three of the following are African countries which were colonized by the Germans **EXCEPT**;
 - A. Tanganyika
 - B. Togo
 - C. Democratic Republic of Congo
 - D. Cameroon
16. Which of the following practices is **MOST** likely to destroy the unity of Kenyans?
 - A. Employing only members of our community in the police force.
 - B. Starting many private schools.
 - C. Failure to issue title deeds to the people.
 - D. Destruction of forests.
17. Three of the following are reasons why Lenana collaborated with the British in the colonial period. Which one is **LEAST**?
 - A. To gain support to defeat his brother Sendeyo.
 - B. To be recognized as the Maasai Laibon.
 - C. To be able to get better prices for their animals.
 - D. To acquire modern weapons to become strong again.
18. The **MAIN** reason why road transport is widely used in Africa is that;
 - A. it is the cheapest means of transport.
 - B. it is quite fast compared to all means of transport.
 - C. it can be used in transporting a wide variety of goods.
 - D. it is the most widespread form of transport.
19. Three of the following measures were taken by the government of Kenya to reduce road accidents. Which one of the following may **NOT** help much?
 - A. Opening many by-passes.
 - B. Installing seat belts in every vehicle.
 - C. Fixing speed.
 - D. Carrying the recommended capacity.

- A. Atlas and Camerouns B. Drankesburg and Tibest
C. Atlas and Drankesburg D. Ahagar and Tibest

57. In Buganda kingdom, the parliament was known as _____
A. Lukiko B. Omwanika
C. Kabaka D. Liqoqo

58. In Kenya the chief legal advisor to the government is appointed by the _____
A. Prime Minister B. Parliament
C. President D. Judiciary

59. A group of families that traces their origin from one forefather is referred to as _____
A. a tribe. B. a clan.
C. a community. D. the first family.

60. Who among the following was a traditional leader among the Abakusu?
A. Orokoyot arap Samoei B. Nabongo Mumias
C. Sakawa D. Mukite wa Nameme

C.R.F

61. God created the woman when _____
A. the man requested for a companion.
B. he had not created other creatures.
C. he saw that man was lonely.
D. the man disobeyed in the garden of Eden.

62. The son of Noah who was the ancestor of the Jews was _____
A. Seth B. Shem
C. Japheth D. Ham

63. The sign of the covenant between God and Abraham was _____
A. rainbow B. a dove
C. cloud D. circumcision

64. Which one of the following activities was performed by Moses at Mount Sinai?
A. He built an altar.
B. He fed people with manna.
C. He performed miracles.
D. He removed water from the stone.

65. "Do not make for yourselves images" (Exodus 20:4). In which one of the following occasions did the Israelites disobey this commandment? When they _____
A. worshiped the golden bull calf.
B. killed lambs and put the blood on their door posts.
C. refused to offer their firstborn sons to God.
D. faced lack of water in the desert.

66. Who among the following kings disobeyed God's command to kill all the animals captured in war?
A. Saul B. Jeroboam
C. Solomon D. Ahab

67. Jesse the father of David lived in _____
A. Jerusalem B. Samaria
C. Bethlehem D. Nazareth

68. "I inherited the vineyard from my ancestors" Naboth replied. "The Lord forbid that I should let you have it." (1 Kings 21:3) The MAIN lesson Christians learn from this is that _____
A. they should obey the laws of the land.
B. land belongs to the community.
C. they should be truthful.
D. they should control their desires.

69. Which prophet foretold the making of a new covenant between God and Israel?
A. Jeremiah B. Isaiah
C. Hosea D. Amos

70. God sent his angels to inform the shepherds about the birth of Jesus. What lesson do Christians learn from this?
A. God is holy.
B. God can choose anyone to serve him.
C. They should work at night like the shepherds.
D. God is merciful.

71. According to the prophecy of Isaiah read by Jesus in the synagogue in Nazareth, the Messiah was supposed to _____
A. conquer the Romans.
B. unite the Jews.
C. set the captives free.
D. establish a wealthy kingdom.

72. Someone is shouting in the desert. Get the road ready for the Lord. Make a straight path for him to travel (Mark 1:3) These words were spoken by _____
A. John the Baptist B. Jesus
C. Apostle Paul D. Zachariah

73. The teaching about who is the greatest teaches Christians to practise the value of _____
A. faithfulness B. serving others
C. sharing D. humility

