

**ENEO JIMBO DOGO LA GATUNDU**  
**GATUNDU KUSINI**  
**DARASA LA SABA MTHANI WA KATIKATI**  
**YA MUHULA WA PILI - MWAKA 2015**

**KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA PILI**

**KISWAHILI: INSHA**

*MUDA: Dakika 40*

<b>JINA LAKO</b>	
<b>JINA LA SHULE YAKO</b>	

**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.**

**FUNGUA KURASA**



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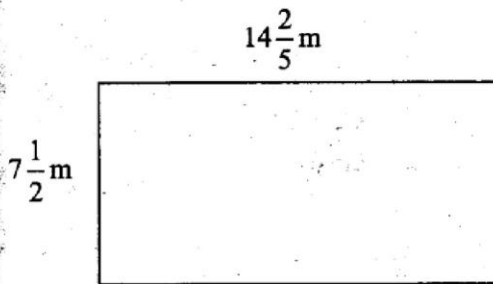


**GATUNDU SUB-COUNTY**  
**GATUNDU SOUTH**  
**STANDARD SEVEN MID - TERM II YEAR 2015**

**MATHEMATICS**

*TIME: 2 hours*

1. What is 13 030 033 written in words?  
 A. Thirteen million thirty thousand and thirty three.  
 B. Thirteen million three thousand and thirty three.  
 C. Thirteen million thirteen thousand three hundred and three.  
 D. One million three hundred and three thousand and thirty three.
2. Which one of the following numbers is not divisible by 11?  
 A. 735 834                      B. 71456  
 C. 80729                         D. 67592
3. There are 24 schools in Kenana zone. The member of county assembly gave out 7368 text books to be shared equally among the schools. How many books did each school receive?  
 A. 37    B. 307    C. 3007    D. 30007
4. Calculate the area of the rectangle drawn below.

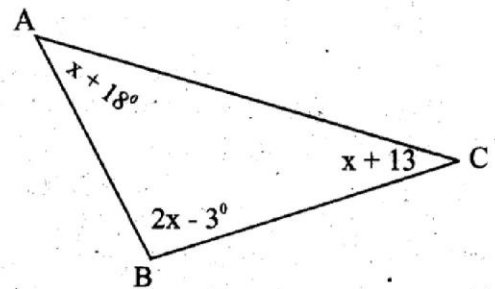


5. The area of a square plot is  $1089m^2$ . What is the perimeter of the plot?  
 A. 33m    B. 43m    C. 132m    D. 172m
6. A church service was attended by 795 women. The number of women was 108 more than that of men. The number of children was half the number of adults. How many people attended the service altogether?  
 A. 2391    B. 1825  
 C. 2439    D. 2223

7. Work out

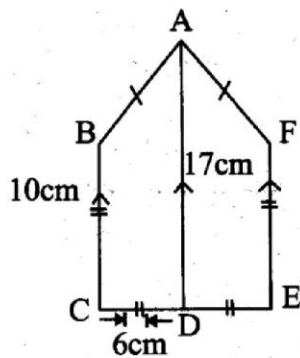
$$\left(3\frac{1}{2} \div 1\frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(18 - 7\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

- A.  $13\frac{2}{15}$                       B.  $12\frac{2}{15}$   
 C.  $12\frac{7}{15}$                       D.  $13\frac{7}{15}$
8. Convert  $\frac{7}{11}$  into decimal and then round it off to the nearest hundredths.  
 A. 0.63    B. 0.55    C. 0.50    D. 0.64
  9. Solve for the value of x in the equation  $2(6 + 2x) + \frac{1}{2}(2 - 4x) - 7 = 11$   
 A.  $5\frac{1}{2}$     B. 2            C.  $2\frac{1}{2}$             D.  $7\frac{3}{4}$
  10. What is the size of angle ABC in the figure drawn below ?



- A.  $56^\circ$     B.  $73^\circ$     C.  $51^\circ$     D.  $82^\circ$
11. The fare from Thika to Nairobi is sh. t for adults. The fare for children was half that of adults. A man, his wife and their class 3 son travelled from Thika to Nairobi and paid sh. 150. What was the fare of each adult?  
 A. sh. 75                      B. sh. 50  
 C. sh. 60                      D. sh. 55
  12. The average mass of 6 std. 7 boys is 32.25kg. Four of the boys weigh 29.5kg, 31.5kg, 34kg and 36kg. What is the average mass of the other two boys.  
 A. 62.5kg                      B. 31.25kg  
 C. 31kg                         D. 31.5kg
  13. A motorist travelled 36km in half an hour. What was his speed in m/s?  
 A. 20m/s    B. 15m/s    C. 10m/s    D. 25m/s

14. Calculate the area of the figure drawn below in which line  $BC = FE = 10\text{cm}$  and  $CD = DE = 6\text{cm}$ .



- A.  $81\text{cm}^2$                       B.  $222\text{cm}^2$   
 C.  $162\text{cm}^2$                      D.  $111\text{cm}^2$

15. **Work out**

$$\frac{1.04 + 1.12}{0.08 \times 0.3}$$

- A. 90      B. 9      C. 0.09      D. 0.9

16. At the end of first term there were 350 boys and 400 girls in a school. At the beginning of second term the number of girls decreased by 12% while that of boys increased by 8%. How many pupils were there at the beginning of second term?

- A. 730      B. 674      C. 826      D. 770

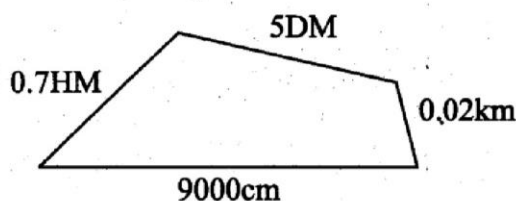
17. An open carton measures 24cm on its length, 15cm on its width and 12cm on its height. Calculate its surface area.

- A.  $1656\text{cm}^2$                       B.  $1096\text{cm}^2$   
 C.  $828\text{cm}^2$                         D.  $1296\text{cm}^2$

18. A factory processes 175 320 packets of tea leaves every day. If each packet hold 150g, how many tonnes of tea leaves are processed in two days?

- A. 52.596                          B. 5259600  
 C. 52596                            D. 52596000

19. Sussy went round the figure represented below twice. What distance did he cover in metres?



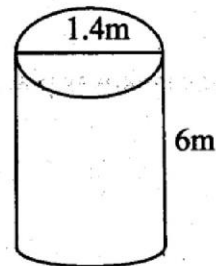
- A. 230m      B. 270m      C. 460m      D. 540m

20. What is the total value of digit 7 after working out

$$(15.374 + 9.7) - 13?$$

- A. 0.07      B. 0.007      C. 12.07      D. 0.070

21. Calculate the capacity of the cylindrical container drawn below when two thirds full of water. ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )



- A. 9240L                          B. 3080L  
 C. 6160L                         D. 924L

22. Dennis bought an item for sh. 720 after being allowed a discount of sh. 80. Calculate the percentage discount allowed.

- A. 10%                              B.  $11\frac{1}{9}\%$   
 C. 8%                                D. 9%

23. What is the greatest possible length of wire from which equal pieces measuring 36m 40m and 48m can be cut?

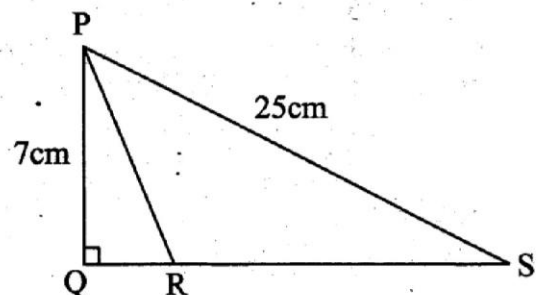
- A. 4      B. 360      C. 720      D. 144

24. **Work out**

$$1 - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2}$$

- A.  $\frac{2}{3}$                                       B.  $\frac{1}{3}$   
 C.  $\frac{1}{6}$                                      D.  $\frac{5}{6}$

25. Calculate the area of triangle PRS in the figure drawn below, given that line  $PQ = 7\text{cm}$ ,  $PS = 25\text{cm}$  and the area of triangle PQR =  $21\text{cm}^2$ .

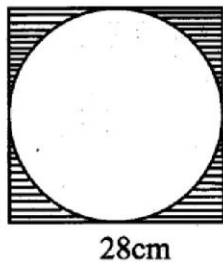


- A.  $42\text{cm}^2$                           B.  $84\text{cm}^2$   
 C.  $72\text{cm}^2$                          D.  $63\text{cm}^2$

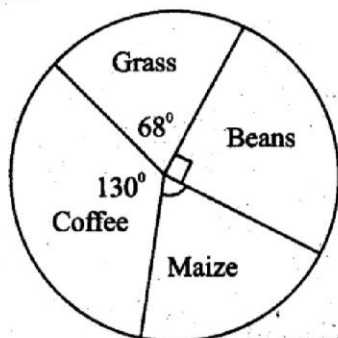
26. The floor of a rectangular room measures 7.2m by 6.4m. It was completely covered using square tiles whose length was 0.4m. each. How many tiles were used?

- A. 576      B. 288      C. 7200      D. 144

27. The scale used on a map is 1cm represents 60m. Write this scale in ratio form.  
 A. 1:60                      B. 1:6000  
 C. 1:600                     D. 1:60000
28. The area of a right angled triangle is  $126\text{cm}^2$ . Its base length is 18cm. What is the height of the triangle?  
 A. 7cm    B. 9cm    C. 14cm    D. 12cm
29. A circular water tank was placed on top of a square concrete base as shown below. Calculate the area of the base not covered by the tank.



- A.  $784\text{cm}^2$                       B.  $392\text{cm}^2$   
 C.  $168\text{cm}^2$                      D.  $154\text{cm}^2$
30. The volume of a rectangular tank is  $216\text{m}^3$ . Its cross sectional area is  $48\text{m}^2$ . Calculate the height of the tank.  
 A. 4.5m    B. 4m    C. 6.5m    D. 3m
31. A carton fully packed with bars of soap weighs 62kg 750g. What is the total mass of 24 such cartons in kilograms?  
 A. 1488kg                      B. 1406kg  
 C. 1688kg                     D. 1506kg
32. A trader sold a dozen of T - shirts for sh. 805 making a profit of 15%. What was the buying price of the dozen of T - shirts?  
 A. sh. 700                      B. sh. 750  
 C. sh. 925.75                      D. sh. 900
33. The pie chart below shows how a farmer utilizes his 3.6ha. Calculate the size of the piece of land used to grow maize.



