

#### STANDARD FOUR - YEAR 2014

### **SECTION B**



### **ENGLISH: COMPOSITION**

TIME: 40 mins

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YOUR NAME	
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL	

#### READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

- 1. In the spaces provided above, your name and the name of your school
- Now open the page, read the heading of the composition carefully and write your composition on the lines provided.

This Question Paper consists of 4 printed pages.

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**TURN OVER** 

#### You have 40 minutes to write your composition.

Write an interesting composition about the following heading:

OUR SCHOOL GARDEN	
pages.	

TW - 007



#### **STANDARD FOUR- YEAR 2014**

### **ENGLISH**



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		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		HERE
Read	the passage below	carefully. It contains b	lank spaces numbered 1	to 15. For each blank space, choose the
<u>best</u>	answer from the cho	oices given.		
	It had1 dr	y for a very long perio	d. The blazing sun burn	t everything on 2 path. The
after			:	e saw a4 smoker throw a
				rom a distance he saw a6 of
				ke without <u>8</u> . He quickly dropped
			• • • •	re he9 do anything Amos called
				ire. Amos remembered that 12
	<del>-</del>	and the second second		ire. Immediately he collected13
				ence the big fire will not have 15 to
	and finally it will be			の ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・
1.	A. been	B. bean	C. being	D. begin
2.	A. it's	B. its	C. its'	D. it is
3.	A. good	B. bad	C. much bad	<b>D.</b> worse
4.	A. ugly	B. smart	C. careless	<b>D.</b> hardworking
5.	A. cigarette	B. ciggarete	C. cigarrete	D. ciggarrette
6.	A. group	B. crowd	C. cloud	D. bunch
7.	A. raising	B. rising	C. racing	D. rose
8.	A. water	<b>B.</b> food	C. cooking	D. fire
9.	A. could	B. must	C. will	D. can
10.	A. police	<b>B.</b> criminals	C. neighbours	D. hospital
11.	A. put down	<b>B.</b> put off	C. light	D. put out
12.	A. their	<b>B.</b> his	C. our	D. her
13.	A. dry	<b>B.</b> wet	C. green	<b>D.</b> good
14.	A. lighted	B. light	C. lit	D. lights

A. nothing

**B.** anything

**15.** 

C. everything

D. nowhere

For a	For question 16 and 17, choose the correct form of			Choose the suitable preposition for question			
the v	<u>erb.</u>			<u>24 an</u>	<u>ed 25.</u>		
16.	The goat had	_ water.		24.	The box is made	wood.	
	A. drank				A. with	B. from	
	B. drinked				C. of	D. by	
	C. driken			25.	The swimmers dive	ed the pool.	
	D. drunk				A. into	B. in	
<b>17.</b>	The festivals have a	lready .			C. on	D. from	
	A. begin	B. begun	•			en de la companya de La companya de la co	
	C. began	D. end.		<u>Choo.</u>	se the <mark>adjective</mark> forme	ed from the word given	
18.	What is the continuo	ous tense of the w	ord	<u>belou</u>	<u> </u>		
	Begin?			26.	BEAUTY		
	A. Begging.				A. Beautifully.		
	B. Beginning.				B. Beautiful.		
	C. Beganing.	-			C. Beautified.	•	
	D. Beginninng.				D. Beautifulness.		
	olete question 19 and 2	20 with the corre	<u>ct word</u>		A Section of the sect	sentence given below.	
19.	A bleats.			27.	The girl's pen.		
	A. sheep	B. pig			A. The girls pen.		
20	C. horse	D. dog		•	B. The girl's pens.		
20.	A sparrow	- B. Waling			C. The girls' pens.		
	A. brays	B. grunts			D. The girl pens'.		
	C. croaks	D. chirps.					
-				SC 975.00.000	se the <b>short form</b> of th	<u>ie word.</u>	
	uestions 21 and 22, ch	oose the <mark>opposit</mark>	<u>e of the</u>	28.	Will not		
	lined word.			-	A. willn't	B. will not	
21.	Mwangi is <u>ever</u> sma				C. woun't	D. won't	
	A. always	B. sometimes		**** . *			
	C. never	D. maybe			n <b>proverb</b> summarizes		
22.	Onyango gave a stup	oid <u>answer</u> .		29.		you when you are in	
	A. question		•		trouble is your true	friend.	
	B. explanation				A. Friends forever.		
	C. discussions				B. Anytime means r		
	D. choices.				C. A friend in need i		
					D. Look before you	leap.	
For q	uestion 23, write the se	entence in <b>passi</b> v	e voice.	· · ·	7.		
23.	The cat killed the rat	•			one word to complete		
	A. The cat is killing	the rat.		30.	A place where aerop	lanes are kept is called	
	B. The rat is killing t	the cat.					
	C. The cat was killed	l by the rat.			A. hanger	B. airport	
	D. The rat was killed	l by the cat.			C. apiary	D. field.	

There lived a king who had seven beautiful daughters. Everyday the girls went to the river that flowed near their home to bathe. The girls loved each other and their father, the king, adored them.

After a bath, they would apply **expensive** body oil bought by their adoring father to maintain their dazzling beauty. One day, an old wizened woman appeared at the spot where they liked bathing and begged for some oil.

The daughter agreed and gave her a small portion from their bottles. However, the youngest daughter, who was the most beautiful, disliked the woman and refused to give her oil. She said that the woman was old, dirty and wrinkled.

Her sisters tried to talk to her but she refused to change her behaviour. One day, a prince from a rich kingdom approached the king and identified the youngest daughter to be his wife. She was delighted. Her sisters were envious of her but were happy all the same.

A day to the wedding, they went to the river to bathe as usual. The old woman appeared and asked the youngest girl for oil again. She refused and told her that the oil would not change the woman's skin. Suddenly, the girl changed into a baboon.

		-	
31.	The king had daughters?	37.	A king is to queen as prince is to
	A. pretty B. ugly		A. kingdom.
	C. hideous D. selfish		B. chief.
32.	The girl's father		C. governor.
	A. liked them		D. princess.
	B. hated them	38.	A day to the wedding ceremony can also be
	C. adored them		referred to as
	D. mistreated them.		A. wedding day
33.	The word expensive as used in the passage		B. pre-wedding
	can be replaced by the word,		C. wedding eve
	A. cheap B. worthy		D. honeymoon.
	C. valuable D. dear	39.	From the passage, it is clear that?
34.	Why did the wizened woman come?		A. We should be kind to strangers.
	A. To watch the girls swimming.		B. We should always tell people the truth.
	B. To beg for oil.		C. We should be selfish.
	C. To entertain them.		D. We should not let our siblings control our
	D. She was some kind of spirit.		decision making.
35.	The youngest daughter was beautiful but	40.	When the prince proposed marriage to the girl
	A. mean B. kind		she must have felt?
	C. disguisting D. violent.		A. Angry.
36.	The word <i>old, dirty</i> and <i>wrinkled</i> are		B. Proud.
<del>-</del>	examples of and assignment of .87		C. Happy.
	A. adverbs B. adjectives		D. Unconscious.
	C. conjuctions D. verbs.		and the second s

#### Read the following passage carefully and then answer questions 41 to 50.

Transport is the carrying of people and goods from one place to another. There are various forms of transport such as road, air, water and railway.

The most common means of transport is by road. Besides it is also cheap. However, road transport has many **disadvantages** such as increased number of road accidents. These are mainly caused by careless road users. It is from these road accidents that thousands lose their lives and **others** are maimed **annually**.

Road transport is also affected by carjackers who steal or worse still kill the drivers or owners who seem "unco-operative".

These and many others are challenges facing road transport but the good thing is that road carnage can be stopped. It is the responsibility of all road users to be at fore front to restore order in our roads. For instance motorists should follow the highway code rules followed on the road. They should drive at the right speed, avoid overtaking and ensure that they drive roadworthy vehicles.

Passengers should also help in this area by reporting careless drivers. Pedestrians who happen to be the victims have a very important role to play eg. observing road signs, proper use of foot bridges and zebra crossing.

There lets all unite and fight this monster by being responsible and restore sanity in our Kenyan roads.

41.	How many forms of transport are mentioned in the passage?		46.	Drivers should en	sure that their vehicles are
	A. Two.	B. Four.		A. roadworthy	B. good
	C. Six.	D. None.		C. repaired	D. unroadworthy.
42.	The most commo	on means of transport is by,	47.	People who walk	
	A. air	B. pipeline		A. passengers	B. motorists
	C. road	D. railway.		C. pedestrians	D. walkers.
43.	The word disadva	antages has been used in the	48.	According to the p	passage, who should help to
	passage it can be replaced by;			stop road accident	
	A. benefits			A. Drivers.	B. Every road user.
	B. merits		1	C. Police.	D. Passengers.
	C. opportunities		49.	Road accidents are	e referred to as monster
	D. challenges.			because;	
44.	Rules followed or	n the highway are known as,		A. they eat people	
	A. highway code			B. many people lo	se their lives through road
	B. traffic rules			accidents	
	C. police rules			C. they swallow pe	eople
	D. moral rules.			D. they take people	e to the forest.
<b>45.</b>	The word annual	ly could also mean,	50.	The best title for the	his passage is
	A. yearly			A. Road transport.	, — — ·
	B. after sometime			B. Drivers and ped	lestrians.
·	C. after seven year	rs		C. Migration.	
	D. after two week	S.		D. Drugs	

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### TARGETER WINGS JARIBIO LA MTIHANI



# DARASA LA NNE - MWAKA 2014

### KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA PILI



### **KISWAHILI**; INSHA

MUDA: Dakika 40

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JINA LAKO	
JINA LA SHULE YAKO	

#### SOMA MAAGIZO HAYA KWA MAKINI

- 1. Kwenye nafasi zilizoachwa hapo juu andika jina lako na jina la shule yako.
- 2. Sasa fungua karatasi hii, soma kichwa cha insha kwa makini na uandike insha yako kwenye nafasi uliyoachiwa.