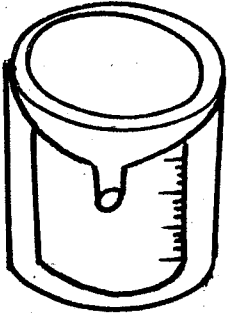
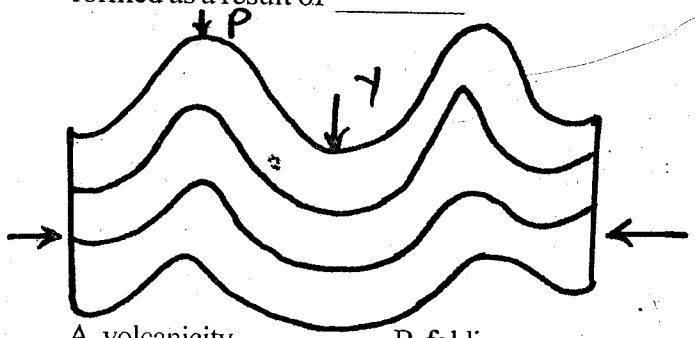
74. The parable that teaches the value of God's kingdom;
A. mustard seed B. hidden treasure
C. tenants D. sower

75. Which two disciples of Jesus were sent by Jesus to make ready the Last Supper?
A. Philip and James B. Peter and James
C. Peter and John D. James and John

76. One of the following events took place the time Jesus died on the cross. Which one is it?
A. A voice from heaven was heard.
B. Prophet Elijan appeared.

- C. One of the thief went to heaven.
D. The curtain of the temple rent into two.
77. Which one of the following took place on the day of Pentecost?
A. The believers spoke in different languages.
B. A cripple person was healed.
C. The disciples saw risen Christ.
D. The disciples drunk wine.
78. How did Jesus Christ make the twelve disciples believe he had resurrected?
A. Showing them scars. B. Washing their feet.
C. Healing them. D. Breaking the bread.
79. _____ was raised by Peter from the dead.
A. Lydia B. Tabitha
C. Priscilla D. Aquila
80. Which one of the following is a gift of the Holy Spirit?
A. Helping the needy B. Visiting the sick
C. Sharing meals D. Speaking in tongues
81. The **MAIN** reason why traditional African communities are against abortion is _____.
A. may lead to infertility.
B. may harm some important body parts.
C. is a destruction of life.
D. annoys the ancestors.
82. In traditional African societies, religious names used for God **MAINLY** described his _____.
A. anger and punishment.
B. work and power.
C. shape and size.
D. home and life.
83. The **MAIN** reason why marriage is important in traditional African communities is _____.
A. for continuity of family line.
B. to provide companionship.
C. to get security.
D. to improve one's status.
84. In both Christianity and traditional African communities children are told stories **MAINLY** to _____.
A. keep them busy.
B. teach them about the past.
C. entertain them.
D. teach them moral values.
85. Which two people were sent to take money to help the believers in Judea?
A. Philip and Mathew B. Barnabas and Paul
C. Andrew and Mathias D. Silas and James
86. Suppose your deskmate hides his Science textbook from you. As a Christian what action would you take?
A. Stop talking to him.
B. Report to the teacher.
C. Move away from the desk.
D. Teach him about sharing.
87. The **BEST** use of leisure as a Christian youth would be to _____.
A. visit their friends.
B. help the elderly.
C. play games.
D. listen to music.
88. Which one of the following is a reason why Christians should take part in community work? Is to _____.
A. seek favours B. make money
C. promote unity D. become popular
89. Christians can **BEST** help beggars by _____.
A. giving them money.
B. helping them acquire employment.
C. providing them with shelter.
D. donating food for them.
90. The first mission school started in Rabai. The **MAIN** reason was because Africans _____.
A. needed to read the Bible.
B. needed white collar jobs.
C. wanted to read in English.
D. wanted to trade.