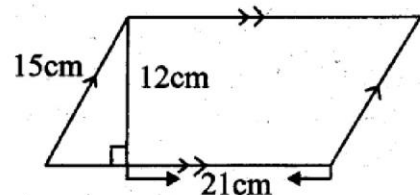
- A. 3.6ha    B. 1.2ha  
 C. 0.9ha    D. 0.72ha

34. If  $w = 8$ ,  $x = 3$ ,  $y = 4$  and  $z = 6$ , what is the value of  $2(w - x) + (z + y)$ ?  
 A. 240    B. 100    C. 480    D. 20

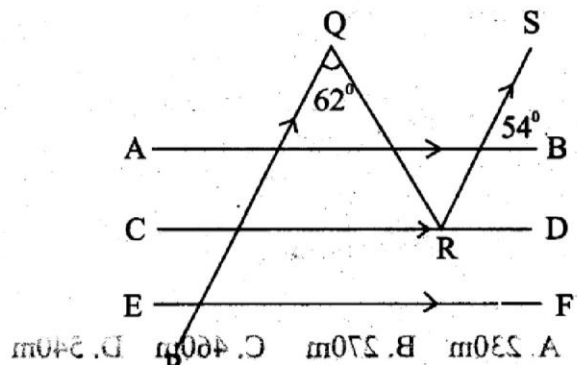
35. Work out

$$6 \div 2 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 1 \frac{1}{2}$$

- A.  $\frac{1}{5}$     B.  $2 \frac{2}{5}$     C. 5    D. 12
36. A square gate has an area of  $5 \frac{1}{16} \text{m}^2$ . What is the length of one side of the gate?  
 A.  $2 \frac{1}{4} \text{m}$                       B.  $1 \frac{1}{2} \text{m}$   
 C.  $3 \frac{1}{4} \text{m}$                       D.  $2 \frac{1}{2} \text{m}$
37. Construct triangle XYZ such that Line  $YZ = 6\text{cm}$ , angle  $XYZ = 90^\circ$  and angle  $YZX = 46^\circ$ . Draw a circle touching the three vertices of the triangle. What is the diameter of the circle?  
 A. 9.6cm    B. 8.6cm    C. 7.7cm    D. 8cm
38. What is the area of the figure drawn below?

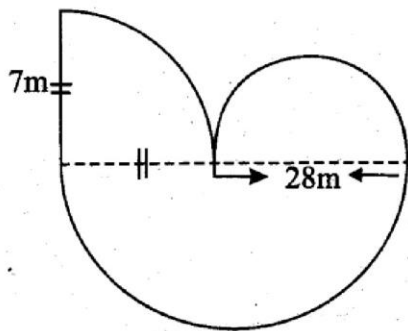


- A.  $180\text{cm}^2$                       B.  $252\text{cm}^2$   
 C.  $315\text{cm}^2$                      D.  $360\text{cm}^2$
39. The perimeter of a rectangle is 112cm. Its length is 4cm longer than its width. What is the length of the rectangle?  
 A. 28cm    B. 52cm    C. 30cm    D. 26cm
40. A cyclist left Marsabit at 3.35pm. It took him 8 hours 48 minutes to reach Nairobi. At what time in 24hour clock system did the cyclist reach Nairobi?  
 A. 0023hrs                      B. 1223hrs  
 C. 1243hrs                      D. 12.45pm
41. What is the value of angle QRC in the figure below?



- A.  $116^\circ$     B.  $62^\circ$     C.  $4^\circ$     D.  $118^\circ$

42. The circumference of a circular lid is 88cm. What is its area?  
 A.  $616\text{cm}^2$                       B.  $154\text{cm}^2$   
 C.  $308\text{cm}^2$                         D.  $176\text{cm}^2$
43. Marina constructed a right angled triangle such that the area of the square formed on the hypotenuse side is  $42.25\text{cm}^2$  while that formed on the base length is  $6.25\text{cm}^2$ . Calculate the height of the right angled triangle.  
 A.  $6\frac{1}{2}\text{cm}$                             B. 9cm  
 C. 2.5cm                                D. 6cm
44. Find the perimeter of the figure drawn below.



- A. 104.5m                            B. 117m  
 C. 111.5m                            D. 145m
45. Simplify the following inequality.  
 $6p - 7 > 4p + 11$   
 A.  $p = 9$                               B.  $p > 9$   
 C.  $p < 2$                                 D.  $p > 2$
46. The cost of sending a telegram is sh. 15 for the first ten words. Each extra word is charged 50 cents. What is the cost of sending the telegram below?  
 BEN CHACHA BOX 342001 THIKA OUR MID TERM EXAM STARTS NEXT WEEK SEND EXAM FEE PLEASE KONGA  
 A. sh. 18.50                            B. sh. 17.50  
 C. sh. 50.00                            D. 18.00
47. The table below shows the number of pupils who attended class in one week.

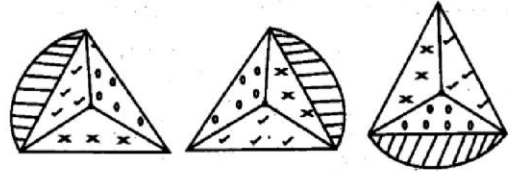
Days	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri
No. of pupils present	35	36	29	30	31

If all the pupils were present on Tuesday. What is the total number of pupils absent in the week?  
 A. 36                      B. 19                      C. 20                      D. 161

48. Work out

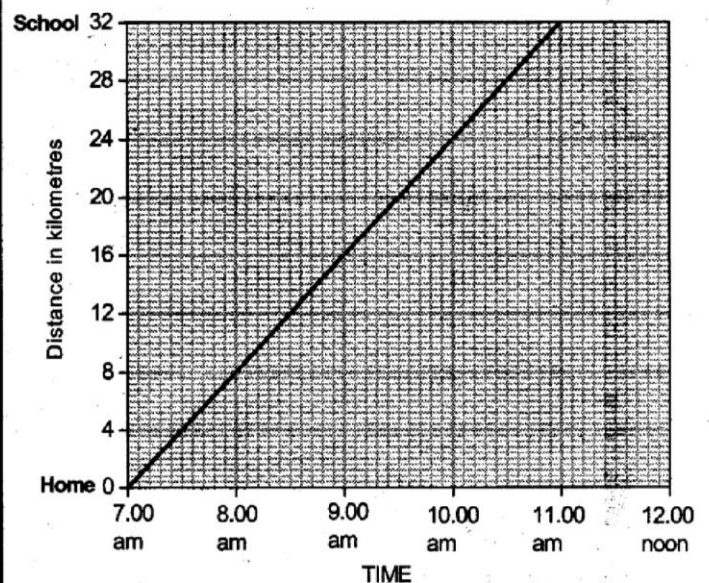
L	dl	ml
17	2	38
+ 9	9	47

- A. 26L 11dl 85ml                      B. 26L 19dl 5ml  
 C. 27L 9dl 5ml                        D. 27L 1dl 85ml
49. What is the next shape in the pattern below?



- A.                      B.
- C.                      D.

50. The graph below shows the journey followed by a teacher from his home to school.



- How many kilometres were left for him to cover 3 hours after he left home?  
 A. 24km                      B. 22km  
 C. 20km                      D. 8km



**GATUNDU SUB-COUNTY**  
**GATUNDU SOUTH**  
**STANDARD SEVEN MID - TERM II YEAR 2015**

**ENGLISH**

*TIME: 1hr 40 mins*

*Read the following passage. It contains blank spaces numbered 1 to 15. For each blank space, select the best alternative.*

One evening, Okelo sat 1 the sitting room, reading a story book he 2 from the school library in the morning. His sister Nyaboke, was also doing 3 homework a few feet 4 from him. The room had gone 5 because their parents had already 6 to bed. 7, Okelo thought he 8 a strange sound near him. Okay was it his fertile 9 playing dirty 10 on him. Then he heard it again, this time much 11.

Okelo 12 from his book lazily at first to see what had 13 the noise. Then he went stiff in shock 14 moved. A shape 15 along the window frame. It was a snake!

- |                   |                 |                 |                  |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. in          | B. on           | C. at           | D. for           |
| 2. A. had lent    | B. had given    | C. had borrowed | D. had asked     |
| 3. A. them        | B. here         | C. him          | D. her           |
| 4. A. near        | B. away         | C. next         | D. far           |
| 5. A. quiet       | B. quite        | C. noisy        | D. silence       |
| 6. A. been        | B. got          | C. gone         | D. become        |
| 7. A. Immediately | B. Suddenly     | C. Later        | D. Momentarily   |
| 8. A. had         | B. hard         | C. herd         | D. heard         |
| 9. A. reflection  | B. occasion     | C. imagination  | D. contemplation |
| 10. A. tricks     | B. games        | C. jokes        | D. things        |
| 11. A. farther    | B. closer       | C. further      | D. near          |
| 12. A. looked on  | B. looked after | C. looked at    | D. looked up     |
| 13. A. made       | B. called       | C. given        | D. taken         |
| 14. A. nothing    | B. something    | C. anything     | D. everything    |
| 15. A. flight     | B. bite         | C. pain         | D. glided        |

*In questions 16 and 17, select the alternative that best completes the sentence.*

16. Had we bought the house we \_\_\_\_\_ have be duped.  
 A. would  
 B. could  
 C. might  
 D. should
17. Steve was not only beaten \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. and also expelled from school  
 B. but also expelled from school  
 C. so also expelled from school  
 D. then also expelled from school.

*For question 18 to 20, choose the alternative that best fills the blank space.*

18. The fire fighters were unable to \_\_\_\_\_ the fire.  
 A. put off  
 B. put on  
 C. put over  
 D. put out.
19. They pulled the \_\_\_\_\_ end of the rope.  
 A. long  
 B. more long  
 C. longer  
 D. longest.
20. Please, take \_\_\_\_\_ apples from the bowl.  
 A. a few  
 B. few  
 C. much  
 D. a little

In question 21 and 23, select the alternative that best replaces the given sentence.

21. Neither Macharia nor Regina attended the meeting.  
A. Both Macharia and Regina attended the meeting.  
B. One of them attended the meeting.  
C. Both Macharia and Regina never attended the meeting.  
D. one of them did not attended the meeting.
22. Hardly had I reached home when the electricity went off.  
A. When I reached home, the electricity went off.  
B. As soon as I reached home, the electricity went off.  
C. The electricity went off after I reached home.  
D. The electricity went off before I reached him.
23. Aura is a hardworking boy.  
A. Aura is an industrious boy.  
B. Aura is a lazy boy.

- C. Aura is intelligent boy.  
D. Aura is a great boy.

For questions 24 and 25, arrange the sentence to form a sensible paragraph.

24. (i) Most mother's in Kenya, especially in the rural area  
(ii) They breast feed for at least six months  
(iii) Provide the best food for babies  
(iv) Many continue breast feeding for two years or more.  
A. i, iv, iii, ii                      B. i, ii, iii, iv  
C. i, iii, ii, iv                      D. I, iii, iv, ii
25. (i) After raising the flag, our games teacher blew the whistle  
(ii) Second term is a very busy term in our school  
(iii) On this years sports day, all teachers and pupils arrived early.  
(iv) It is a time when we do interclass athletics  
A. ii, i, iii, iv                      B. ii, iv, iii, i  
C. ii, iv, i, iv                      D. ii, iii, I, iv

Read the following passage carefully and then answer questions 26 to 38

Mutua and Kamene paid their aunt a visit when the schools closed for December vacation. Their aunt's place was an enjoyable place because they did not do a lot of work. This was contrary to their home where house chores and homework was the order of the day. Furthermore, aunt Nelly went daily to work in the market until evening. She would return with a snack.