Kijitabu hiki kina kurasa 4 zilizopigwa chapa.

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#### <u>Úmepewa dakika 40 kuandika insha yako</u>

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### TARGETER WINGS JARIBIO LA MTIHANI



#### **DARASA LA NNE - MWAKA 2014**

### 007

### **KISWAHILI**

Muda: saa 1 dakika 40
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Soma	<u>kifungu kifuatacho. Kir</u>	na nafasi 1 mpaka 15	<u>Kwa kila nafasi umepe</u>	wa majibu manne. Chagua jibu lililo
<u>sahihi</u>	zaidi.			
	Kila mkulima 1	_mvua. Kila mwaka w	vakati wa 2, wak	culima huanza kuandaa mashamba
yao ky	va <u>3</u> . Hufyeka r	nashamba yao na4	kwa majembe au j	olau zinazobururwa na <u>5</u> au
trekta.	6 wa masika un	apofika wakulima wot	e huingia mashambani	kupanda mbegu na miche.
Mb	egu zao <u>7</u> huanz	a kuzipalilia huku wak	iondoa magugu <u>       8                           </u>	_huharibu mimea9
Wakat	i <u>10</u> mimea huv	vamiwa na wadudu. Ina	awabidi wakulima <u>1</u>	1 dawa za kuwaangamiza
wadud	lu hawa. Mimea inapol	komaa huwa ni wakati	wa <u>12</u> mavun	o. Mavuno huwekwa kwenye ghala
na <u> </u>	3 kuwasilishwa so	koni. Mkulima hupata	faida <u>14</u> anapoya	uza mazao yake. Ama kweli mtaka
cha	15 sharti ainame.			
1.	A. humtegemea	B. huitegemea	C. huutegemea	D. huwategemea
2.	A. kiangazi	B. kipupwe	C. masika	D. baridi
3.	A. upandi	B. mapanzi	C. upanzi	D. kupanzi
4.	A. kuilima	B. kuyang'oa	C. kuichimba	D. kuyalima
5.	A. maksai	B. ndama	C. beberu	D. ngamia
6.	A. majira	B. nyakati	C. fursa	<b>D.</b> msimu
7.	A. zinapooza	B. zinapoota	C. zinapoiva	D. inapomea
8.	A. ambazo	B. ambao	C. ambayo	D. ambaye
9.	A. yao	B. zao	C. wao	D. lao
10.	A. ingine	B. zingine	C. wengine	D. mwingine
11.	A. kuipuliza	B. kuipulizia	C. kuiosha	D. kuichovya
12.	A. kufuna	B. kuyafuna	C. kuyavuna	D. mafuno
13.	A. mengine	B. mwingine	C. jingine	<b>D.</b> mingine
14.	A. mkubwa	B. wakubwa	Camikubiwa, ex ana	
15.	A. mfunguni	B. mvunguni	C. shambani	D. faida