20. At the Equator the earth rotates to cause _____
 A. day and night. B. warm seasons at the Equator.
 C. 30 days D. perihelion conditions.
21. The capital city of South Africa is _____
 A. Johannesburg B. Durban
 C. Capetown D. Pretoria
22. Which of the following statements explain why horticultural farming is highly mechanized in Netherlands?
 A. Because of inadequate labour force.
 B. Because the land is fertile consisting of rich alluvial soils.
 C. Because the arable land is used intensively in cultivation.
 D. Because of the presence of a large market.
23. One of these is not a problem facing fish farming in Kenya. Which one is it?
 A. Presence of unwanted weeds in the ponds.
 B. Lack of adequate funds to buy equipments.
 C. Insufficient supply of water.
 D. Scarcity of land that can support the farming.
24. The **MAIN** mineral that is mined through quarrying at Kariandusi is used for _____
 A. making food preservatives in local factories.
 B. making heat insulators in local industries.
 C. making soap and detergents in Kenya.
 D. making cans and sufurias.
25. The **BEST** action the Kenya Wildlife should take if they find a given game park is overpopulated with a certain type of animal is to _____
 A. allow the animals to die from pests and diseases.
 B. permit poachers to hunt them for food.
 C. allow people from the local area to chase them away.
 D. translocate them to other parts with few animals.
26. The **MAIN** reason why you are likely to advice a Standard Eight drop-out to join the Jua Kali industry in the nearest town is because _____
 A. the industry does not require specialized skills.
 B. the industry requires little space to house several artisans.
 C. they do not require electricity to make their products.
 D. the income is big and steady from the sale of products.
27. Which one of the following tourist attraction sites is **CORRECTLY** matched with the country it is found?
 A. Marrakech - Algeria
 B. Valley of king - Egypt
 C. Kruger National Party - Zambia
 D. Pyramids - Libya
28. Senegal was led into independence through the leadership of _____
 A. Joshua Nkomo B. John Savimbi
 C. Shahuru Shegghali D. Leopold Senghor
29. Trees that shed their leaves during the dry season are the _____
 A. acacia B. wattle
 C. cedar D. deciduous
30. The **BEST** way to control the spread of HIV/AIDS is by _____
 A. practising abstinence.
 B. building more hospitals.
 C. erecting more VCT centres.
 D. giving out ARVs to the infected people.
31. Which one of the following pre-historic sites is found near Lake Turkana?
 A. Kariandusi B. Olduvai George
 C. Bombolulu D. Koobi Fora
32. The head of the Ethiopia government is a _____
 A. Prime Minister B. President
 C. King D. Governor
33. One of the characteristics of African traditional education was that _____
 A. learners were taught by trained teachers.
 B. learners had a timetable to follow.
 C. learners acquired practical skills.
 D. learners acquired knowledge in number work.
34. The **MAIN** tourist attraction in Kenya is _____
 A. pre-historic sites. B. coastal beaches.
 C. variety of wildlife. D. tropic climate.
35. Below are minerals found in Eastern Africa;
 i. Diatomite
 ii. Fluospar
 iii. Diamonds
 iv. Copper
 Which combination of the above listed minerals is mined in Kenya?
 A. i and ii B. ii and iv
 C. i and iii D. iii and iv
36. Which one of the following is **NOT** a problem faced by pastoralist communities in Kenya?
 A. Diseases B. Marketing animal products
 C. Drought D. Cattle rustling
37. The headquarter of African Union (AU) are at _____
 A. Djibouti B. Ethiopia
 C. Arusha D. Nairobi
38. The staple food for the Baganda people is _____
 A. maize B. rice
 C. bananas D. cassava

39. Which community was headed by a council of elders known as Ncheke?
 A. Akamba B. Luyia
 C. Gusii D. Ameru
40. The Tazara railway line links the following two countries;
 A. Zimbabwe and Tanzania
 B. Tanzania and Zambia
 C. Malawi and Burundi
 D. Zaire and Uganda
41. The Mau Mau struggled for the independence of Kenya by the means of _____
 A. peaceful negotiations.
 B. diplomacy.
 C. armed guerrilla warfare.
 D. hunger strikes.
42. Which two European countries used the system of assimilation to govern its colonies in Africa?
 A. Portugal and Spain
 B. France and Portuguese
 C. Britain and Germany
 D. Italy and Holland
43. Which one of the following town of Africa experienced winters and summers?
 A. Mombasa B. Capetown
 C. Lagos D. Windhock
44. Which factor does **NOT** influence climate?
 A. Longitude B. Altitude
 C. Ocean current D. Latitudes
45. Which group of industries represents service industry?
 A. Banking, insurance, shoe repair
 B. Food processing, insurance, shoe repair
 C. Meat canning, sugar refining, flour milling
 D. Vehicle assembly, oil refining, watch repair
46. The following are factors leading to slow population growth **EXCEPT**;
 A. spread of HIV/AIDS.
 B. early marriages.
 C. rising cost of living.
 D. family planning methods.
47. Which one of the following minerals in Eastern Africa is **MAINLY** mined in Lake Magadi?
 A. Fluorspar B. Diatomite
 C. Soda ash D. Copper
48. The sun is overhead the Equator on the months of _____
 A. December and March
 B. July and August
 C. June and March
 D. March and September
49. Which one of these symbols is **NOT** found in National Court of Arms in Kenya?
 A. Two lions holding spear
 B. The word harambee
 C. Coffee
 D. The cock
50. Which one of the following arms of the defense force in charge of protecting Kenya from any attack from the sea?
 A. Kenya Army B. Kenya Airforce
 C. Kenya Police D. Kenya Navy
51. The **MAIN** function of the Legislature is to _____
 A. interpret laws.
 B. make laws.
 C. approve national budget.
 D. enforce laws.
52. Which one of the following is a current problem facing Mombasa city?
 A. Insecurity from outside.
 B. Traffic congestion.
 C. Lack of housing.
 D. Poor roads.
53. The instrument drawn is used in measuring _____

 A. rainfall B. humidity
 C. temperature D. air pressure
54. The type of mountain represented in the diagram was formed as a result of _____

 A. volcanicity B. folding
 C. erosion D. faulting
55. The parts marked 'P' and 'Y' are respectively _____
 A. syncline and anticline. B. anticline and syncline.
 C. syncline and vent. D. anticline and dyke.
56. An example of a mountain formed through the method shown above are the _____