One Friday aunt Nelly had just left when Mutua and Kamene went out to play a game of throwing and dodging stones. Mutua stood at one corner of the compound and Kamene the other. The game had gone on smoothly until Tonny, the puppy joined in their game.

The fun intensified when Tonny started to run after every stone thrown. Mutua and Kamene enjoyed so much that they collected more stones. On the other hand, Tonny seemed to enjoy the most as he jumped and pounced on the fast rolling stones.

Afrail cry stopped the two children from playing Tonny had been smashed close to death. Every attempt to save his dear life proved as futile as chasing the wild goose.

"Mutua it's all your fault," Kamene exclaimed as Mutua sunk in a sea of worry. He shed tears of regret and swore to pack immediately and leave for their home.

"We can easily fix this safely," suggested Kamene after a brief silence, "and aunt Nelly will never know."

Kamene suggested that they bury the puppy in the garden. When asked about the missing kitten, both agreed to say that they had not seen it.

Aunt Nelly came back home feeling as tired as always. She hardly noticed any puppy missing despite worried faces of Mutua and Kamene. Supper was quickly prepared which comprised of chapati and meat stew. Aunt Nelly and the children sat round the dining table as they ate the tasty meal.

Kamene, due to her insatiable love of beef, asked for more. Unluckily, aunt Kamene had served everything no left over. As sly as a fox, Kamene demanded some beef from her brother Mutua.

"This is enough for me, I can't share with you," replied Mutua shielding his plate. Kamene got annoyed and looked straight into Mutua's eyes.

"Remember the puppy. Give me some meat," Kamene whispered leaving Mutua trembling with fear. Mutua shared his stew despite not eating enough. He was in a dilemma whether to let the cat out of the bag or not.

26. According to the first paragraph it is **not true** to say that \_\_\_\_\_
- Mutua and Kamene enjoyed their aunt's place more than their home
  - Mutua and Kamene liked the work they did at their home
  - Aunt Nelly always brought Mutua and Kamene some snack
  - Aunt Nelly spent all the time at the market.
27. Why was aunt Nelly's place enjoyable?
- There was no work.
  - There were no people.
  - They did little work.
  - They did homework.
28. The word **dodging** can best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_
- avoiding
  - taking
  - picking
  - hiding.
29. No sooner had aunt Nelly left \_\_\_\_\_
- when Mutua and Kamene started playing
  - when Tonny joined the game
  - than Tonny joined the game
  - than Mutua and Kamene started playing.
30. When Tonny joined the game, \_\_\_\_\_
- he was hit with a stone
  - aunt Nelly left the house
  - Mutua and Kamene started throwing stones.
  - the game did not go on smoothly.
31. Which one of the following is **not true** according to the third paragraph?
- Mutua and Kamene enjoyed the game so much. ✓
  - Tonny was accidentally hit by a stone.
  - Tonny enjoyed the most.
  - More stones were collected by Mutua and Kamene.
32. What made Mutua to swear to pack immediately and leave?
- Guilt.
  - Anger.
  - Confidence.
  - Truancy.
33. The word **frail** can best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_
- loud
  - weak
  - stentorian
  - strong.
34. Why was Mutua and Kamene unable to save Tonny?
- Tonny was chasing the wild goose.
  - Tonny had run away.
  - Tonny had smashed Mutua.
  - Tonny had been seriously injured.
35. The phrase ... "*chasing the wild goose*" means \_\_\_\_\_
- a successful effort
  - a fruitful effort
  - effort in futility
  - smashing Tonny close to death.
36. Where was Tonny taken after its demise?
- To the hospital.
  - To aunt Nelly.
  - It was buried.
  - He was taken to the mortuary.
37. Three of the following describe the supper except
- crunchy
  - delicious
  - scrumptious
  - sumptuous.
38. Which one of the following is **not true** according to the passage?
- Kamene blackmailed Mutua.
  - Mutua finally spilled the beans.
  - Kamene had a strong appetite.
  - Mutua became Kamene's slave.

Read the passage below carefully and then answer questions 39 to 50.

It is common to hear people make resolutions at the beginning of every year. One positive thing about such resolutions is that they aim at improving people's lives. **People vow to shed off bad habits** such as smoking and drinking, oversleeping, overheating and cheating. Most of such resolutions, however, are forgotten as soon as they are made. Most people do not make an effort to ensure the resolutions become a reality. The habit of making resolutions is proof that people acknowledge their weakness. What they lack is commitment to change.

A year is a convenient fraction of one's life to stop and think of what needs to be done to improve life. It is, however, a meaningless and wasted fraction of life if the commitments are not realized. The most important thing is to make a lifetime commitment to live a quality life. We should constantly strive to improve our lives as individuals because by so doing we improve society and human kind in general.

Whatever resolutions we make should be for our entire life. They should be meant to achieve peace with ourselves and with others. We should be tolerant and create understanding wherever we are. Nothing comes easy. We should have goals that we wish to achieve in life, make plans on how to achieve the goals, be assertive and determined and convince ourselves that we are capable of achieving the goals. The saying goes that where there is a will there is a way. With that, our new - year resolution will have meaning and we will have the commitment to achieve them.

Do not let obstacles like self-pity, endless mourning over problems or blaming others for your fate interfere with your determination to live by your goals. Turn your misery into an opportunity to learn where your weakness lies. Study harder and get help to improve your school work.

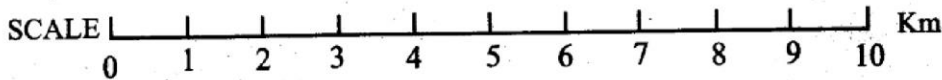
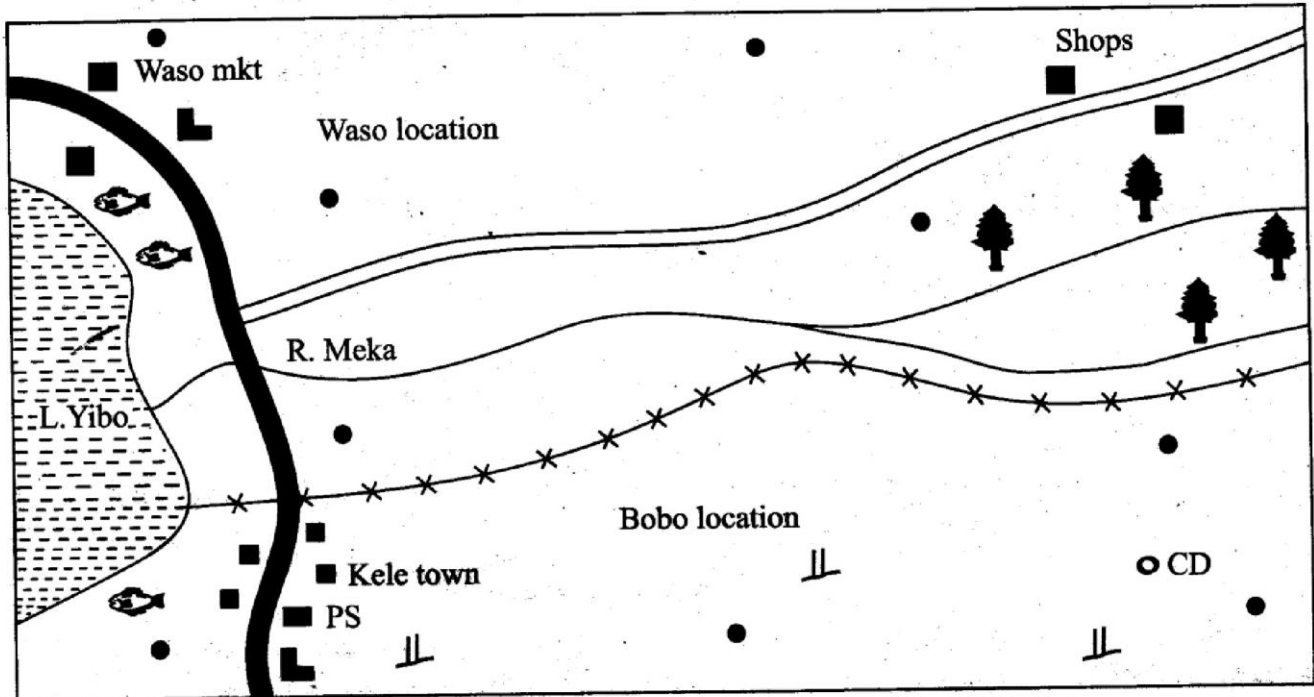
Learn to see the good qualities in others. Avoid imposing your ideas on others. Learn to listen to them. If you must insist on your ideas, try to convince others by persuading them to see your point.

39. According to the first paragraph, it is **not true** to say that \_\_\_\_\_  
A. resolutions are made to stagnate one's life  
B. resolutions are made at the onset of a year  
C. resolutions are short-lived  
D. resolutions do not bear fruit.
40. The phrase "people vow to shed off bad habits" implies that \_\_\_\_\_  
A. people acquire bad habit  
B. people develop unique habits  
C. people turn over a new leaf  
D. people easily forget.
41. The habit of making resolutions is \_\_\_\_\_  
A. only meant for people who are not serious  
B. an evidence that people admit their weaknesses.  
C. lack of commitment to change  
D. forgotten immediately it is made.
42. Which one of the following causes the resolutions made not to be achieved?  
A. Attitude.  
B. Empathy.  
C. Chastity.  
D. Initiation.
43. The life of an individual \_\_\_\_\_  
A. cannot be changed in one year  
B. is a wasted fraction of life  
C. needs life long commitment to live a quality life  
D. can be made long.
44. Which one of the following is **not true** according to the passage?  
A. Resolutions should be made for individual's benefit.  
B. Resolutions need commitment.  
C. Our disadvantages should be turned into our advantage.  
D. We should give others our ears.
45. Which one of the following is not a way of achieving goals?  
A. Mediocrity.  
B. Planning.  
C. Determination.  
D. Assertiveness.
46. Our shortcomings should be turned into \_\_\_\_\_  
A. desperation  
B. a stepping stone  
C. misery  
D. self - pity.
47. The ability to see good qualities in others is called \_\_\_\_\_  
A. pessimism  
B. courage  
C. motivation  
D. optimism.
48. The opposite of the word **weakness** is \_\_\_\_\_  
A. opportunity  
B. approach  
C. strength  
D. power.
49. What should one do if they want their ideas to go through?  
A. Persuading others to agree to their ideas.  
B. Forcing others to agree to their opinion.  
C. Giving negative information.  
D. Dictating their ideas.
50. The **most** appropriate title to the passage above is \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Determination in life.  
B. Conflict resolution.  
C. Making resolutions.  
D. Causes of failure.