Mathematical State   Mathema	-	Kuanzia swali 16 mpaka 30, jibu swali	24.	Kiungo cha mwili kinachosafisha damu ni;
16. Chagua sentensi sahihi.  A. Ana toa kwenye guo. B. Ana doa kwenye shati. C. Mchuzi ameondoka. D. Amepika mchuuzi mtamu.  17. Ni neno gani litaandikwa kwanza katika kamusi katika orodha hiti; ghali, ghani, ghafi, ghafia. A. Ghafia. B. Ghali. C. Ghafi. D. Ghanii. 18. Chagua neno lililo katika ngeli ya LI - YA. A. Karatasi. B. Marashi. C. Kelele. D. Kufuli. 19. Nini wingi wa; Jino lako timeng' olewa. A. Meno yake yameng' olewa. B. Meno yangu yameng' olewa. C. Menu zenu zimeng' olewa. A. Mkoo jenu yameng' olewa. D. Meno yenu yameng' olewa. C. Mi vazi gani linalovaliwa na wanawake kiunoni? A. Kikoi. B. Shimizi. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti. 21. Chagua sentensi yenye kivumishi cha sifa. A. Amepika chakula hiki. B. Anakula chakula kibichi. C. Amekula chakula chore. 22. Kifafa, kichocho, kifaduro yote niA. maumbo B. makao C. magonjwa D. akisami. 33. Ni sentensi gani iliyo katika wakati uliopita? A. Nitakusaidia ukitaka. B. Hajamaliza kazi yote. C. Hakuondoka mapema. D. Hali chakula cha kutosha.		kulingana na maagizo ulivonewa.		
A. Ana toa kwenye nguo. B. Ana doa kwenye shari. C. Mchuzi amenohoka. D. Amepika mchuuzi mtamu. 17. Ni neno gani litaandikwa kwanza katika kamusi katika oradha hii; ghali, ghani, ghafi, ghafia A. Ghafia. B. Ghali. C. Ghafi. D. Ghani. B. Chagua neno lililo katika ngeli ya L1 - YA. A. Karatasi. B. Marashi. C. Kelele. D. Kufuli 19. Nini wingi wa; Jino lako limeng 'olewa. A. Meno yake yameng 'olewa. C. Menu zenu zimeng 'olewa. D. Meno yenu yameng 'olewa. A. Kitoo. B. Shimizi. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti. 21. Chagua sentensi yenye kivumishi cha sifa. A. Amepika chakula hiki. B. Anakula chakula chote. 22. Kifafa, kichocho, kifaduro yote ni A. maumbo B. makao C. magonjwa D. akisami. 23. Ni sentensi gani iliyo katika wakati uliopita? A. Nitakusaidia ukitaka. B. Hajamaliza kazi yote. C. Hakuondoka mapema. D. Hali chakula chakula chakusha. C. Meno a magifanya hujui ilhali unajua! D. Mwalimu wetu mkuu - Bwana Tembo - ameondoka. Kamilisha kiteudawili kifuatacho. Nilizaliwa na mguu mmoja A. kiguru B. uyoga C. penseli D. baiskeli. C. Milyosa angu mmoja A. kiguru B. uyoga C. penseli D. baiskeli. C. Malia D. kwa sababu 26. Umbo hili linaitwaje?  A. Mche. B. Pia. C. Perinte tatu. D. Peorhe mraba. Ni mnyama yupi ambaye hula nyama? A. Minde. B. Pia. C. Perinte tatu. D. Peorhe mraba. Ni mnyama yupi ambaye hula nyama? A. Minde. B. Swara. C. Perinte tatu. D. Peorhe mraba. Ni mnyama yupi ambaye hula nyama? A. Moheela. B. Swara. C. Piani. D. Kifaru. S. Kifaru. S. Kifaru. J. Kifar	16			B. pafu
B. Ana doa kwenye shati. C. Mchuzi ameondoka. D. Amepika mchuuzi mtamu. 17. Ni neno gani litaandikwa kwanza katika kamusi katika orodha hii; ghali, ghani, ghafi, ghafia. A. Ghafia. B. Ghali. C. Ghafi. D. Ghani. 18. Chagua neno lililo katika ngeli ya LI - YA. A. Karatasi. B. Marashi. C. Kelele. D. Kufuli. 19. Nini wingi wa; Jino lako limeng' olewa. A. Meno yake yameng' olewa. B. Meno yangu yameng' olewa. C. Menu zenu zimeng' olewa. D. Meno yenu yameng' olewa. D. Meno yenu yameng' olewa. A. Kikoi. B. Shimizi. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti. C. Amekula chakula kibichi. C. Amekula chakula chakula changu. D. Amekula chakula kibichi. C. Amekula chakula changu. D. Amekula chakula changu. D. Amekula chakula chakul	10.			C. ini
C. Mehuzi ameondoka. D. Amepika mchuuzi mtamu.  17. Ni neno gani litaandikwa kwanza katika kamusi katika orodha hii; ghali, ghani, ghafi, ghafla A. Ghafla. B. Ghali. C. Ghafi. D. Ghani. C. Kelele. D. Kufuli.  19. Niai wingi wa; Jino lako limeng olewa. A. Meno yake yameng olewa. C. Menu zenu zimeng olewa. D. Meno yongu yameng olewa. C. Menu zenu zimeng olewa. C. Menu zenu zimeng olewa. C. Menu zenu zimeng olewa. C. Kikoi. B. Shimizi. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti. C. Amekula chakula kibichi. C. Amekula chakula kibichi. C. Amekula chakula kibichi. C. Amekula chakula chote. E. Kifafa, kichocho, kifaduro yote ni A. maumbo B. makao C. magonjiwa D. akisami. C. Mela sokoni unimunulie mboga, karoti na vitunguu. B. Toka hapa haraka kabla sijakuchapa? C. Mbona unajifanya hujui ilhali unajua! D. Mwalimu wetu mkuu - Bwana Tembo - ameondoka. Kamilisha kitendawili kifuatacho. Nilizaliwa na mguu mmoja A. kiguru B. uyoga C. penseli D. bajskeli.	- , , , , ,	and the control of th		
D. Amepika mchuuzi mtamu.  Ni neno gani litaandikwa kwanza katika kamusi katika orodha hii; ghali, ghani, ghafi, ghafla A. Ghafla. B. Ghali. C. Ghafi. D. Ghani.  18. Chagua neno lililo katika ngeli ya LI - YA. A. Karatasi. B. Marashi. C. Kelele. D. Kufuli.  19. Nini wingi wa; Jino lako limeng' olewa. A. Meno yake yameng' olewa. B. Meno yangu yameng' olewa. C. Menu zenu zimeng' olewa. D. Meno yenu yameng' olewa. D. Meno yenu yameng' olewa. C. Kikoi. B. Shimizi. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti. C. Kapiua sentensi yenye kivumishi cha sifa. A. Amepika chakula chiki. B. Anakula chakula kibichi. C. Amekula chakula chote. E. Kifafa, kichocho, kifaduro yote ni A. maumbo B. makao C. magonjiwa D. akisami.  23. Ni sentensi gani iliyo katika wakati uliopita? A. Nitakusaidia ukitaka. B. Hajamaliza kazi yote. C. Hakuondoka mapema. D. Hali chakula cha kutosha.		- 19 Page 19 P	25.	Jaza kwa kiunganishi mwafaka.
17. Ni neno gani litaandikwa kwanza katika kamusi katika orodha hii; ghali, ghani, ghafi, ghafla. A. Ghafla. B. Ghali. C. Ghafi. D. Ghari. 18. Chagua neno lililo katika ngeli ya LI - YA. A. Karatasi. B. Marashi. C. Kelele. D. Kufuli. 19. Nini wingi wa; Jino lako limeng' olewa. A. Meno yake yameng' olewa. C. Menu zenu zimeng' olewa. D. Meno yenu yameng' olewa. C. Menu zenu zimeng' olewa. D. Meno yenu yameng' olewa. A. Kikoi. B. Shimizi. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti. C. Amepika chakula kibichi. C. Amekula chakula chote. 22. Kifafa, kichocho, kifaduro yote ni A. maumbo B. makao C. magonjwa D. akisami. A. Nisentensi gani iliyo katika wakati uliopita? A. Nitakusaidia ukitaka. B. Hajamaliza kazi yote. C. Hakuondoka mapema. D. Hali chakula cha kutosha.				Amekula anahisi njaa.
kamusi katika orodha hii; ghali, ghali, ghafia, ghafia A. Ghafia. B. Ghali. C. Ghafi. D. Ghani.  18. Chagua neno lililo katika ngeli ya LI - YA. A. Karatasi. B. Marashi. C. Kelele. D. Kufuli.  19. Nini wingi wa; Jino lako limeng' olewa. A. Meno yake yameng' olewa. C. Menu zenu zimeng' olewa. D. Meno yangu yameng' olewa. C. Menu zenu zimeng' olewa. D. Meno yangu yameng' olewa. 20. Ni vazi gani linalovaliwa na wanawake kiunoni? A. Kikoi. B. Shinizi. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti. B. Anakula chakula hiki. B. Anakula chakula hiki. B. Anakula chakula hiki. B. Anakula chakula hiki. C. Amekula chakula hiki. B. Anakula chakula hiki. B. Anakula chakula hiki. B. Anakula chakula hiki. B. Anakula chakula hiki. C. Amekula chakula hiki. B. Anakula hiki. B.	17			A. bila
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D. Ghani.  C. Kagua neno lililo katika ngeli ya LI - YA. A. Karatasi. B. Marashi. C. Kelele. D. Kufuli.  19. Nini wingi wa; Jino lako limeng 'olewa. A. Meno yake yameng' olewa. C. Menu zenu zimeng' olewa. D. Meno yenu yameng' olewa. D. Meno yenu yameng' olewa. C. Menu zenu zimeng' olewa. D. Meno yenu yameng' olewa. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti. C. Amekula chakula hiki. B. Anakula chakula chisi. B. Anakula chakula chisi. C. Amekula chakula chisi. D. Amekula chakula chote. Kifafa, kichocho, kifaduro yote ni A. maumbo B. makao C. magonjwa D. akisami. C. Meno yaneng' olewa. C. Ngiri. D. Kifaru. 28. Juma alikuwa akielekea kaskazini mashariki. C. Kusini magharibi. D. Kaskazini magharibi. D. Misentensi gani imeakifishwa vizuri? A. Nienda sokoni uninunulie mboga, karoti na vitunguu. B. Toka hapa haraka kabla sijakuchapa? C. Mbona unajifanya hujui ilhali unajua! D. Mwalimu wetu mkuu - Bwana Tembo - ameondoka. Kamilisha kitendawili kifuatacho. Nilizaliwa na mguu mmoja A. kiguru B. uyoga C. penseli D. baiskeli.				
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C. Kelele. D. Kufuli.  19. Nini wingi wa; Jino lako limeng' olewa. A. Meno yake yameng' olewa. B. Meno yangu yameng' olewa. C. Menu zenu zimeng' olewa. D. Meno yenu yameng' olewa. D. Meno yenu yameng' olewa. D. Meno yenu yameng' olewa. C. Kizaina ilinalovaliwa na wanawake kiunoni? A. Kikoi. B. Shimizi. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti.  21. Chagua sentensi yenye kivumishi cha sifa. A. Amepika chakula hiki. B. Anakula chakula kibichi. C. Amekula chakula kibichi. C. Amekula chakula changu. D. Amekula chakula chote.  22. Kifafa, kichocho, kifaduro yote ni A. maumbo B. makao C. magonjwa D. akisami. C. Meona unajifanya hujui ilhali unajua! D. Mwalimu wetu mkuu - Bwana Tembo - ameondoka.  30. Mache. B. Pia. C. Pembe tatu. D. Pembe mraba.  21. Ni mnyama yupi ambaye hula nyama? A. Mbweha. B. Swara. C. Ngiri, D. Kifaru.  28. Juma alikuwa akielekea kaskazini mashariki. C. Kusini magharibi. D. Kaskazini				
D. Kufuli.  19. Nini wingi wa;  Jino lako limeng'olewa. A. Meno yake yameng'olewa. B. Meno yangu yameng'olewa. C. Menu zenu zimeng'olewa. D. Meno yenu yameng'olewa. D. Meno yenu yameng'olewa. C. Menu zenu zimeng'olewa. D. Meno yenu yameng'olewa. C. Menu zenu zimeng'olewa. D. Meno yenu yameng'olewa. C. Mi vazi gani linalovaliwa na wanawake kiunoni? A. Kikoi. B. Shimizi. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti. B. Anakula chakula hiki. B. Anakula chakula hiki. B. Anakula chakula kibichi. C. Amekula chakula changu. D. Amekula chakula chote.  22. Kifafa, kichocho, kifaduro yote ni A. maumbo B. makao C. magonjwa D. akisami.  23. Ni sentensi gani iliyo katika wakati uliopita? A. Nitakusaidia ukitaka. B. Hajamaliza kazi yote. C. Hakuondoka mapema. D. Hali chakula cha kutosha.				
