MATHEMATICS

Time: 2 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions.

2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.

3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the ANSWER SHEET, not in the question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use only an ordinary pencil.

5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:

YOUR INDEX NUMBER

YOUR NAME

NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

6. By drawing a **dark line** inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.

7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.

8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and **DO NOT FOLD IT**.

9. For each of the questions 1 – 50, four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.

10. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example:

In the Question Booklet:

34. What is the number 15.76 rounded off to the nearest tenth?
  A. 15.7
  B. 16
  C. 15.8
  D. 20

The correct answer is C (15.8)

On the answer sheet

4. [A] [B] [C] [D]   **14.** [A] [B] [C] [D]   **24.** [A] [B] [C] [D]   **34.** [A] [B] [C] [D]   **44.** [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the fourth set, the box with the letter B printed in it is marked.

11. Your dark line MUST BE within the box.

12. For each question ONLY ONE box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages

1. Which of the following numbers is two hundred and two thousand and six thousandth?
   A. 202 6000
   B. 202.006
   C. 202 000.006
   D. 220 000.0006

2. What is the value of
   $54 - 3(9 - 2^2) + 8 \times 9 \div 3$?
   A. 63
   B. 15
   C. 78
   D. 112

3. What is the value of digit 7 in the product of 432 and 202?
   A. 87264
   B. 700
   C. 87000
   D. 7000

4. What is the value of
   $5(0.7^2 - 0.3^2) + 0.48 \div 0.06$?
   A. 2.8
   B. 10
   C. 13
   D. 1.6

5. In the year 2012 a farmer harvested 144 bags of maize. The following year the harvest decreased in the ration 3:4. What was the total number of bags harvested for the two years?
   A. 144
   B. 108
   C. 252
   D. 288

6. Twelfth February 2015 was on a Thursday. What day will be Thirteenth June the same year?
   A. Friday
   B. Thursday
   C. Sunday
   D. Saturday

7. Calculate the surface area of an open cuboid which is 12cm long 8cm wide and 6cm high.
   A. 336cm²
   B. 432cm²
   C. 336cm³
   D. 432cm³

8. What is 29487.4509 rounded off to three decimal places?
   A. 29,487.450
   B. 9487.451
   C. 294874.509
   D. 29,487.451

9. The fractions $\frac{6}{7}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{9}$ are to be arranged in order from the smallest to the largest. Which one of the following is the correct order?

   A. $\frac{6}{7}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{9}$
   B. $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{6}{7}$
   C. $\frac{4}{9}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{6}{7}$
   D. $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{4}{9}$

10. What is the sum of LCM of 24, 36 and 48 and H.C.F of 12, 18 and 24?
    A. 144
    B. 150
    C. 138
    D. 216

11. What is twice the value of
    $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}\right) \div \frac{2}{9}$?

    A. $\frac{4}{5}$
    B. $\frac{2}{5}$
   C. $\frac{16}{405}$
    D. $\frac{4}{10}$

12. Construct a triangle XYZ in which line XY=5cm angle XYZ = 86° and angle ZXY = 55°. Drop a perpendicular from point Y to meet line XZ at M. What is the length of line YM?

A. 4.7cm   B. 6cm

C. 5.2cm   D. 4.1cm

13. In a school $\frac{1}{8}$ of the pupils were absent on Monday. On Tuesday $\frac{1}{6}$ of the pupils were absent. If there were twenty more pupils absent on Tuesday than on Monday, what is the population of the school?

A. 120   B. 480

C. 240   D. 720

14. An empty carton has a mass of 2kg. 50 sachets of Omo each weighing 250 grams fill one carton. What is the total mass of 200 such cartons?

A. 2900 tonnes   B. 290 tonnes

C. 2.9 tonnes   D. 0.29 tonnes

15. The diagram below represent a table mat. What is its perimeter in cm?

0.84m

1.26m
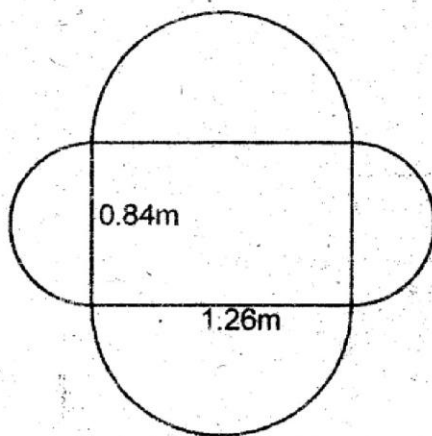
A. 330cm   B. 1080cm

C. 750cm   D. 660cm

16. At Onyango's farm there are 60 cows, 150 sheep 240 chicken and 90 goats. If this information was to be represented on a pie chart, what angle would represent the difference between cows and goats?

A. 20°   B. 40°

C. 60°   D. 100°

**17.** What is the value of x in the equation?

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2(x-6)}{4} = 2x - 3$$

A. $\frac{3}{10}$ B. $6\frac{1}{2}$

C. $2\frac{7}{10}$ D. $\frac{1}{2}$

18. Wafula walked from home to the hospital at a speed of 5km/hr and took 1 hour 30min. He later walked back home at a speed of 4.5km/hr. How long did the whole journey take?