**GATUNDU SUB-COUNTY**  
**GATUNDU SOUTH**  
**STANDARD SEVEN MID - TERM II YEAR 2015**  
**SOCIAL STUDIES/ R.E**

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

**GASO AREA**



**KEY:**

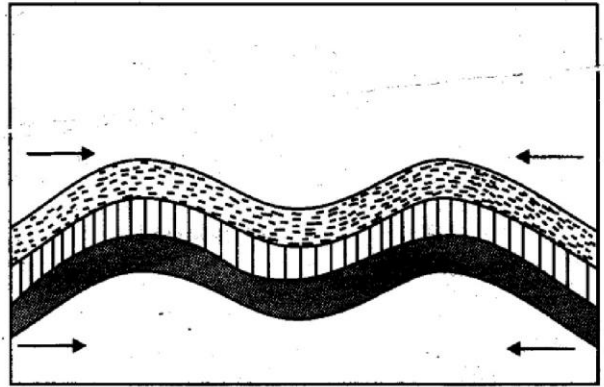
Tarmac Road	Human settlements	Fishing area	PS Police station
Murrum road	Location boundary	Grass	School
Build-up areas	Forest	CD Cattle dip	

*Study the map of Gaso area above and use it to answer questions 1 to 7.*

1. One of the economic benefits of lake Yibo is that,
  - A. it is a source of salt
  - B. it is a source of water for irrigation
  - C. it is a source of fish
  - D. it is a major tourist attraction site.
2. Which one of the following economic activities is carried out in Bobo location?
  - A. Livestock keeping.
  - B. Mining.
  - C. Irrigation farming.
  - D. Lumbering.
3. Rivers in Gaso area flow from the,
  - A. West
  - B. North
  - C. South
  - D. East
4. The administrative head of Gaso area is,
  - A. a chief
  - B. a county commissioner
  - C. an assistant deputy county commissioner
  - D. a deputy county commissioner.
5. Which one of the following places is at the highest altitude above sea level?
  - A. Forest area.
  - B. Kele town.
  - C. Waso market.
  - D. Around lake Yibo.
6. What is the direction of the cattle dip from Waso market?

- A. North West.                      B. South East.  
C. South West.                      D. North East.
7. Which one of the following statements about the climate of Gaso area is **true**?
- A. The area experiences cool conditions.  
B. The area receives rainfall throughout the year.  
C. The area has cool and wet conditions.  
D. The rainfall received in the area is low.
8. Below are facts about a climatic region in Africa;
- (i) Rainfall is between 400mm and 780mm per year  
(ii) Rainfall is received all year round  
(iii) Temperature ranges between 10°c and 20°c
- The climate described above is,
- A. warm continental climate  
B. savannah climate  
C. mediterranean climate  
D. equatorial climate.
9. Which one of the following communities is found in parts of West Africa?
- A. Avambo.  
B. Mandinka.  
C. Nyanja.  
D. Dinka.
10. Large parts of North Africa are sparsely populated **mainly** because they,
- A. are hilly and steep  
B. are frequently flooded  
C. do not have natural resources  
D. receive little rainfall.
11. Communities who live around a school contribute to school development by,
- A. preparing the school routine  
B. supervising teaching activities  
C. contributing people to work in the school  
D. supervising development projects in the school.
12. The Fulani people are able to graze their animals over large areas because the area they live,
- A. is sparsely populated  
B. is tsetse fly free  
C. receive high rainfall  
D. has good means of transport.
13. A presiding officer supervises elections,
- A. in a ward  
B. at a polling station  
C. in a constituency  
D. in parliament.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 14 and 15.



14. The physical feature illustrated above was formed through,
- A. tensional forces  
B. pulling forces  
C. gravitational forces  
D. compressional forces.
15. In which of the following African countries can the physical feature illustrated above be found?
- A. Morocco.                      B. Kenya.  
C. Sudan.                      D. Nigeria.
16. Cocoa is grown in large areas in Ghana because the areas,
- A. experience cool highland climate  
B. experience lowland humid conditions  
C. provide ready market for cocoa  
D. have cocoa processing industries.
17. Human population in Africa is not evenly distributed because,
- A. some area do not have natural resources  
B. large areas are covered by plateaus  
C. of variations in amounts of rainfall  
D. many areas have poor roads.
18. Which one of the following minerals is **correctly matched** with the country where it is mined in large quantities?
- | Mineral      | Country       |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. Petroleum | South Africa. |
| B. Gold      | Zambia.       |
| C. Copper    | Ghana.        |
| D. Soda ash  | Kenya.        |
19. Which one of the following statements about lines of longitude is **correct**?
- A. They affect time.  
B. They are straight.  
C. They run from West to East.  
D. They influence climate.

20. Below are facts about a type of marriage'  
 (i) Dowry is paid  
 (ii) Marriage certificates are issued  
 (iii) It is conducted by a government official  
 (iv) Marrying more than four wives is allowed  
 Which combination of facts are true about a religious marriage?  
 A. (ii), (iv)                      B. (i), (ii)  
 C. (iii), (iv)                     D. (i), (iv)
21. Akosombo dam in Ghana was constructed along River  
 A. Niger                              B. Senegal  
 C. Zambezi                         D. Volta.
22. Below are facts about a relief region in Africa;  
 (i) Average altitude is about 200metres  
 (ii) The relief region is not wide  
 (iii) The region has few low lying hills  
 The relief region described above is,  
 A. Coastal lowlands    B. Plateau region  
 C. Highland region    D. Rift valley region.
23. Which vegetation zone has dense forests with tall evergreen trees?  
 A. Woodland savannah.  
 B. Tropical rainforests.  
 C. Scrub land vegetation.  
 D. Mediterranean vegetation.
24. William Mackinon came to Eastern Africa in the 19th century because he wanted to,  
 A. find a sea route to India  
 B. stop slave trade  
 C. trade in the goods in the region  
 D. find the source of R. Nile.
25. Residual mountains are formed due to the process of,  
 A. volcanicity  
 B. deposition  
 C. uplifting  
 D. erosion.
26. Interaction among African communities has mainly led to,  
 A. creation of good relations among the countries  
 B. development of new languages  
 C. growth of towns  
 D. decrease in cultural practices.
27. The main threat facing natural forests in Africa is,  
 A. frequent fires in the forests  
 B. attacks by pests  
 C. cutting down of trees to get farming land  
 D. frequent droughts.
28. Which one of the following is a multi-purpose project in Africa?  
 A. Mwea irrigation scheme in Kenya.  
 B. Aswan High Dam in Egypt.  
 C. Kruger Nation Park in South Africa.  
 D. Victoria falls in Zimbabwe.
29. The main problem that faces pastoral communities in Africa is,  
 A. poor roads in pastoral areas  
 B. livestock theft  
 C. flooding in grazing areas  
 D. scarcity of pasture.
30. Which one of the following semitic speakers are found in large numbers in Egypt and Libya in North Africa?  
 A. Arabs.                              B. Nubians.  
 C. Amharans.                         D. Tigreans.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 31 and 32.

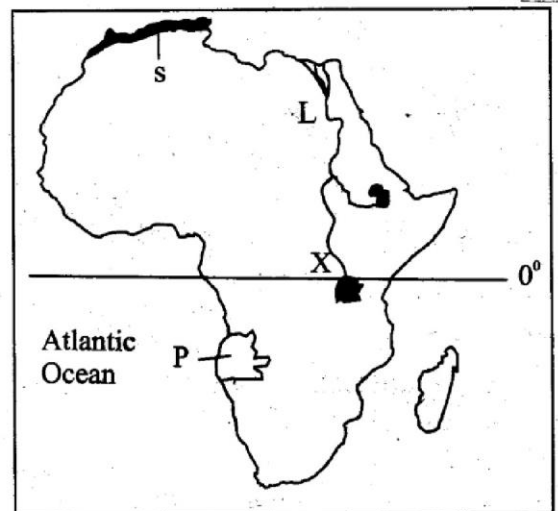


31. The road sign shown above informs motorists,  
 A. to stop immediately  
 B. to proceed with caution  
 C. to turn back  
 D. not to enter.
32. This road sign can be found in a place where the road,  
 A. passes through a thick forest  
 B. is wide  
 C. has a sharp bend  
 D. is not tarmacked.
33. Highland and plains Nilotes who migrated into Kenya mainly settled,  
 A. around Lake Victoria  
 B. in the Coastal lowlands  
 C. in the Rift valley region  
 D. in North Eastern Kenya

34. The school promotes good behaviour among young people **mainly** by,  
 A. expelling pupils who break school rules  
 B. teaching them moral values  
 C. making rules in schools  
 D. punishing disobedient pupils.
35. Which African country has a large white population called Afrikaners?  
 A. South Africa.  
 B. Ethiopia.  
 C. Nigeria.  
 D. Egypt.
36. Most large urban centres have high population **mainly** because the towns,  
 A. have good roads  
 B. have the best schools  
 C. have many job opportunities  
 D. have families that are large.
37. The body in charge of elections in Kenya,  
 A. registers all political parties  
 B. educates people on how to vote  
 C. swears in elected members of parliament  
 D. sets dates for general elections.
38. Below are requirements for growing a certain crop;  
 (i) *Variety of soils*  
 (ii) *Rainfall of about 600mm*  
 (iii) *Plenty of sunshine during harvest.*  
 The requirements described above favour the growing of,  
 A. sugarcane                      B. bananas  
 C. tea                                D. sisal.
39. Which one of the following game parks is **correctly matched** with the country it is found?  

Game park	Country
A. Bwindi	Uganda.
B. Selous	Ethiopia.
C. Southern mara	Tanzania.
D. Omo	Sudan.
40. Most traders in Eastern Africa transport their goods by,  
 A. air                                B. road  
 C. sea                                D. railway.
41. The **main** reason for the coming of European explorers to Eastern Africa in the 19th century was to,  
 A. spread christianity  
 B. find the source of River Nile  
 C. start mission schools  
 D. obtain trading goods.

Use the map of Africa below to answer questions 42 to 45.



42. Which one of the following countries is **not** crossed by the river marked L?  
 A. Egypt.  
 B. Sudan.  
 C. Chad.  
 D. Uganda.
43. The area marked S **mainly** receives rainfall in the months of,  
 A. December and January  
 B. June and July  
 C. **March and April**  
 D. August and September.
44. The capital city of the country marked P is,  
 A. Windhoek  
 B. Kinshasa  
 C. Brazzaville  
 D. Luanda.
45. Which one of the following communities live in the area marked X?  
 A. Swahili.  
 B. Baganda.  
 C. Nyamwezi.  
 D. Maasai.
46. Below are facts about a certain climatic region in Africa;  
 (i) *It is found in the West of the Drakensburg mountains*  
 (ii) *Rainfall is received all year round*  
 (iii) *Rainfall is between 400mm and 780mm*  
 The climatic region described above is,  
 A. warm continental climate  
 B. mediterranean climate  
 C. tropical climate  
 D. equatorial climate.