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A. Meno yake yameng'olewa. B. Meno yangu yameng'olewa. C. Menu zenu zimeng'olewa. D. Meno yenu yameng'olewa. D. Mimyama yuni ambaye hula nyama? A. Mbweha. B. Swara. C. Ngiri. D. Kifaru.  28. Juma alikuwa akielekea kaskazini mashariki Je, kisogo chake kilikuwa upande gani? A. Kusini. B. Kusini magharibi. D. Kaskazini magharibi. D. Masharibi magharibi. D. Monda sokoni uninunulie mboga, karoti na vitunguu. B. Toka hapa haraka kabla sijakuchapa? C. Mbona unajifanya hujui ilhali unajua! D. Mwalimu wetu mkuu - Bwana Tembo - ameondoka. Kamilisha kitendawili kifuatacho. Nilizaliwa na mguu mmoja	19.			C. Pembe tatu.
B. Meno yangu yameng'olewa. C. Menu zenu zimeng'olewa. D. Meno yenu yameng'olewa. D. Mi vazi gani linalovaliwa na wanawake kiunoni? A. Kikoi. B. Shimizi. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti.  21. Chagua sentensi yenye kivumishi cha sifa. A. Amepika chakula hiki. B. Anakula chakula kibichi. C. Amekula chakula kibichi. C. Amekula chakula ch				D. Pembe mraba.
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D. Meno yenu yameng'olewa.  20. Ni vazi gani linalovaliwa na wanawake kiunoni?  A. Kikoi. B. Shimizi. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti.  21. Chagua sentensi yenye kivumishi cha sifa. A. Amepika chakula hiki. B. Anakula chakula kibichi. C. Amekula chakula changu. D. Amekula chakula changu. D. Amekula chakula chote.  22. Kifafa, kichocho, kifaduro yote ni A. maumbo B. makao C. magonjwa D. akisami. C. Ngiri. D. Kifaru.  28. Juma alikuwa akielekea kaskazini mashariki Je, kisogo chake kilikuwa upande gani? A. Kusini. B. Kusini mashariki. C. Kusini magharibi. D. Kaskazini magharibi. D. Kaskazini magharibi. D. Kaskazini magharibi. D. Kaskazini magharibi. D. Mashazini magharibi. A. Nienda sokoni uninunulie mboga, karoti na vitunguu. B. Toka hapa haraka kabla sijakuchapa? C. Mbona unajifanya hujui ilhali unajua! D. Mwalimu wetu mkuu - Bwana Tembo - ameondoka.  Kamilisha kitendawili kifuatacho. Nilizaliwa na mguu mmoja A. kiguru B. uyoga C. penseli D. baiskeli.	÷			A. Mbweha.
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kiunoni? A. Kikoi. B. Shimizi. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti.  21. Chagua sentensi yenye kivumishi cha sifa. A. Amepika chakula hiki. B. Anakula chakula kibichi. C. Amekula chakula chakula changu. D. Amekula chakula chote.  22. Kifafa, kichocho, kifaduro yote ni A. maumbo B. makao C. magonjwa D. akisami.  23. Ni sentensi gani iliyo katika wakati uliopita? A. Nitakusaidia ukitaka. B. Hajamaliza kazi yote. C. Hakuondoka mapema. D. Hali chakula cha kutosha.  24. Kiguru B. Walimu wetu mkuu - Bwana Tembo - ameondoka. Kamilisha kitendawili kifuatacho. Nilizaliwa na mguu mmoja manalisa. A. kiguru B. uyoga C. penseli D. baiskeli.	- 20			C. Ngiri.
A. Kikoi. B. Shimizi. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti.  21. Chagua sentensi yenye kivumishi cha sifa. A. Amepika chakula hiki. B. Anakula chakula kibichi. C. Amekula chakula changu. D. Amekula chakula chote.  22. Kifafa, kichocho, kifaduro yote ni A. maumbo B. makao C. magonjwa D. akisami.  23. Ni sentensi gani iliyo katika wakati uliopita? A. Nitakusaidia ukitaka. B. Hajamaliza kazi yote. C. Hakuondoka mapema. D. Hali chakula cha kutosha.  28. Juma alikuwa akrelekea kaskazini masnark  Je, kisogo chake kilikuwa upande gani? A. Kusini. B. Kusini mashariki. C. Kusini magharibi. D. Kaskazini magharibi. D. Kaskaz	20.	-		D. Kifaru.
B. Shimizi. C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti.  21. Chagua sentensi yenye kivumishi cha sifa. A. Amepika chakula hiki. B. Anakula chakula kibichi. C. Amekula chakula changu. D. Amekula chakula chote.  22. Kifafa, kichocho, kifaduro yote ni A. maumbo B. makao C. magonjwa D. akisami.  23. Ni sentensi gani iliyo katika wakati uliopita? A. Nitakusaidia ukitaka. B. Hajamaliza kazi yote. C. Hakuondoka mapema. D. Hali chakula cha kutosha.  Je, kisogo chake kilikuwa upande gam? A. Kusini. B. Kusini mashariki. C. Kusini magharibi. D. Kaskazini magharibi. D. Mashula shatusha kabla sijakuchapa? C. Mbona unajifanya hujui ilhali unajua! D. Mwalimu wetu mkuu - Bwana Tembo - ameondoka.  Kamilisha kitendawili kifuatacho. Nilizaliwa na mguu mmoja			28.	Juma alikuwa akielekea kaskazini mashariki
C. Kizibao. D. Kabuti.  21. Chagua sentensi yenye kivumishi cha sifa. A. Amepika chakula hiki. B. Anakula chakula kibichi. C. Amekula chakula changu. D. Amekula chakula chote.  22. Kifafa, kichocho, kifaduro yote ni A. maumbo B. makao C. magonjwa D. akisami. C. Molona unajifanya hujui ilhali unajua! D. Mwalimu wetu mkuu - Bwana Tembo - ameondoka.  23. Ni sentensi gani iliyo katika wakati uliopita? A. Nitakusaidia ukitaka. B. Hajamaliza kazi yote. C. Hakuondoka mapema. D. Hali chakula cha kutosha.  A. Kusini. B. Kusini mashariki. C. Kusini magharibi. D. Kaskazini magharibi.				Je, kisogo chake kilikuwa upande gani?
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21. Chagua sentensi yenye kivumishi cha sifa. A. Amepika chakula hiki. B. Anakula chakula kibichi. C. Amekula chakula changu. D. Amekula chakula chote.  22. Kifafa, kichocho, kifaduro yote ni A. maumbo B. makao C. magonjwa D. akisami. C. Kusıni magharibi. D. Kaskazini magharibi. D. Kaskazini magharibi. A. Nenda sokoni uninunulie mboga, karoti na vitunguu. B. Toka hapa haraka kabla sijakuchapa? C. Mbona unajifanya hujui ilhali unajua! D. Mwalimu wetu mkuu - Bwana Tembo - ameondoka. Kamilisha kitenda wili kifuatacho. Nilizaliwa na mguu mmoja C. Kusıni magharibi. D. Kaskazini magharibi. A. Nenda sokoni uninunulie mboga, karoti na vitunguu. B. Toka hapa haraka kabla sijakuchapa? C. Mbona unajifanya hujui ilhali unajua! D. Mwalimu wetu mkuu - Bwana Tembo - ameondoka. Kamilisha kitenda wili kifuatacho. Nilizaliwa na mguu mmoja C. Rusıni magharibi. D. Kaskazini magharibi.				B. Kusini mashariki.
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B. Anakula chakula kibichi. C. Amekula chakula changu. D. Amekula chakula chote.  22. Kifafa, kichocho, kifaduro yote ni A. maumbo B. makao C. magonjwa D. akisami. C. Misentensi gani imeakifishwa vizuri? A. Nenda sokoni uninunulie mboga, karoti na vitunguu. B. Toka hapa haraka kabla sijakuchapa? C. Mbona unajifanya hujui ilhali unajua! D. Mwalimu wetu mkuu - Bwana Tembo - ameondoka. Kamilisha kitendawili kifuatacho. Nilizaliwa na mguu mmoja A. kiguru B. uyoga C. penseli D. baiskeli.	21.		1	D. Kaskazini magharibi.
C. Amekula chakula changu. D. Amekula chakula chote.  22. Kifafa, kichocho, kifaduro yote ni A. maumbo B. makao C. magonjwa D. akisami. C. Mbona unajifanya hujui ilhali unajua! D. Mwalimu wetu mkuu - Bwana Tembo - ameondoka.  C. Hakuondoka mapema. D. Hali chakula cha kutosha.  A. Nenda sokoni uninunulie mboga, karoti na vitunguu.  B. Toka hapa haraka kabla sijakuchapa? C. Mbona unajifanya hujui ilhali unajua! D. Mwalimu wetu mkuu - Bwana Tembo - ameondoka.  Kamilisha kitendawili kifuatacho. Nilizaliwa na mguu mmoja manalisa ha kiguru B. uyoga C. penseli D. baiskeli.			29.	Ni sentensi gani imeakifishwa vizuri?
D. Amekula chakula chote.  22. Kifafa, kichocho, kifaduro yote ni A. maumbo B. makao C. magonjwa D. akisami.  23. Ni sentensi gani iliyo katika wakati uliopita? A. Nitakusaidia ukitaka. B. Hajamaliza kazi yote. C. Hakuondoka mapema. D. Hali chakula cha kutosha.  10. Ana vitunguu. B. Toka hapa haraka kabla sijakuchapa? C. Mbona unajifanya hujui ilhali unajua! D. Mwalimu wetu mkuu - Bwana Tembo - ameondoka.  Kamilisha kitendawili kifuatacho. Nilizaliwa na mguu mmoja				<del>-</del> '
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A. maumbo B. makao C. magonjwa D. akisami. Ni sentensi gani iliyo katika wakati uliopita? A. Nitakusaidia ukitaka. B. Hajamaliza kazi yote. C. Hakuondoka mapema. D. Hali chakula cha kutosha.  B. Toka napa naraka kaola sijakuchapa? C. Mbona unajifanya hujui ilhali unajua! D. Mwalimu wetu mkuu - Bwana Tembo - ameondoka. Kamilisha kitendawili kifuatacho. Nilizaliwa na mguu mmoja	22			
B. makao C. magonjwa D. akisami. D. akisami. Tembo - ameondoka.  A. Nitakusaidia ukitaka. B. Hajamaliza kazi yote. C. Hakuondoka mapema. D. Hali chakula cha kutosha.  C. Mbona unajifanya hujui ilhali unajua! D. Mwalimu wetu mkuu - Bwana Tembo - ameondoka.  Kamilisha kitendawili kifuatacho. Nilizaliwa na mguu mmoja A. kiguru B. uyoga C. penseli D. baiskeli.	<i>2.2</i>	•	1	B. Toka hapa haraka kabla sijakuchapa?
C. magonjwa D. akisami. D. akisami. Ni sentensi gani iliyo katika wakati uliopita? A. Nitakusaidia ukitaka. B. Hajamaliza kazi yote. C. Hakuondoka mapema. D. Mwalimu wetu mkuu - Bwana Tembo - ameondoka.  Kamilisha kitendawili kifuatacho. Nilizaliwa na mguu mmojaA A. kiguru B. uyoga C. penseli D. baiskeli.		and the control of th		C. Mbona unajifanya hujui ilhali unajua!
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23. Ni sentensi gani iliyo katika wakati uliopita? A. Nitakusaidia ukitaka. B. Hajamaliza kazi yote. C. Hakuondoka mapema. D. Hali chakula cha kutosha.  30. Kamilisha kitendawili kifuatacho.  Nilizaliwa na mguu mmoja  A. kiguru B. uyoga C. penseli D. baiskeli.		<b>T</b> 11		
A. Nitakusaidia ukitaka.  B. Hajamaliza kazi yote.  C. Hakuondoka mapema.  D. Hali chakula cha kutosha.  S. Wallisaliwa na mguu mmoja mendiri A. A. kiguru  B. uyoga  C. penseli  D. baiskeli.	23	Wikita Albania		
B. Hajamaliza kazi yote.  C. Hakuondoka mapema.  D. Hali chakula cha kutosha.  Nilizaliwa na mguu mmoja  A. kiguru  B. uyoga  C. penseli  D. baiskeli.	25.	21/2/15/21	a .30.	Kamilisha kitendawili kifuatacho.
C. Hakuondoka mapema.  D. Hali chakula cha kutosha.  A. kiguru  B. uyoga  C. penseli  D. baiskeli.				Nilizaliwa na mguu mmoja mada A
D. Hali chakula cha kutosha.  C. penseli  D. baiskeli.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		A. kiguru B. uvoga
C. pensen D. oansken.			1	
TW - 007 2 KISWAHILI DARASA LA NRA			1	
	T	W - 007	2	KISWAHILI DAKASA LA NIVA