47. Young people today interact **mainly** when they,  
 A. exchange items of trade  
 B. inter-marriage from different tribes  
 C. meet in learning institutions  
 D. meet in places of work.
48. What will be the time in Bangui 20°E when the time in Port Sudan 48°E is 12.40pm?  
 A. 2.32am                      B. 10.42pm  
 C. 2.32pm                      D. 10.48am
49. Which one of the following is a responsibility of persons with special needs?  
 A. Voting during elections.  
 B. Forming their own party.  
 C. Forming their own laws.  
 D. Begging on the streets.
50. Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda resisted European presence in Uganda because,  
 A. other communities were resisting  
 B. he wanted to preserve independence of his kingdom  
 C. Baganda youth were sold as slaves  
 D. the British had stopped the growing of bananas.
51. The natural vegetation found in the South Western areas of Uganda consist of,  
 A. mangrove forests  
 B. tall grass and thorny trees  
 C. dense rainforests  
 D. tough grass and low bushes.
52. Which one of the following is a non-food processing industry?  
 A. Tea packing.  
 B. Meat canning.  
 C. Drinks bottling.  
 D. Leather tanning.
53. Bananas in Uganda are **mainly** grown for,  
 A. making fuel  
 B. human consumption  
 C. export  
 D. feeding livestock.
54. Below are facts about a lake in Africa;  
 (i) It formed when water collected in faults  
 (ii) It is a fresh water lake  
 (iii) It is shared by four countries  
 The lake described above is,  
 A. Lake Victoria  
 B. Lake Chad  
 C. Lake Tanganyika  
 D. Lake Kyoga.
55. In order to vote during elections in Kenya a person should,  
 A. know how to read and write  
 B. know the person he is voting for  
 C. produce a Kenyan identity card  
 D. live in the area he is voting.
56. Discussions in the National Assembly in Kenya are chaired by,  
 A. the speaker  
 B. the president  
 C. the deputy president  
 D. the chief justice.
57. Which one of the following is a principle of African socialism in Kenya?  
 A. Use of Kiswahili as a national language.  
 B. Fair distribution of national resources.  
 C. Taxation of all adult Kenyans.  
 D. Free primary education to all children.
58. Natural vegetation on high mountains is **mainly** influenced by,  
 A. winds  
 B. humidity  
 C. air pressure  
 D. altitude.
59. Ludwig Krapf came to the Coast of Eastern Africa in 1840 because he wanted to,  
 A. establish towns in the region  
 B. trade in goods in the region  
 C. stop slave trade  
 D. find the source of R. Nile.
60. It is important for citizens to live in peace in Kenya in order to,  
 A. employ less police officers  
 B. reduce the high population growth rate  
 C. make more people go to live in towns  
 D. create employment in the country.

Handwritten calculations and scribbles, including numbers like 1240, 1348, 1200, 1240, 10348, 60, 2548, 60, 100, 60, 20, 0.8, 25, 35, and various lines and symbols.

**SECTION II**  
**CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

61. After creating human beings God instructed them to,  
A. make clothes out of leaves  
B. offer sacrifices  
C. have children  
D. love one another
62. Abraham left Haran to go to Canaan when he was,  
A. seventy five years old  
B. hundred years old  
C. ninety nine years old  
D. ninety years.
63. Moses escaped from Egypt because,  
A. he had killed an Israelite  
B. there was famine in that land  
C. he had killed an Egyptian  
D. his people were slaves in Egypt.
64. On the night they left Egypt the Israelites ate,  
A. boiled meat            B. leavened bread  
C. manna                    D. bitter herbs
65. Who succeeded Moses as the leader of the Israelites?  
A. Aaron.                    B. Joshua.  
C. Gideon.                    D. Jethro.
66. Which event in the life of David son of Jesse teaches christians to have faith?  
A. Being appointed king.  
B. Killing of Goliath.  
C. Sparing the life of King Saul.  
D. His friendship with Jonathan.
67. King Solomon asked God for wisdom in order to,  
A. acquire wealth  
B. marry many wives  
C. rule the people well  
D. build the temple.
68. When Ahab was King of Israel he,  
A. took Naboth's vineyard  
B. planned for the murder of Uriah  
C. built a temple in Jerusalem  
D. made Jerusalem the centre of worship.
69. About Jesus prophet Micah said that he would,  
A. be born in Bethlehem  
B. seek refuge in Egypt  
C. be called a suffering servant  
D. be sold for thirty pieces of silver.
70. When Angel Gabriel visited Mary she was living in the town of,

- A. Bethlehem            B. Jerusalem  
C. Cana                    D. Nazareth.

71. "This is my own dear son, with whom I am pleased" (matthew 3:17). These words were said when,  
A. Jesus died on the cross  
B. Jesus was born  
C. Jesus was baptized  
D. Jesus was presented in the temple.
72. People in the town of Nazareth rejected Jesus because,  
A. he had been born there  
B. he said he was the messiah  
C. he refused to perform a miracle  
D. he had chased away some traders.
73. Jesus taught about the narrow gate to teach his disciples to,  
A. prepare them to suffer for christ  
B. pray for their daily needs  
C. make them perform miracle  
D. prepare them for the day of the pentecost.
74. The story of the bleeding woman teaches christians to have,  
A. kindness                    B. patience  
C. faith                        D. respect
75. Jesus entered Jerusalem riding on a donkey to show that he,  
A. respected donkeys  
B. represented peace  
C. owned the donkey  
D. would suffer.
76. Peter cut off the ear of a slave at,  
A. the house of the high priest  
B. the mountain of transfiguration  
C. the home of Lazarus  
D. mount Olives.
77. When the women went to the tomb of Jesus early in the morning they,  
A. met two angles  
B. met at the tomb to pray  
C. took away Jesus' body  
D. shared a meal with Jesus.
78. The disciples of Jesus received the Holy Spirit in the town of,  
A. Bethany                    B. Emmaus  
C. Jerusalem                D. Jericho.
79. The early believers met and ate together in their homes. This teaches christians the importance of,  
A. courage                    B. unity  
C. prayer                      D. faith.

80. Who was chosen to distribute food to the widows?  
A. Paul.                      B. Peter.  
C. Barnabas.                D. Stephen.
81. The book of Acts **mainly** describes,  
A. the work of the early christians  
B. the ministry of Jesus  
C. what would happen in future  
D. the prophesies of Old Testament prophets.
82. People in traditional African societies show respect to God's creation by,  
A. killing sick animals  
B. preserving trees around shrines  
C. overloading donkeys  
D. burning natural vegetation.
83. In traditional African societies it is believed that God,  
A. lives in high places  
B. sent Jesus his son  
C. created the whole universe  
D. placed human beings in the garden of Eden.
84. In traditional African communities people mark the beginning of a new life when they,  
A. circumcise young people  
B. sing new songs  
C. offer sacrifices to God  
D. build new homes.
85. When christians worship together they strengthen their,  
A. marriage                B. friendship  
C. faith                      D. families.
86. Tuwek was asked to name the fruit of the Holy spirit that helps christians control anger. The right answer should be,  
A. goodness  
B. self control  
C. humility  
D. kindness.
87. Smoking is discouraged in christianity because,  
A. it is a waste of money  
B. it wastes time  
C. cigarettes are expensive  
D. it causes diseases.
88. Which one of the following is a collective responsibility of a christian?  
A. Cleaning the streets.  
B. Earning a living.  
C. Going to church.  
D. Cutting down trees.

89. Christians show respect to the government when they,  
A. attend fund-raising meetings  
B. donate food to the poor  
C. obey the laws of the country  
D. built health centres in the country.
90. In the Apostles' creed God is recognized as the,  
A. provider for our daily bread  
B. creator of the universe  
C. head of our families  
D. universal saviour.

### **SECTION B**

#### **ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

61. Miserliness is a vice mentioned in surah,  
*A. Maun                      B. Takathur*  
*C. Humaza                D. Asr.*
62. Which uncle of the prophet (SAW) embarrassed him on Mt. Safa?  
*A. Abulahab.              B. Hamza.*  
*C. Abu Talib.              D. Abbas.*
63. Which town was prophet mohammad (SAW) stoned by protesting pagans?  
*A. Makkah.                B. Qubaa.*  
*C. Taif.                      D. Jerusalem.*
64. The festival of Idd-ul-Adh-ha is usually held in the month of,  
*A. Ramadhan              B. Muharram*  
*C. Dhul-Qaada             D. Dhul-Hajj.*
65. The surah of the Quran that emphasises on oneness of Allah (SW) is,  
*A. Falaq                      B. Ikhlas*  
*C. Nas                        D. Kauthar.*
66. Amina bint Wahab was the mother of prophet,  
*A. Isa                         B. Mohammad*  
*C. Ibrahim                 D. Musa.*
67. Muslims in Kenya face the \_\_\_ during salat.  
*A. South                      B. West*  
*C. North                     D. East*
68. How many children did lady Khadijah bint Khuwailid bore prophet mohammad (S.A.W)?  
*A. Six.                        B. Three.*  
*C. Seven.                    D. Two.*

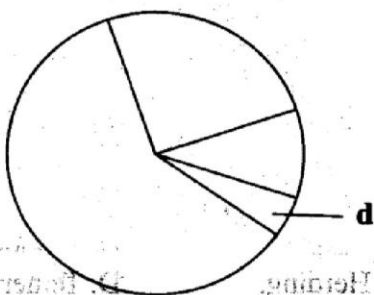
69. The Surah of the Quran that wants us to take refuge in Allah (SW) is,  
 A. *Falaq* B. *Ikhlas*  
 C. *Fatiha* D. *Maun*.
70. Why is begging discouraged in Islam?  
 A. *It makes some people become rich.*  
 B. *It brings hatred.*  
 C. *It makes some people hardworking.*  
 D. *It encourages laziness.*
71. Complete the following hadith; "paradise lies under the feet of.....?"  
 A. *Fathers.* B. *Parents.*  
 C. *Mothers.* D. *Muslims.*
72. The main reason why muslim children should be circumcised at the age of seven days is,  
 A. *it reduces costs*  
 B. *it is less painful and heals faster*  
 C. *it makes the baby grow faster*  
 D. *it hardens the baby.*
73. Which of the following sins attracts the punishment of death by stoning?  
 A. *Adultery.* B. *Smoking.*  
 C. *Stealing.* D. *Fornication.*
74. What should a muslim say when he/she expresses shock?  
 A. *Astaghfirullah.* B. *Bismillahi.*  
 C. *Subhanallah.* D. *Alhamdulillah.*
75. Which day was prophet mohammad (SAW) born?  
 A. *Thursday.* B. *Monday.*  
 C. *Tuesday.* D. *Sunday.*
76. The first month of the Islamic calendar is,  
 A. *Ramadhan* B. *Shawwal*  
 C. *Dhul-Hijjah* D. *Muharram.*
77. The prophet of Allah (SW) who cut four birds into pieces and later returned them in their original form was,  
 A. *Ibrahim* B. *Mohammad*  
 C. *Isa* D. *Musa.*
78. Who was the leader of the muslim delegation that sought refuge in Ethiopia?  
 A. *Uthman.* B. *Hamza.*  
 C. *Ja'far.* D. *Musab.*
79. The angel of Allah (SW) who is in charge of paradise is,  
 A. *Malik* B. *Ridhwan*  
 C. *Jibril* D. *Izrail.*
80. The Surah of the Quran that discourages competition for wealth is,  
 A. *Humaza* B. *Asr*  
 C. *Zilzala* D. *Takathur.*
81. Who of the following was the grandfather of prophet mohammad (SAW)?  
 A. *Abdul Mutalib.* B. *Abu Talib.*  
 C. *Abu Sufyan.* D. *Abu Lahab.*
82. According to the hadith of the prophet (SAW), the key to paradise is,  
 A. *righteousness* B. *cleanliness*  
 C. *prayers* D. *fasting.*
83. Which of the following faradh prayers has two rakaat?  
 A. *Asr.* B. *Maghrib.*  
 C. *Subh.* D. *Isha.*
84. Which one of the following Surah of the Quran is named after an animal?  
 A. *Baqara.* B. *Takathur.*  
 C. *Maun.* D. *Humaza.*
85. The first mosque to be constructed in the history of Islam was,  
 A. *Masjidul - Haram*  
 B. *Masjidul - Nabawi*  
 C. *Masjidul Qubaa*  
 D. *Masjidul - Aqsa.*
86. There are \_\_\_\_\_ types of Najasaat in Islam.  
 A. *two* B. *three*  
 C. *one* D. *four*
87. Which Najasaat is removed by sprinkling water at the spot?  
 A. *Medium.* B. *Thick.*  
 C. *Heavy.* D. *Light.*
88. Which of the following prophets was sent to Madyan?  
 A. *Shuaib.* B. *Musa.*  
 C. *Suleiman.* D. *Isa.*
89. Which Attribute of Allah (SW) means that He is the most merciful?  
 A. *Al-Malik.* B. *Ar-Raheem.*  
 C. *Ar-Rahiim.* D. *Al-Aziz.*
90. Prophet mohammad (SAW) was given the book of,  
 A. *Taurat* B. *Quran*  
 C. *Injeel* D. *Zabur.*

**GATUNDU SUB-COUNTY**  
**GATUNDU SOUTH**  
**STANDARD SEVEN MID - TERM II YEAR 2015**

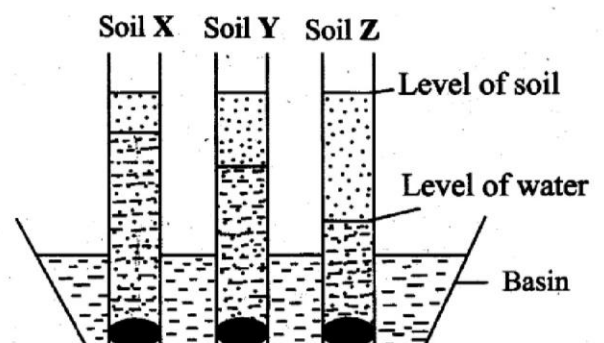
**SCIENCE**

*TIME: 1hr 40 mins*

1. Which one of the following shows the **correct** arrangement of changes of states of matter?  
 A. Solid → gas → liquid.  
 B. Liquids → gas → solid.  
 C. Gas → solid → liquid.  
 D. Gas → liquid → solid.
2. The following are functions of plasma. Which one is **not**?  
 A. To transport digested food.  
 B. To transport oxygen.  
 C. To transport other blood components.  
 D. To transport hormones.
3. Which of the following is a use of water in the farm?  
 A. Irrigating farm crops during the dry season.  
 B. Riding a boat.  
 C. Moving a canoe carrying goods.  
 D. Moving a ferry carrying goods.
4. The habit forming substance that is present in tea and coffee is known as,  
 A. nicotine                      B. tar  
 C. caffeine                        D. ethanol.
5. Below are characteristics of a certain stage of HIV and AIDS.  
 (i) *The person tests positive if tested*  
 (ii) *No visible signs*  
 (iii) *The person can infect another*  
 The stage described above is called,  
 A. full blown stage    B. incubation stage  
 C. symptomatic stage D. window stage.
6. Three of the following are uses of the gas labelled **d** in the chart drawn below. Which one is **not**?

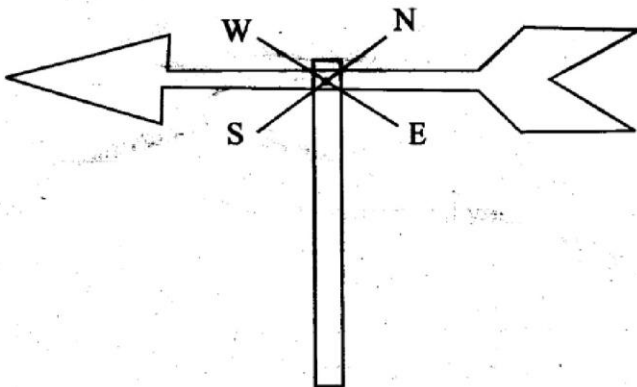


- A. Making starch in plants.  
 B. Used in putting off fire.  
 C. Germination in green plants.  
 D. Preservation of soft drinks.
7. Emotional changes in adolescence **cannot** be identified by,  
 A. growth of pubic hair in the groins  
 B. feeling shame of breast in girls  
 C. embarrassment by menstrual flow  
 D. feeling shy of increased height and weight.
8. Which of the following pairs consists **only** of non-living **major** components of the environment?  
 A. Animals and plants.  
 B. Sound and light.  
 C. Soil and plants.  
 D. Water and air.
9. Which of the following animal feeds **does not** contain fibre?  
 A. Pasture.                      B. Roughage.  
 C. Commercial feeds. D. Fodder crop.
10. Std. 7 pupils did the experiment illustrated below.



- Which one of the following is a property of soil X?
- A. It is easily water logged.
  - B. It has the best drainage system.
  - C. It has the poorest capillarity.
  - D. It is the best in construction.

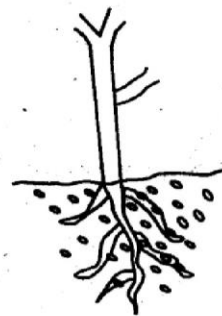
11. Where does digestion of proteins start?  
 A. Duodenum.  B. Stomach.  
 C. Ileum.  D. Mouth.
12. Which one of the following deficiency disease is caused by malnutrition?  
 A. Rickets.  
 B. Marasmus.  
 C. Anaemia.  
 D. Kwashiorkor.
13. Which one of the following crop pests **mostly** attacks the stems of maize and sugarcane?  
 A. Cutworm.  B. Weevils.  
 C. Aphids.  D. Stalkborer.
14. Which one of the following external parasites affects almost all domestic animals?  
 A. Tick.  B. Mites.  
 C. Tsetse fly.  D. Flea.
15. Which one of the following methods of water conservation is **mostly** applicable in the industries?  
 A. Using water sparingly.  
 B. Re-using.  
 C. Recycling.  
 D. Harvesting rain water.
16. The diagram below shows a certain weather instrument.



Which of the following statements is **not** true about the weather instrument above?

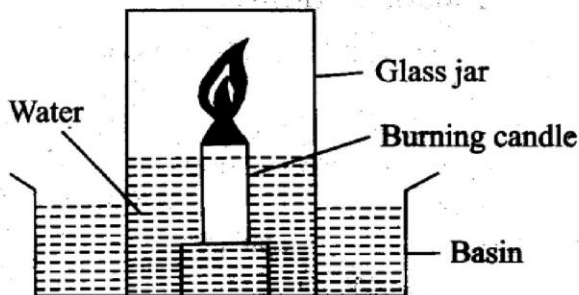
- A. The arrow head points the direction to which wind is blowing.  
 B. The arrow head is smaller than the tail head.  
 C. The instrument shows the direction of wind.  
 D. The arrow points the direction from which the wind is blowing.

17. The transfer of heat through where there is no medium of transmission is by,  
 A. convection  
 B. radiation  
 C. conduction  
 D. radiation and convection.
18. Which one of the following types of weeds is fit for human consumption?  
 A. Mexican marigold.  
 B. Pig weed.  
 C. Wandering jew.  
 D. Black jack.
19. Below are signs and symptoms of a certain disease;  
 (i) *Blood in urine and stool*  
 (ii) *Skin rashes*  
 (iii) *Itching at the bowel*  
 The signs and symptoms described above belong to which type of disease?  
 A. Typhoid.  B. Malaria.  
 C. Bilharzia.  D. Cholera.
20. Which one of the following methods of food preservation does **not** dehydrate the food?  
 A. Freezing.  B. Smoking.  
 C. Salting.  D. Drying.
21. Which of the following characteristics is common to the plants that have a root system as shown below?



- A. The seed stores food at the endosperm.  
 B. Its leaves have networked veins.  
 C. It is a monocot plant.  
 D. Its seeds have two scars.
22. Two liquids that are immiscible float on each other due to difference in their,  
 A. weight  B. mass  
 C. densities  D. gravity.
23. All the following are rotational grazing methods. Which one is **not**?  
 A. Strip grazing.  B. Paddock grazing.  
 C. Herding.  D. Tethering.

24. The best way of controlling gulley erosion is by
- planting cover crops
  - contour ploughing
  - terracing
  - building porous dams.
25. Std. 6 pupils did the experiment below.

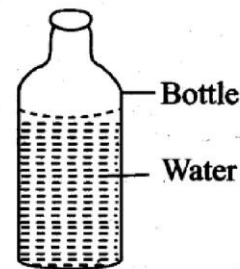


Which of the following did **not** take place when the candle went off?

- Water in glass jar rose.
  - Water level in the basin rose up.
  - Water level in the basin dropped.
  - Oxygen reduced in the glass jar.
26. Which one of the following is a social effect of drug abuse?
- Loss of concentration.
  - Fits and withdrawal symptoms.
  - Impaired judgement.
  - Drug induced accidents.
27. Which one of the following lists of parts of a flower forms the **carpel only**?
- Ovary, stigma, style.
  - Filament, anthers.
  - Ovules, filament, ovary.
  - Sepals, petals, ovary.
28. All the following properties of soil depend on the size of particle of a given type of soil. Which one does **not**?
- Drainage.
  - Water retention ability.
  - Colour of the soil.
  - Capillarity.
29. Which of the following parts of the female reproductive system is **wrongly** matched with its role?
- Uterus → development of the foetus takes place there.
  - Oviduct → it's where ovulation takes place.