Mvua inaponyesha nchini huwa na faida tele kwa watu. Maji ya mvua hufaidi mimea na wanyama wengine. Wakulima kote nchini hufurahia zaidi. Wao hupenda mimea mbalimbali. Mimea hii hunawiri na kukua vizuri kwa sababu ya maji ya mvua.

Pia, maji ya mvua yanaweza kuhifadhiwa ili yatumike baadaye. Yanaweza kutumika kunyunyizia mimea wakati wa ukame. Hali hii itahakikisha kuwa nchi haikosi chakula kwa watu wake.

Maji ya mvua pia hutumika kwa shughuli mbalimbali za nyumbani kama vile kuoga, kufua na hata kupikia. Hata hivyo mvua nyingi husababisha mafuriko. Mafuriko yanapotokea, mimea huharibiwa. Mafuriko pia husababisha magonjwa kama kipindupindu na malaria. Pia mafuriko husababisha maafa kwa binadamu na hata mifugo. Nyumba pia husombwa na maji wakati wa mafuriko. Wanaoishi katika sehemu tambarare huathirika zaidi wakati wa mafuriko.

	6. Wanaoathirika zaidi wakati wa mafuriko
A. Walimu.	huishi
B. Madaktari.	A. milimani
C. Wakulima.	B. sehemu za miinuko
D. Wavuvi.	C. sehemu tambarare
2. Maji ya mvua hufaidi	D. nyanda za juu.
A. wanyama tu	7. Yapi si matumizi ya maji nyumbani?
B. wanyama na mimea	A. Kuogea.
C. mimea pekee	B. Kupikia.
D. hakuna.	C. Kuosha vyombo.
3. Kipindi cha kukosekana mvua kwa muda	D. Kuogelea.
mrefu huitwa 38	Nini maana ya neno kunawiri?
A. ukame	A. Kumea.
B. mafuriko	B. Kuiva.
C. hari	C. Kukomaa.
D. joto.	D. Kukua vizuri.
1. Ni magonjwa yapi husababishwa na mvua 39	9. Kichwa mwafaka cha taarifa hii ni
nyingi?	A. Umuhimu na madhara ya maji
A. Kipindupindu na malaria.	B. Madhara ya mafuriko
B. Malaria na pepopunda.	C. Mimea mbalimbali
C. Kichocho na pepopunda.	D. Magonjwa ya maji.
D. Kifaduro na waba.	0. Unyunyiaji mimea maji huhakikisha;
5. Mafuriko yanapotokea mimea	A. Kuna ukame
A. hunawiri	B. Nchi ina chakula cha kutosha
B. huharibiwa	C. Imeathirika na njago solednem A. C
C. huchipuka	D. Maji yanatumika vizuri.
D. hustawi. ideal and a desirable of the control of	
	ili Vyddasvada sarti cil

Juhudi alikuwa mvulana wa umri wa miaka kumi. Wazazi wake walimpenda kwa sababu alikuwa na nidhamu na maadili. Juhudi na wazazi wake waliishi katika mji wa Mateso. Juhudi alisomea shule ya msingi ya Jijenge. Alikuwa katika darasa la nne. Shuleni, Juhudi alitia bidii za mchwa. Alitia fora katika mitihani waliyofanya shuleni.

Wazazi na walimu walimpenda Juhudi kwa sababu ya juhudi zake. Kila mwisho wa muhula alirudi nyumbani na zawadi tele kutoka kwa walimu.

Wanafunzi wenzake walimwonea gere. Walijaribu juu chini kumwingiza katika vikundi vibaya. Juhudi alikataa katakata kujiunga na makundi hayo. Alifahamu kuwa elimu ndiyo ufunguo wa maisha.

Baada ya kufunga shule, kila muhula, aliwasaidia wazazi wake katika kazi za nyumbani. Pia, hakusahau kudurusu vitabu vyake. Alipofika katika darasa la nane, Juhudi alifanya vyema zaidi. Alikuwa miongoni mwa wanafunzi bora nchini. Kweli juhudi hulipa.

41.	Juhudi alikuwa na umri gani?					
	A. Mwongo mmoj	a.				
	B. Miezi kumi.					
	C. Miaka tisa.	<b>建物量数</b>				
	D. Miaka ishirini.					
42.	Wazazi wa Juhudi	na walimu walimpenda				
	Juhudi kwa sababi					
	A. utiifu wake	B. maadili yake				
	C. bidii yake	D. umri wake.				
43.		Juhudi na wazazi wake waliishi katika mji wa,				
	A. Jijenge	B. Mateso				
	C. mjini	D. jijini.				
44.	Maneno tia fora yamepigiwa kistari. Yana					
	maana ya	_•				
	A. alisoma	B. alifeli				
	C. aliona	D. alifuzu.				
45.	Baada ya kufunga shule kila muhula, Juhudi					
	alifanya nini?					
	A. Alienda kuchez	za.				
	B. Alimtembelea	shangazi.				
	C. Aliwasaidia wa	zazi wake.				
	D. Alitembelea m	arafiki.				
46.	Nini maana ya 'w	alimwonea gere'?				
-	A. Walimwonea v	vivu.				
i Variables	B. Walimpenda.					
	C. Walimwona m	jinga.				

#### 47. Katika mtihani wa darasa la nane, Juhudi

- A. alifeli mtihani
- B. alikuwa wa mwisho
- C. alifanya vyema zaidi
- D. hakupewa matokeo.
- 48. Juhudi alipewa nini shuleni alipofanya vyema katika mtihani wake?
  - A. Zawadi tele.
  - B. Hakupewa chochote.
  - C. Alichekwa.
  - D. Alipigiwa makofi.
- 49. Wanafunzi waliosoma walifanya nini ili Juhudi asifanye vyema?
  - A. Walimpa vitabu.
  - B. Walijaribu kumwingiza katika makundi mabaya.
  - C. Walimsaidia na vitabu.
  - D. Walimshtaki kwa mwalimu.
- 50. Kichwa mwafaka cha kifungu hiki ni;
  - A. Uzembe wa Juhudi.
  - B. Ulaghai wa Juhudi.
  - C. Bidii hulipa.
  - D. Maisha ya Juhudi.

D. Walimshuku:



#### **STANDARD FOUR - YEAR 2014**

007

#### **MATHEMATICS**

TIME: 2 hours

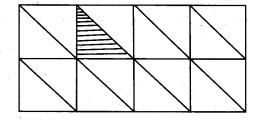
Powered By: www.eeducationgroup.com

- 1. What is 73289 written in words?
  - A. Seven thousand thirty two hundred and eighty nine.
  - B. Seventy three thousand, two hundred and eighty nine.
  - C. Seventy three thousand two thousand and eight nine.
  - D. Seven three two eight nine.
- What is the total value of digit 2 in the 2. number 52689?
  - A. 200
  - B. Hundreds and thousands
  - C. 2200
  - D. 2000
- **3.** Work out

$$4000 + 100 + 50 + 3 =$$

- A. 4153
- B. 4053
- C. 453
- D. 41153
- What is the next multiple of 7 after 49? 4.
- B. 63
- C. 42
- D. 56
- Which group below has even numbers 5. only?
  - A. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
  - B. 41, 43, 45, 47, 49
  - C. 142, 144, 146, 148, 150
  - D. 211, 222, 233, 244, 255
- Which of the following number is divisible 6. by bothy 2 and 5?
  - A. 15
- B. 42
- C. 36
- D. 50
- Moses earned a salary of sh. 26 567 and Jane 7. earned sh. 31 238. How much did they earn altogether?
  - A. sh. 57 805
- B. sh. 57 895
- C. sh. 57795
- D. sh. 57705

- 8. There were 48307 people in a political party rally. If 5273 were children, how many adults were there?
  - A. 43174
  - B. 43034
  - C. 43134
  - D. 42034
- 9. Find the next number in the sequence below.
  - 42, 39, 36, 33,
  - A. 30
- . B. 31
- C. 36
- D. 27
- 10. A shopkeeper bought 25packets of sweets each packet containing 50 sweets. How many sweets did he buy altogether?
  - A. 2
- B. 75
- C. 25
- D. 1250
- An apple was sold at sh. 30 each. James has sh. 420. How many apples did he buy?
  - A. 470
  - B. 390
  - C. 14
  - D. 310
- What fraction is shaded in the figure below? 12.



- 08
- 13. What is a fifth of seventy?
  - A. 12
- B. 14
- C. 350

- 14. Mr. Wafula gave  $\frac{4}{7}$  of a sugarcane to one of his sons and  $\frac{2}{7}$  of the sugarcane to his daughter. What fraction of sugarcane did he give out altogether?
  - A.  $\frac{4}{7}$
- B.  $\frac{5}{7}$
- C.  $\frac{6}{7}$
- D.  $\frac{2}{7}$
- 15. Work out

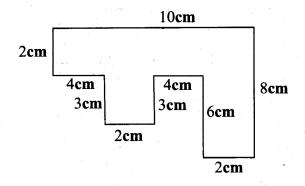
$$\frac{1}{11} \times 44 =$$

- A. 55
- B. 33
- C. 3

- D. 4
- **16. Subtract** 1.37 from 8.66.
  - A. 10.03
- B. 7.29.
- C. 7.11
- D. 9.93
- 17. What is the equivalent fraction of  $\frac{1}{4}$ 
  - A.  $\frac{3}{8}$
- B.  $\frac{4}{12}$
- C.  $\frac{5}{16}$
- D.  $\frac{6}{24}$
- 18. Work out
  - m cm
  - 2 42
  - X
  - A. 2m 126cm

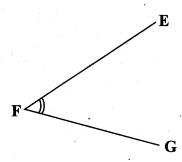
3

- B. 2m 45cm
- C. 6m 26cm
- D. 7m 26cm
- 19. Find the perimeter of the figure below.