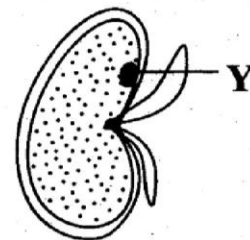
- Vagina → receives male sex cells.
- Cervix → it's a passage of the baby during birth.

30. Below is a diagram of a bottle of water.



What should be done so that the bottle can produce loud sound when blown?

- Pour some water from the bottle and blow in air.
  - Blow more air into the bottle.
  - Give the bottle to a big boy to blow.
  - Add more water to the bottle and blow.
31. Which one of the following crops **cannot** be used to make a mat?
- Flax.
  - Sweet potato vines.
  - Sisal.
  - Cotton.
32. The digestive juice that helps in further breakdown of food in the duodenum is produced at the,
- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| A. gall bladder | B. liver    |
| C. pancreas     | D. stomach. |
33. Which one of the following is **not** a characteristic of amphibians?
- They lay fertilized eggs.
  - Their body temperature vary.
  - They do not have scales on their body.
  - They breath by means of gills when young.
34. Below is a diagram of a bean seed.



What is the function of the part labelled Y?

- It stores food for the plant.
- It develops to a shoot.

- C. Allows air and water to enter the seed.  
D. It develops to a root.
35. Which one of the following diseases is **not** communicable?  
A. Common cold.      B. Tetanus.  
C. Tuberculosis.      D. Malaria.
36. Which one of the following is **not** required by green plants to make food?  
A. Sunlight.  
B. Chlorophyll.  
C. Carbon dioxide.  
D. Oxygen.
37. Which one of the following is **not** an example of a force?  
A. Mass.                      B. Friction.  
C. Weight.                    D. Magnetism.
38. Which type of plant has the male and female parts in separate plants?  
A. Jacaranda.              B. Pawpaw.  
C. Cowpeas.                D. ~~Maize~~.
39. Which of the following shows the **correct** order of stages of development after fusion of the male and the female sex cells in human beings?  
A. Embryo → zygote → baby → foetus.  
B. Foetus → embryo → zygote → baby.  
C. zygote → embryo → foetus → baby.  
D. Baby → foetus → embryo → zygote.
40. Which one of the following takes place during expiration?  
A. The diaphragm flattens.  
B. The chest moves downwards and inwards.  
C. The rib cage expands.  
D. The lungs increases in volume.
41. Which one of the following is an effect of HIV and AIDs to the family?  
A. Loss of income.  
B. Low agricultural production.  
C. Congestion in hospitals.  
D. Social stigma.
42. Which of the following is **not** a function performed by leaves?  
A. Making food.  
B. Transpiration.  
C. Absorption of water.  
D. Storage of food.
43. When light rays hit on a rough shiny surface they form \_\_\_\_\_  
A. diffuse reflection  
B. an irregular refraction  
C. a regular reflection  
D. an irregular reflection.
44. The reproductive part of a plant is the \_\_\_\_  
A. seeds                      B. flower  
C. leaves                      D. fruits.
45. Which one of the following is a list of plants that store their food in the stem?  
A. Arrowroots and irish potatoe..  
B. Irish potato and sugarcane.  
C. Sweet potato and sugarcane.  
D. Onion and cabbage.
46. What is the effect of cutting stigma in a flower?  
A. Ovaries do not produce ovules.  
B. Seeds form.  
C. Fertilization does not occur.  
D. Fruits form.
47. Std. 5 pupils were asked by their science teacher to bring the following materials during a science lesson.  
(i) Glass bottle  
(ii) Ink  
(iii) Biro pen tube  
(iv) Cork  
(v) Sellotape  
(vi) Strong paper  
(vii) Water  
Which instrument were they likely to make?  
A. Rainauge.  
B. Barometer.  
C. Air thermometer.  
D. Liquid thermometer.
48. All the following are products of a cow. Which one is **not**?  
A. Mutton.                      B. Beef.  
C. Milk.                         D. Skin.
49. Which one of the following methods of food preservation is both modern and traditional?  
A. Smoking.  
B. Use of low temperatures.  
C. Deep freezing.  
D. Salting.
50. Which one of the following substances found in the body mixes with oxygen?  
A. Platelets.  
B. White blood cells.  
C. Red blood cells.  
D. Haemoglobin.



# ENEO JIMBO DOGO LA GATUNDU

## GATUNDU KUSINI

### DARASA LA SABA MTHANI WA KATIKATI YA MUHULA WA PILI - MWAKA 2015

#### KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA KWANZA MUDA: Saa 1 dakika 40

Soma vifungu vifuatavyo. Vina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne hapo. Chagua jibu lifaalo zaidi kati ya yale uliyopewa.

Idadi kubwa ya watu katika jamii 1 kuhusu 2 chakula 3. Wengi hula tu 4 washibishe 5 yao. Wasichofahamu ni kuwa 6 na kuna vyakula 7 huzuia maradhi mbalimbali. 8 chakula kinaweza kupatia mwili virutubisho na nguvu inayohitajika ili uweze 9 maishani.

- |    |                                      |                                     |                              |                             |
|----|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | A. hawajali                          | B. haijali                          | C. haidhuru                  | D. hawadhuru                |
| 2. | A. aina cha                          | B. aina za                          | C. aina ya                   | D. aina la                  |
| 3. | A. kiliwavyo                         | B. kiliwaye                         | C. kiliwalo                  | D. kiliwacho                |
| 4. | A. ili                               | B. vile                             | C. ndio                      | D. ndiyo                    |
| 5. | A. tumbo                             | B. matumbo                          | C. utumbo                    | D. uchengelele              |
| 6. | A. kinga na kinga ndipo moto uwakapo | B. asiyesikia la mkuu huvunjika guu | C. kinga ni bora kuliko tiba | D. afya ni bora kuliko mali |
| 7. | A. ambacho                           | B. ambao                            | C. ambalo                    | D. ambavyo                  |
| 8. | A. Halikadhalika                     | B. Maadamu                          | C. Mradi                     | D. Licha ya                 |
| 9. | A. kujiishi                          | B. kumudu                           | C. kujimudu                  | D. kujidumu                 |

“Mimi nimesimama mbele yenu 10 kunipa nafasi kuunga mkono wa 11 mjadala huu usemao kuwa umoja wa Afrika 12 faida. Tangu kubuniwa 13 mwaka wa 1963, kero la umaskini 14 barani. Mapendekezo 15 mazuri yaliyowasilishwa mpaka sasa hayajatekelezwa.”

- |     |                    |                    |                     |                  |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10. | A. kumshukuru kwa  | B. kuwashukuru kwa | C. kumchukuru na    | D. kumshukuru na |
| 11. | A. gamu na hamu    | B. ghamu na ghera  | C. hali na ghamu    | D. gera na gera  |
| 12. | A. haina           | B. hazina          | C. hauko            | D. hauna         |
| 13. | A. kwao            | B. kwake           | C. kwaye            | D. kwako         |
| 14. | A. imetapakaa pote | B. zimetapakaa     | C. limetapakaa kote | D. kimetapakaa   |
| 15. | A. mengi           | B. nyingi          | C. mingi            | D. chache        |

Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30, chagua jibu lililo sahihi.

16. Muuzaji bidhaa mnadani huitwa,  
A. mwajiri                      B. machinga  
C. dalali                         D. mnandi.
17. Chagua alama ya uakifishaji inayotumika kuonyesha hisia za anayezungumza.  
A. .                                 B. ?  
C. ...                                D. !

18. 'Kundi la sita kufika litatumbuiza waheshimiwa' Tambua kivumishi katika sentensi hii.  
A. La sita.                        B. Kundi.  
C. Litatumbuiza.                D. Waheshimiwa.
19. Chagua sentensi iliyo na 'po' ya mahali.  
A. Ajapo nitafurahia.  
B. Anipigiapo simu huzungumza.  
C. Tuchezeapo uwanjani hatuumii.  
D. Aandikiapo ni pazuri.

20. **Kanusha:**  
*Chai ingemwagika ingetosha.*  
A. Chai isingalimwagika isingetosha.  
B. Chai isingemwagika ingetosha.  
C. Chai isingemwagika isingetosha.  
D. Chai isingalimwagika isingalitosh.
21. Chagua sentensi isiyo sahihi  
A. Toka kwenye maji.  
B. Toka majini.  
C. Toka ndani ya maji.  
D. Toka kwa maji.
22. Ukigawa milioni moja mara mia moja, utapata ngapi?  
A. Elfu kumi. B. Moja.  
C. Elfu moja. D. Mia moja.
23. **Unganisha sentensi zifuatazo:**  
*Mwanafunzi hakuenda shuleni*  
*Mwanafunzi hakuvingia darasani*  
A. Mwanafunzi hakuenda shuleni bila kuingia darasani.  
B. Darasani na shuleni hakuvingia mwanafunzi.  
C. Kutoingia darasani wala shuleni ni kwa mwanafunzi.  
D. Mwanafunzi hakuvingia darasani wala hakuenda shuleni.
24. **Usemi wa taarifa wa:**  
*Tatu alisema, "Nitaenda Kisumu kesho." ni,*  
A. Tatu alisema kuwa angeenda Kisumu kesho.  
B. Tatu alisema kuwa angeenda Kisumu siku iliyofuata.  
C. Tatu alisema kuwa nitaenda Kisumu siku iliyofuata.  
D. Tatu alisema ataenda Kisumu siku iliyofuata.
25. **Tegua kitendawili:**  
*Nyumbani kwangu hakukosekani unga.*  
A. Mafiga. B. Ukoko.  
C. Jivu. D. Meko.
26. Nomino 'maumbu' ipo katika ngeli gani?  
A. LI - YA B. YA - YA  
C. A - WA D. U - YA
27. Kikonyo ni kwa zabibu ilhali kambi ni kwa,  
A. wakimbizi B. wanafunzi  
C. wazee D. nyota.
28. Anayetaka jambo la kuvutia ni lazima awe tayari kuvumilia mateso na changamoto nyingi na aibuke mshindi. Methali inayoafikiana na maelezo haya ni,  
A. mcheza kwao hutuzwa  
B. upweke ni uvundo  
C. ukipanda pantosha utavuna pakwisha  
D. mtaka la waridi sharti adhulike.
29. **Kamilisha tashbihi:**  
*Tina anaiga kama \_\_\_\_\_*  
A. kinyonga B. kasuku  
C. chiriku D. tausi.
30. Chagua sentensi yenye istiara.  
A. Dawati la mwanafunzi limezeeka.  
B. Wanafunzi walitembea polepole kandokando ya mto.  
C. Aligonga chuma kama nyundo ya mhunzi.  
D. Amina ni jongoo darasani.

**Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.**

Vituko vya Kambaga na Arufani viliwaacha walimu na wanafunzi wa shule ya msingi Shimoni vinywa wazi. Wanafunzi hao walikuwa kama ulimi na mate. Dunia iliwahadaa kuwa wakiachia masomo darasa la saba watapata kazi za kutajika mjini. Waliondoka kwa makeke na vitisho shuleni bila kujali mustakabali wao. Nasaha za walimu wao na wazazi zikawa bure bilashi. Ama kwa hakika wakawa **sikio la kufa lisilosikia dawa wala kafara.**

Vijana hao walifika mjini bila chochote ila nguo walizovalia mji uliwalaki, wakakumbana na hali halisi ya maisha ya mjini. Walishindwa kuamini waliyokumbana nayo. Walitamani kurudi kijijini lakini hata nauli ikawa kitendawili. Lisilo budi hutendwa. Kazi za kutajika zenye kipato cha juu walizosimuliwa kumbe zilikuwa hekaya za abunuwasi. **Waliamua kujinasua kutoka kwenye lindi la shakawa na kutafuta kazi.** Kisebusebu na kiroho ni papa; mbinu za kutafuta riziki kujikimu zikawa si suala la hiari.

Aghalabu kazi duni huwa rahisi kupata na mtu huipata haraka akiwa ni mshoni asiyechagua nguo. Hivyo ndivyo walivyoona Kambaga na Arufani mambo yalipowaendea pepe. Ajira duni na mshahara duni. Vijana hao walikuwa baadhi ya wachochole waliokumbatia kazi zisizotamanika kama vile ujakazi, utopasi, ulezi, utwana na nyingine sampuli hiyo, Kambaga aliangukia kazi ya uchungu kwa **mshahara wa kijungujiko.** Kazi yake kuu ilikuwa kuwachunga na kuwakama ng'ombe. Arufani naye akapata utwana kwa mshahara sawa na wa mwenzake. Hali zao zilikuwa mbaya lakini hazikuwa mbaya kama halaiki ya wasiokuwa na ajira ya aina yoyote mjini.

Wangelalamikia viatu, wangeambiwa wapo wengine wasiokuwa na miguu. Ndivyo walivyoiona hali yao. Japo waajiri wao walikuwa binamu, hawakuwa na muamana mwema baina yao, hawakupikika chungu kimoja uhusiano wao ulikuwa kama wa chui na mbuzi. Jambo hili lilisababisha urafiki wao kuanza kuyeyuka kama bongwe la aiskrimu juu ya moto. Kweli jambo usilolijua ni usiku wa giza. Kwa kuwa hawangetaka kutengana, iliwabidi waache kazi zao na kurudi kijijini. Japo miaka ilikuwa imeisha mingi na umri wao kuongezeka, waliamua kurudi shuleni kwani walishapata funzo lao. Walianza tena kusoma elimu ya ngumbaru.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>31. Kulingana na aya ya kwanza,<br/>A. kuachia masomo darasa la saba kunampa mtu kazi mjini<br/>B. kazi za kutajika hupatikana mjini pekee<br/>C. Arufani na Kambaga walikuwa ndugu wa toka nitoke.<br/>D. Arufani na Kambaga walisusia ushauri wa wakubwa wao.</p> <p>32. Vijana Arufani na Kambaga walipokumbana na maisha magumu mjini,<br/>A. walirudi nyumbani<br/>B. walikosa nauli ya kurudi nyumbani<br/>C. walifurahia kupata kazi<br/>D. hawakustaajabia maisha ya mjini.</p> <p>33. <u>“Waliamua kujinasua kutoka kwenye lindi la shakawa na kutafuta kazi”</u> Kifungu hiki lakina maana kuwa,<br/>A. walikosa matumani kutafuta kazi<br/>B. walikuwa na dhiki ya moyo<br/>C. walitafuta kazi kujiokoa<br/>D. masumbuko yaliwafanya kutafuta kazi.</p> <p>34. Chagua jawabu <u>lisilo</u> sahihi kulingana na aya ya tatu.<br/>A. Kazi duni haipatikani kwa shida.<br/>B. Mshahara duni hautokani na kazi duni.<br/>C. Arufani na Kambaga walilipwa mshahara duni.<br/>D. Hali za Arufani na Kambaga zilikuwa afadhali kuliko za wengine.</p> <p>35. <u>Mshahara wa kijungujiko</u> ni,<br/>A. mshahara wa pato kubwa<br/>B. mshahara wa walioacha shule</p> | <p>C. mshahara utokanao na kazi ngumu<br/>D. mshahara wa mapato haba.</p> <p>36. Kambaga na Arufani hawangelalamikia viatu kwa kuwa,<br/>A. hawakuwa na miguu<br/>B. shida zao zilikuwa kubwa<br/>C. walikuwa afadhali kuliko watu wengine<br/>D. walikuwa na miguu.</p> <p>37. Waajiri waliotajwa katika kifungu hiki,<br/>A. walipendana kama chanda na pete<br/>B. hawakuelewana kamwe<br/>C. hawakuwapenda waajiriwa wao<br/>D. walipikia vyungu tofauti.</p> <p>38. <u>‘Elimu ya ngumbaru’</u> ni elimu ya aina gani?<br/>A. Elimu ya watu wazima.<br/>B. Elimu ya walioacha shule.<br/>C. Elimu ya watoto wa chekechea.<br/>D. Elimu ya chuo kikuu.</p> <p>39. Funzo linalotokana na aya ya mwisho ni,<br/>A. masomo hayana umuhimu<br/>B. masomo hayahitaji pesa<br/>C. elimu haina mwisho<br/>D. watu walio na umri mkubwa wasisome.</p> <p>40. Methali, <u>‘sikio la kufa halisikii dawa’</u> ilidhihirika wakati ambapo,<br/>A. waajiri walipokosa kupikika katika chungu kimoja<br/>B. marafiki waliopendana walipotengana<br/>C. Arufani na Kambaga walilemewa na maisha mjini<br/>D. Arufani na Kambaga walijajiriwa.</p> |
|---|--|

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50

Kiswahili ni mojawapo za lugha za Kibantu. Kina udugu wa karibu na lugha nyingine za Kibantu hasa za pwani. Kiswahili kimegawika katika vilugha zaidi ya ishirini. Vilugha hivi au lahaja zimetapaka kote pwani ya Afrika mashariki kuanzia Mogadishu hadi Kilwa na visiwa vya Bahari Hindi pamoja na bara. Kiswahili kinazungumzwa na zaidi ya watu bilioni moja duniani. Huzungumzwa zaidi barani Afrika katika mataifa ya Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Visiwa vya ngazija na Bukini, Msumbiji, Somalia, Malawi na Jamhuri ya Kidemokrasia ya Kongo.

Kiswahili ni lugha rasmi nchini Tanzania na Kenya. Kutokana na jukumu hilo, kina sifa ya kuwa kitambulisho cha taifa. Lugha hii haina vikwazo vya mipaka ya kikabila. Hutumika na watu wengi wa nchi mbalimbali. Matumizi haya yanaonyesha ni wazi kuwa si wote wamefunikwa na blanketi la ukoloni mamboleo wa kukidharau kilicho chao. Watumizi wake wanaonyesha uzalendo kwa utamaduni na mila za Mwafrika. Ni kweli kuwa mwacha mila ni mtumwa.

Kikiwa lugha ya taifa kinatekeleza jukumu kuu la kuwa kamba ya mawasiliano na maelewano kati ya watu katika nchi na miongoni mwa watumizi katika nchi nyingine. Mawasiliano huweza kuleta maelewano na umoja. Umoja huu hutoa hisia zao tofauti walizokuwa nazo. Umoja wa watu wa asili tofauti tofauti, kikabila, kidini na kiumri. Kikiwa lugha ya taifa, hushirikisha watu wote katika ujenzi wa nchi bila kutenga wengine. Aidha kinadhihirisha hadhi ya nchi. Hii ni kwa sababu ni lugha inayoheshimika na wengi ni dhahirisho la utukufu na uungwana wa kitaifa.

Kiswahili hutumika kuendesha biashara. Hivi sasa ndiyo lugha inayotumika zaidi katika eneo la Afrika mashariki na kati. Kiswahili ni kama chombo cha burudani, nyimbo, mashairi, michezo ya kuigiza kwa lugha ya Kiswahili hutumbuiza watu. Kumbi zinazotumbuiza watu kwa lugha ya Kiswahili hujaa hadhira pomoni.

Kiswahili ni lugha iliyotumiwa na wamishenari kueneza dini. Waarabu nao waliitumia kusambaza dini ya kiislamu. Kwa sasa makanisa mengi ni misikiti huendesha ibada zao kwa lugha ya Kiswahili.

41. Kiswahili ni,  
A. kibantu  
B. lugha ya taifa kote barani Afrika  
C. miongoni mwa lugha za kibantu  
D. ndugu ya lugha za kibantu.
42. Kiswahili kimegawika katika lahaja ngapi?  
A. Ishirini.  
B. Karibu ishirini.  
C. Chini ya ishirini.  
D. Ishirini na zaidi.
43. Visiwa vya ngazija hupatikana katika bara gani?  
A. Afrika.  
B. Kenya.  
C. Asia.  
D. Ulaya.
44. 'Jukumu kuu la kuwa kamba ya mawasiliano na maelewano' maana yake ni,  
A. kiswahili hudhibiti mawasiliano na maelewano  
B. lugha ya kiswahili huunganisha watu na kuleta umoja  
C. kiswahili hutenganisha watu  
D. kiswahili huwezesha mawasiliano.
45. Kiswahili huimarisha uchumi wa nchi kwa kuwezesha,  
A. mawasiliano ya kuunganisha watu  
B. burudani kwa wananchi  
C. biashara katika nchi  
D. maelewano baina ya watu.
46. 'Aidha kinadhihirisha hadhi ya nchi' kwa kuwa,  
A. lugha isiyo muhimu  
B. lugha rahisi kufahamika  
C. lugha ya kubeza  
D. lugha inayoheshimika.
47. Hadhira ni,  
A. mkusanyiko wa watu  
B. wahudhuriaji, wasikilizaji au watangazaji  
C. idadi kubwa ya watu  
D. watu wote katika nchi.
48. Wajibu wa lugha rasmi katika nchi ni,  
A. kuondoa vikwazo vya kikabila  
B. kuunganisha watu katika nchi  
C. kuitambulisha nchi  
D. kuidunisha nchi.
49. Wajibu wa Kiswahili katika shughuli za kidini ni,  
A. kusambaza dini na kuendesha ibada  
B. kueneza injili pekee  
C. kuunganisha dini ya kiislamu na kikristo  
D. kuchangamsha na kuburudisha makanisani.
50. Kichwa kifaacho taarifa hii ni,  
A. Lugha ya Taifa.  
B. Chimbuko la Kiswahili.  
C. Majukumu ya Kiswahili.  
D. Faida za lugha ya Kiswahili.

*[Handwritten Signature]*

**GATUNDU SUB-COUNTY**  
**GATUNDU SOUTH**  
**STANDARD SEVEN MID-TERM 11 YEAR 2015**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

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

**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 English

**Accuracy**

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

**Fluency**

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

**Imagination**

- (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

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**MARKING SCHEME**

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

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