- A. 44cm 🚆
- B. 30cm
- C. 24cm
- D. 22cm
- 20. How many minutes are there in 8 hours
  - 15 minutes?
  - A. 75minutes
- B. 495minutes
- C. 480minutes
- D. 815minutes

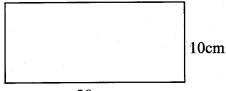
- 21. Rotich bought five pencils for sh. 45 50cts. How much is the cost of one pencil?
  - A. sh. 9 10 cts
  - B. sh. 9 01 ct
  - C. sh. 9 00 ct
  - D. sh. 50 50 cts
- 22. Name the angle shown below.



- A. < EGF
- B. < FGE
- C. < EFG
- D. < GEF
- 23. How many metres are there in 6000cm?
  - A. 6000
  - B. 600
  - C. 60
  - D. 6
- 24. How many  $\frac{1}{2}$  litre bottle can be made from a 10 litre bottle of water?
  - A. 12
  - B. 8
  - C. 5
  - D. 20
- 25. Mrs. Kizito bought four packets of tea leaves. If each packet was  $\frac{1}{2}$ kg, how many kilograms of tea leaves did she buy?
  - A. 2kg
  - B. 4kg
  - C. 8kg
  - D.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  kg
- **26.** Mzee Onyango worked for 175 days. For how many weeks did he work?
  - A. 24
  - B. 25
  - C. 35
    - D. 29 R 4. 57 893
- A. sh. 57 805
- AMES BALL
- C sh 5779

13.

27. Find the area of the figure shown below.



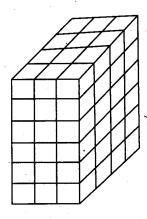
28cm

- A. 140cm<sup>2</sup>
- B. 76cm<sup>2</sup>
- C. 280cm
- D. 280cm<sup>2</sup>
- Arrange the fractions below from the 28. smallest to the largest.

$$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{7}$$

- A.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{7}$ ,  $\frac{1}{9}$  B.  $\frac{1}{9}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{7}$
- C.  $\frac{1}{7}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{9}$  D.  $\frac{1}{9}$ ,  $\frac{1}{7}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$
- Write  $\frac{59}{100}$  as a **decimal**. 29.
  - A. 0.059
  - B. 0.59
  - C. 5.9
  - D. 59.0
- 6 87 Work out 30.
  - A. 14 rem 3
    - B. 13 rem 21
    - C. 13 rem 20
    - D. 21 rem 14
- Which pair of factor does not show the 31. factor of 24?
  - A. 2 x 12
  - B. 3 x 8
  - C.6x4
  - $D.4 \times 5$
- A boarding school uses 15litres of milk **32.** everyday. How many litres does it use in one week?
  - A. 22L
  - B. 450L
  - C. 105L
  - D. 180L

- 33. Mr. Mwango shared 78 books among his eight students. How many books did he remain with if he shared the books equally?
  - A. 9
- B. 6
- C. 70
- D. 8
- 34. How many cubes make up the stack below?



- A. 72
- B. 54
- D. 60

- 36. **Add: 4.25** to 0.9
  - A. 4.34
  - B. 5.15
  - C. 4.15
  - D. 4.24
- Mrs. Juma had  $\frac{7}{8}$  of bread, She gave  $\frac{2}{8}$  of **37.** the bread to her visitor. What fraction of bread did she remain with?

- Mugaka bought 20 crates of soda during his **38.** pre-wedding party. How many bottles of soda did he buy if each crate had 24 bottles?
  - A. 480
  - B. 240
  - C. 48
  - D. 400

- 39. Three boys and five girls were absent one day in a class of forty pupils. How many pupils were *present* that day?
  - A. 38
  - B. 37
  - C. 35
  - D. 32
- 40. Kinoti bought three trays of eggs each containing 30eggs. On the way, 7 eggs broke. How many eggs did he *remain* with?
  - A. 90
  - B. 120
  - C. 97
  - D. 83
- 41. Round off 99 to the nearest 10.
  - A. 99
  - B. 100
  - C. 90
  - D. 9
- **42.** What do I take away from one thousand to get nine hundred and ninety one?
  - A. 1
  - B. 10
  - C. 9
  - D. 91
- 43. Which fraction is equal to a whole number?
  - A.  $\frac{7}{7}$
- B.  $\frac{6}{7}$
- C.  $\frac{8}{7}$
- D.  $\frac{7}{8}$
- 44. What is the *approximate* height of a class 4 pupil?
  - A. 150m
  - B. 150cm
  - C. 50cm
  - D. 15m
- 45. Work out
  - sh ct
  - 721 50
  - 50 40
  - A. sh. 671 04cts
    B. sh. 671 40cts
    C. sh. 771 10cts
    D. sh. 671 10cts

- 46. What is the place value of 0 in 406,324?
  - A. Thousands
  - B. Hundreds
  - C. Ten thousands
  - D. Ones
- 47. A class of 50 pupils contributed sh. 20 each. How much money was collected altogether?
  - A. sh. 1000
  - B. sh. 500
  - C. sh. 100
  - D. sh. 70
- 48. There are 24 teachers in a school,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of them are men. How many men teachers are in that school?
  - A. 24
  - B. 8
  - C. 3
  - D. 21

The table below shows the type of colours liked by a certain class. Use it to answer questions 49 and 50.

Colour Blue G	reen Re	d Yellow	Grey	White
No. of Pupils 7	5 0	2	3	6
Tapins /		1 -		"

- 49. How many pupils are in the class?
  - A. 20
  - B. 22
  - C. 21
  - D. 23
- 50. Which colour is liked by the least number of pupils?
  - A. Blue.
  - B. Yellow.
  - C. Red.
  - D. Grey.

and at 2.5% throw much aid they

altegether'

### STANDARD FOUR - YEAR 2014



### SCIENCE

007

TIME: 1 hr 40 mins

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1.	The following are descriptions of a certain		A. legume
-	type of teeth.		B. tuber
	(i) Has ridges		C. cereal
	(ii) It is broad		D. vegetable
٠	(iii) has three roots	7.	Which of the following is <b>not</b> a cash crop?
	The teeth described above is	/•	
	A. Canine	•	A. Beverage crops.
	B. Incisors		B. Fibre crops.
	C. Premolar	E0015 VV-A-	C. Legumes.
	D. Molar.		D. Oil crops.
2.	Which of the following is a good practice	8.	Which weed has black fruits with hooks?
	of caring for our teeth?		A. Black jack.
	A. Eating sweet food.		B. Sodom apple.
	B. Using teeth to open a soda bottle.		C. Pigweed.
	C. Using toothpicks to remove food remains.		D. Wandering jew.
	D. Chewing carrots and sugarcane.	9.	Which one is a natural source of light?
<b>3.</b>	The word syndrome in AIDS means	, ·	A. Sun.
	A. Got from.		B. Moon.
	B. Signs.		
	C. Lack of.		C. Candle.
	D. Ability to fight.		D. Electricity.
4.	Dental caries is also known as	10.	On a hot day, dogs to keep their
	A. gingivities		bodies cool.
	B. bad breath	-	A. barks
	C. tooth decay		B. pants
	D. cavities.	1	C. fluff heir feathers
5.	Wind is caused by		D. run
	A. windvane	11.	Which one of the following characteristic of
	B. moving air		animals is as a result of feeding?
	C. windsock	ļ.	
	D. clouds.		A. Movement.
6.	The crop drawn below is an example of a		B. Death.
	crop.	.1j · · · i' '	C. Reproduce.
			D. Removing waste.

Which of the following food group help us to 18. Which of the following is not a product of **12.** recover quickly from diseases? milk? A. Carbohydrates. A. Butter. B. Protective foods. B. Mohair. C. Body building foods. C. Cheese. D. Energy giving foods. D. Ghee. Which of the following foods does not make Which of the following vessel cannot move 19. 13. a balanced diet? on water? A. Egg, pawpaw, bread. A. Van. B. Rice, beans, orange. B. Canoe. C. Ugali, meat, soda. C. Ship. D. Chapati, chicken, mango juice. D. Ferries. Which of the following is the best way of Which one of the following is not a reason 14. 20. storing water in a farm? why we light a house? A. Buckets. A. Help us see clearly. B. Drums. B. Make the place safe. C. Dam. C. Keep away pests. D. Tanks. D. For warmth. The experiment below was used to 15. The best way of lighting a factory is by the 21. investigate components of soil. Which use of component was at the point marked X? A. candles B. lamps C. translucent roofing sheets D. electricity. Which one of the following is an artificial 22. way of lighting a house? A. Fire B. Sun A. Big stones. C. Torch B. Water. D. Gas lamp. C. Fine soil. Supplying water to the crops is called 23. D. Organic matter. A. farming The place where an animal lives is called its; **16.** B. irrigation A. shed C. cultivation B. habitat D. weeding. C. habitant Among the materials given below, which one 24. D. forest. is a sinker? Which of the following food is a source of 17. A. Plastic sharpener. proteins in the body? B. Coin. A. Fish. C. Paper. B. Cooking fat. D. Wooden block. C. Pawpaw. D. Chapati.

25.	The experiment below was used to	31.	Uprooting of weeds should be done when
	investigate in liquids.		they are
			A. young
	ı J		B. mature
	-		C. flowering
Con	tainer — Water jets	te.	D. dry.
		32.	Which one of the following animals can live
	= <u> </u>  - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		partly in water and partly on water?
			A. Hippo.
			B. Fish.
	A. depth B. mass	•	C. Frog.
	7.7.1		D. Crocodile.
26	C. pressure D. jets	33.	Which of the following is an importance of
26.	The diagram below shows a tooth of a		weeds?
	human being. How many such teeth does an		A. Suffocates the crops.
	adult have?		B. They are expensive to control.
. =			C. Some are edible.
			D. Spread plant diseases.
	VV	34.	A rainbow is seen
			A. before raining
	A. 8 B. 12		B. in the morning
	C. 6 D. 4		C. when it is raining and there is sun
27.	Which of the following is <b>not</b> necessary		D. after rain.
	when cleaning our teeth?	35.	Which body organ helps in tasting bitter and
	A. Salt.		sweet things?
	B. Toothpaste.		A. Tongue,
	C. Brush.		B. Nose.
	D. Soap.		C. Mouth.
28.	We should visit a dentist after for a		D. Teeth.
	check up.	36.	Which of the animals below does not give us
	A. 6 weeks		skin and hides?
	B. 6 months		A. Cattle.
	C. 6 years		B. Pig.
	D. 6 days		C. Sheep.
29.	Legumes are good source of		D. Goat.
	A. oils	37.	Which is the <b>best</b> tool used to cut timber?
	B. carbohydrates		A. Panga.
	C. proteins		B. Sickle.
	D. vitamins.		C. Saw.
30.	The part of coffee that is processed to give us		D. Knife.
	beverage is the	38.	Which of the following animal lives in a web
	A. berries		A. Spider.
	B. bark		B. Beetle.
	C. roots		C. Mosquito.
	D. leaves.		D. Millipede.
		1	SCIENCE STD 4

Which of the following is a useful effect of 45. Which of the following crop is likely to have the kind of leaf shown below? moving air? A. Blowing off roof. B. Falling trees. C. Blowing dust. D. Drying clothes. Which one of the following is not a 46. component of soil? A. Water. B. Air. A. Sisal. C. Bubbles. B. Onion. D. Organic matter. C. Millet. 47. Which product do we get from sunflower? D. Sunflower. The teeth that are shed first are usually used A. Oil. 40. B. Fibre. for C. Beverage. A. tearing D. Flour. B. cutting Insects breathe through 48. C. crushing A. lungs D. grinding. Which of the following machine help us to B. nose 41. C. spiracles see things that are far away in the sky at D. stomata. night? Which of the following animal hide in a shell 49. A. Telescope. when it senses danger? B. Binoculars. A. Millipede. C. Microscope. B. Cockroach. D. Lenses. C. Rabbit. Which of the following is a reason why 42. D. Tortoise. animals move? The plant below grow in a hot and dry areas. 50. A. To enjoy the environment. It is called B. To reproduce. C. To escape danger. D. To grow. Which of the following animal give us 43. eggs? A. Sheep. B. Poultry. C. Pig. D. Cattle A. Grass. Which one is not a good eating habit? B. Maize. A. Eating with mouth closed. C. Cactus. B. Talking while eating. D. Euphorbia. C. Taking small portion of food. D. Putting the food near you.



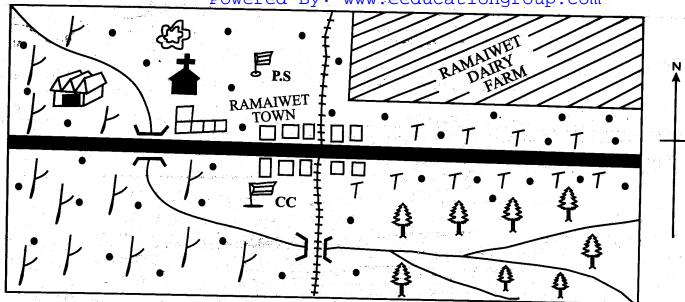
# STANDARD FOUR - YEAR 2014



TIME: 2hrs 15 mins

#### **RAMAIWET AREA**

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#### **KEY**

HHHH Railway line	Church	Factory	Sugarcane plantation
Tarmac road	Police station	Quarry	Porest
School School	Chief's camp	TT Tea	A river and Bridge

#### Study the map of RAMAIWET AREA above and then answer questions 1 to 7. 1. The Western part of Ramaiwet area is and A. cool and wet B. hot and dry C. wet and hot D. cool and dry. The factory in Ramaiwet area is likely to process 2.

- A. tea B. stones C. sugar D. coffee. Which animals are reared in Ramaiwet area? 3.
- A. Camel. B. Cows. C. Sheep. D. Poultry. 4. Ramaiwet area is likely to be a
- A. sub location B. division C. district D. location. 5.
- Who ensures that law and order is maintained in Ramaiwet area? A. Chief. B. Police.
- C. Priest D. Council of elders. River Ramaiwet flows from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_. A. West to East
  - B. East to West C. South East to North West
  - D. North West to South East.

- 7. People of Ramaiwet area are
  - A. muslims B. pastoralists.
- C. fishermen D. farmers. 8.
- The second president of Kenya was called \_ A. Jomo Kenyatta B. Daniel Moi
- C. Mwai Kibaki D. Uhuru Kenyatta. 9. A chain of mountains is known as a
- A. range B. valley C. escarpment D. hill.
- Which one of the following is an importance of a 10.
  - A. Source of fuel. B. Irrigation.
  - C. Breeding ground for mosquitoes.
- D. Provide good farming land. 11. Most mountains are covered by
  - A. scrubs B. papyrus reeds C. snow D. forest,
- Which one of the following uses of trees does not 12. help us in our classes?
  - A. Manufacture of papers.
  - B. Making furniture.
  - C. Home for wild animals.
  - D. Give us construction materials.

13.		wing could increase soil	28.	Which one of the follow traditional industry?	ving is <b>not</b> a product of
	erosion?		*	A. Spear.	B. Winnowing tray.
	A. Building gabions.		and the state of	C. Pot.	D. Bricks.
44	B. Planting trees.		29.	What does the road sign	
2	C. Cutting down trees.		29.	users?	
	D. Conserving the envi	ronment.		usors:	
14.	Which one of the follow	wing weather measuring			And the second s
		ul even when kept in an			
30	enclosed place?		1.0		
	A. Thermometer.	B. Wind vane.		The second second	
	C. Wind sock.	D. Raingauge.	Į.		A. A. San
15.	Which were the first pe	eople to build churches in		•	
	Kenya?				
-	A. Asians.	B. Semites.			and the second of the second o
	C. Indians.	D. Europeans.	i .		en e
16.	Which one of the follo	wing is a River-lake nilote?	-	A. Road is closed.	B. No parking.
	A. Kalenjin.	B. Luo.		C. Pedestrian crossing.	D. No U - turn.
المالية المراجعة		D. Maasai.	30.		wing is a quality of a good
17.	Which one of the follo	wing can cause a place to		citizen?	
	have a low population	density?		A. Dishonest.	B. Patriotic.
	A. Little rainfall.	B. Good climate.		C. Corrupt.	D. Promote tribalism.
	C. Fertile soil.	D. Reliable rainfall.	31.		wing is the main reason
18.		wing is a moral value?		why people move to to	
10.	A. Revenge.	B. Cruelty.		A. To look for better he	
	C. Forgiveness.	D. Unfaithfulness.		B. To look for employs	ment in farms.
19.	Which one of the follo	owing was used to store		C. To look for jobs.	
17.	liquids in the tradition	al African society?		D. To look for farming	land.
	A. Granary.	B. Store.	32.	The following are com	mon features found in a
	C. Bottles.	D. Gourds.		place;	
20	In the older days dres	ssing did not depend on		(i) Dams	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
20.	A. occasions	B. age		(ii) Roads	
		D. fashion.		(iii) Bridges	
	C. sex			They are all known as	features.
21.		preservation of our culture		A. natural	B. man-made
	by holding			C. relief	D. physical.
	A. debate competition	B	122		nent used in the weather
	B. music festivals			measuring instrument	
	C. sports competitions			measuring moutament	
	D. services in schools	·			<b>★</b> 1.5 (1.5 (1.5 (1.5 (1.5 (1.5 (1.5 (1.5
22.	People who treat disea				
	medicine are known a	B. clinical officers			7
	A. herbalists	The state of the s			
	C. health workers	D. nurses.		1 <del>1 1 / 1 / 1</del>	
23.		ng is the last ceremony in		1 1114	
	human beings?	The state of the s		\ \ \ <b>!</b>	
* - * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	A. Naming.	B. Initiation.			
- V		D. Marriage.			)
24.		together is known as	3 B 3 B		
	A. Nyumba Kumi Ini			A:11: atmag	D mingguage
	B. Operation Linda N	(chi		A. millimetres	B. raingauge
	C. Upendo			C. degrees celsius	D. millilitres.
	D. Harambee.		34.		owing newspaper is sold in
25.		owing crops can be grown in		Kenya?	
	a green house?				tion. C. Parents. D. Drun
	A. Coffee.	B. Flowers.	35.		g was only trained to girls
	C. Tea.	D. Sugarcane.		in the traditional Afric	
26.	Which one of the foll	owing cash crops is used to	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	A. Herding.	
	make insecticide?			C. Hunting.	D. Cooking.
	A. Pyrethrum.	B. Cotton.	36.	The maasai lived in h	
	C. Wattle tree. 2111 701	of DiBarley: noid		A. manyatta B. mora	n C. women D. elders
27.	Donkeys are kept at o	our homes mostly for	37.	A district is divided in	nto smaller administrative
	A. meat	B. milk		units called	
	C. transport	D. eggs.		A. counties bow dir	B, wards
	0, <u>222</u>			C. divisions	D. locations.
	And the state of t			000TAT 0	TOTOTOGO DE CON 4
T	W- 007		2	SUCIAL S	TUDIES & R.E. STD 4

	38.	The act of moving people or goods from one	51.		owing ensures that our school
		place to another is called		properties are safe at	
		A. communication B. nomadism		A. Carpenter.	B. Teachers.
-, -,	n engled	C. transportation D. migration.		C. Head teachers.	D. Watchman.
; "Ye"	39.	The best way of transporting flowers to another	52.		place when goods and
		country is by		services are exchang	ed
	* ***	A. air B. water		A. for other goods	
	-	C. railway D. road.	1	B. by two countries	
	40.	Who was the second president of Kenya?		C. for money	and the second s
	70.	A. Jomo Kenyatta.		D. by two communit	ies
			53.	Who is the head of the	
		B. Daniel Arap Moi.	, 55.	committee?	ic county exceeds
		C. Mwai Kibaki.			
		D. Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta.		A. Governor.	
	41.			B. Deputy governor.	
		accidents?		C. Women represent	
		A. Unroadworthy vehicles.	in the second	D. County representa	
		B. Drunken drivers.	54.		ause disagreement between
		C. Careless pedestrians.	100	the pupil and the tea	cher except
		D. Obeying traffic rules.		A. absence from sch	ool
	42.	Our game parts are protected by the		B. poor performance	
		A. police B. K.W.S		C. obedience	
		C. army D. navy.		D. disrepsect.	
	43.	Which activity is done during this weather?	55.		is a lot of grass and a few
	43.	Which activity is done during this weather:	55.	trees is known as	is a for of grass and a few
				A. forest	B. glassland
		Crr 23		the second secon	
	•			C. swamp	D. plain.
		'l'i'i'i''	56.		s move from place to place in
		run Cail		search of	
		A. Digging B. Planting		A. fertile soil	B. farming land
		C. Harvesting D. Irrigation.		C. minerals	D. pasture.
•	44.	One of the following is <b>not</b> an economic activity.	57.		ness of a place is called
		Which one?		A. altitude	B. temperature
		A. Trading. B. Farming.		C. pressure	D. weather.
		C. Fishing. D. Minerals.	58.		ducation in our county?
	45.	Kenya has all the following political leaders		A. <b>D.E.O</b>	B. <b>A.E.O</b>
	73.	except		C. C. D. E	D. <b>D.D.E</b>
		A. President B. Senator	50		common background form a
		C. Prime minister D. Deputy president.	52.	. copio wao navo a c	ommon outliground form a
	10			A. clan	B. society
	46.	Clouds, rain, and wind are all		C. community	
	41.1	A. elements of weather	-4 4		D. age-group.
e sa internal		B. weather instruments	60.		llowing is correctly matched
		C. effects of weather		A. Pokomo	Bantu.
		D. weather records.	10 mg 12 857	B. Abakuria>	Cushite.
	47.	Which two liquids can be used in a thermometer?		C. Pokot	Semite.
1 2 2 3 3		A. Alcohol and water:		D. Rendille>	Nilotes.
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	B. Mercury and alcohol.	that the same		2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
		C. Water and mercury.		<u>SEC</u>	CTION B
		D. Ink and water.		CHRISTIAN REL	IGIOUS EDUCATION
	48.	Which one of the following areas is likely to be			
		densely populated?	61.	Which one of the fo	Howing is caused by drought
	1	A. In the forests.  B. In the deserts.		A. Starvation.	
		C. In the swamps. D. In the highlands.		B. Top soil is washe	d away by water
	40	Which one of the following is a single parent		C. Animal drown.	
	49.			D. Outbreak of mala	なまた しょうめい アンドラング サービング カラー・コード・コード・コード
		family?	62	a 2°	
		A. Father, mother, children.	62.		ark, the rain fell for
		B. Parents, children, grandparents.			
		C. Father, child, house help.	•	B. 40days and night	and the state of t
* 4	* - *, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	D. Father, mother, brothers.		C. 150days	D. Cayany.
\$1.56E	50.	Which one of the following is a child abuse?	177	D. 7days deab rac	Piochlead States and Alline
1.		A. Educating the child.	63.	Where was Jesus wi	nen Lazarus died?
		B. Giving the child employment		A. Bethany.	B. Bethlehem.
'		C. Clothing the child.	I	C. Nazareth.	D. Jerusalem.
		D. Feeding the child.			n de la companya de La companya de la co
		TI TOWNER WAY THE WAY TO THE TOWNER WAY	-		
	TXV	<b>74907</b> (1801) - Harris III (1804) - Harris Harris (1807)	3	SOCIAL	STUDIES & R.E. STD 4

64.	Where were Simon, Andrew, John and James	<i>17</i> ,	三度 ながちをある いいじをとり返す マスガール	s life if we are controlled
	fishing when Jesus called them to be his disciples?		by	
	A. River Jordan.		A. our emotions	
	B. Red sea.		B. our feelings	계 시민 이 집에 대한 사람이
	C. Lake of Gennesaret.		C. the Holy spirit	
	D. Lake Victoria.		D. our desires.	
<b>45</b>	When Jesus was walking on the water he told his	<b>78.</b>		bachthani" These words
65.		, 0.	were said during Jesus	
	disciples he was not		A. birth	The second secon
	A. a man B. a ghost	12200		
	C. an angel D. afraid.		B. crucifixion	
<b>66.</b>	Who anointed Jesus with ointment and wiped his		C. baptism	
	feet with her hair?		D. circumcision.	
111116.5	A. Tabitha. B. Elizabeth.	79.		ing made a right choice?
	C. Martha. D. Mary.		A. Abraham.	B. Lot's wife.
67.	"This is my own son, with whom I am pleased"		C. Cain.	D. Saul.
07.	These words were said by	80.	Who lead the Israelites	s out of Egypt?
	A. Jesus		A. Pharaoh.	B. Aaron.
	B. John the baptist		C. Joshua.	D. Moses.
		81.		ving was given the name
	C. God	U.	Israel by the Angel of	
* * * * * *	D. Holy spirit.		A. David.	
68.			Tr	D. Caleb.
	selling in the		C. Jacob.	
	A. Temple B. Church	82.	Which one of the follo	wing is a quality of a
1 - F - 2"	C. Mosque D. Shrine.		christian child?	
69.	were annoyed when Jesus said that the		.A. Selfishness.	B. Pride.
0,50	son of man has authority to forgive sins.		C. Cruelty.	D. Kindness.
	A. The paralyzed man	83.	Which one of the follo	wing should we do to the
	B. The disciples		needy?	
	C. The prophets		A. Laugh at them.	
			B. Accept them.	
=0	D. The pharisees.		C. Reject them.	
70.	Which prophet condemned the leaders who were		D. Chase them away.	
	unjust and unfair?	0.4		good neighbour by giving
	A. Daniel. B. Micah.	84.		good heighboth by giving
	C. Hosea. D. Jonah.		the parable of	
71.	After transfiguration Jesus healed		A. a good samaritan	
	A. the centurion servant		B. the prodigal son	en de la companya de
	B. the woman with the issue of blood		C. the ten virgins	
	B. the woman with the issue of blood C. a boy with deaf and dump spirit		D. the mustard seed.	
	D. Jairus' daughter.	85.	The fall of man is rec	
72.	Elikanah and Hannah used to go to worship the		A. Exodus	B. Leviticus
,	Lord at		C. Numbers	D. Genesis.
	A. Shiloh B. Bethany	86.	Who built a temple for	r God?
	C. Bethsaida D. Bethel.		A. David.	B. Moses.
<b>5</b> 2		l.	C. Solomon.	D. Saul.
73.	Judas Iscariot betrayed Jesus to	87.	Sharing work at home	
	A. King Herod. B. Paul	°′·	following except	ornigs under or me
	C. the disciples D. chief priests.	1 .		B. love
74.	Which one of the following happened when Jesus		A. unity	D. fairness.
	was praying in Gethsemane?		C. hatred	
	A. A voice was heard from heaven.	88.		rld and what is in it, God
	B. A dove rested on his shoulders.		rested on the	
	C. His sweat was like drops of blood.		A. sixth day	
	D. There was earthquake.		B. seventh day	
75.	Jesus was crucified on Mt		C. third day	
73.	A. Sinai.		D. fourth day.	
		89.		God to go and sacrifice his
	B. Olive.		son Isaac in the land	
	C. Horeb.	1	A. Judah	B. Palestine
y:	D. Calvary.			D. Moriah.
76.	Christians should not fear death because		C. Canaan	
. <u>.</u>	A. Jesus overcame death by his resurrection	90.		k in the New Testament?
e Kieda sh Jeografia	B. they cannot die	West	A. Matthew.	B. Luke.
en komet, i i	C. Jesus also died		C. South Exam. Note D. North West C	D. John.
	D. they will only die once.		D. North West to	
and the second	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			



# STANDARD FOUR - YEAR 2014

## **MARKING SCHEME**



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

#### COMPOSITION/INSHA MARKING SCHEME

#### Marking Scheme Criterion

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

#### **Accuracy**

- (a) Correct tense and agreement of verbs
- (b). Accurate use of vocabulary

#### **Fluency**

- (a) Work in the correct order
- (b) Sentences connected and paragraphs
- (c) Correct spelling
- (d). Correct punctuation
- (c) Correct spellings
- (d). Ideas developed in logic sequence

#### <u>Imagination</u>

- (a). Unusual but appropriate use of words and phrases
- (b). Variety of structure
- N.B: Please, teachers are requested to scrutinize this marking scheme before use. It is worth