A. 2hrs 40min   B. 3hrs

C. 4hrs 10min   D. 3hrs 10min

19. The temperature of ice was -21°c. The ice was heated until the final temperature was 37°c below the boiling point. What was the temperature rise?

A. 58°c

B. 84°c

C. 63°c

D. 16°c

20. The table below shows the number of pupils in MUTHAIGA ACADEMY from class one to class four for the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

CLASS	YEAR			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Std 1	192	202	186	160
Std 2	150	186	196	184
Std 3	125	146	180	188
Std 4	175	119	145	164

How many pupils who started class one year 2010 reached class four in the school?

A. 164

B. 175

C. 160

D. 145

21. In the figure below line AB is parallel to line CD
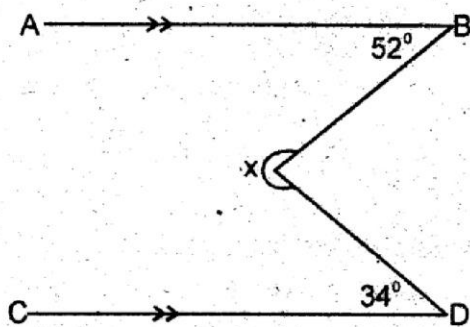
Find the size of the reflex angle marked X
A. 86^0
B. 264^0
C. 94^0
D. 274^0

22. What is the value of

$$\sqrt{\frac{144 + 25}{(100 - 64)}} ?$$

A. $4\dfrac{25}{36}$

B. $8\dfrac{1}{2}$

C. $2\dfrac{1}{6}$

D. $6\dfrac{1}{2}$

23. A sales man earns a basic salary of shs.15 000 per month. He also earns 3% commission on goods she sells above shs.200 000. In one month he earned a total of shs.27,000. How much was the total sales for that month?
A. shs.400 000
B. shs.600 000
C. shs.240 000
D. shs.227 000

**24.** The diagram below shows a rectangular wooden block. A cylindrical hole has been made through the block.
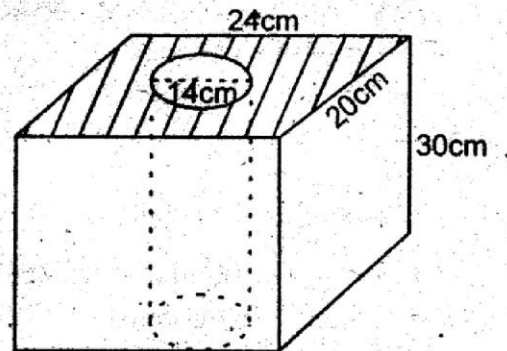
What is the volume of the wooden block?
A. 9780cm³   B. 14400cm³
C. 4620cm³   D. 19020cm³

25. Tom, Thomas and Tony bought oranges in a market. Tom bought Y oranges. Tony bought two and a half times what Tom bought. Thomas bought three oranges less than what both Tom and Tony bought. Which expression shows the total number of oranges bought by the three boys?
A. 6y - 3
B. 7y + 3
C. 7y - 3
D. 5y + 3

26. The figure below shows a flower garden in the shape of right angled triangle and a semi-circle.
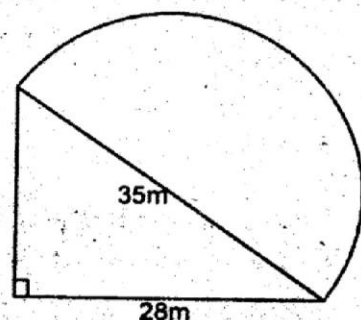
What is the area of the flower garden?
(Take $\pi = \dfrac{22}{7}$)

A. $1256\frac{1}{2}$ B. $1461\frac{1}{4}$

C. $481\frac{1}{2}$ D. $775\frac{1}{4}$

4

27. Komen bought 300 mangoes at shs.3 per mango. He later packed them in piles of six mangoes per pile and sold them at shs. 30 per pile. What percentage profit did Komen make?
A. 60%
B. $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
C. 40%
D. $33\frac{1}{3}\%$

28. Eight men can weed a garden in twelve days. How much longer would it take six men working at the same rate?
A. 16 days
B. 4 days
C. 8 days
D. 12 days

29. Karanja uses 0.1 of his salary on rent, 0.25 on school fees, 0.05 on food. He also uses 0.5 of the remainder on transport and saves the rest. If Karanja's salary is shs.20 000. How much does he save?
A. shs.6 000
B. shs.2 000
C. shs.10 000
D. shs.4 000

30. On a map whose scale is 1:50 000 a piece of land is represented by a rectangle 5cm by 3cm. What is the actual area of the land in hectares?
A. 0.375ha
B. 3.75ha
C. 37.5ha
D. 375ha

31. A motorist left Mombasa on Saturday 9:30pm for a journey to Malava. If the journey took exactly $2\frac{1}{4}$ days, on what day and time did he reach Malava?
A. Monday 3:30am
B. Tuesday 3:30am
C. Tuesday 3:30pm
D. Monday 3:30pm

32. The diagram below shows an isosceles triangle whose perimeter is 50cm.
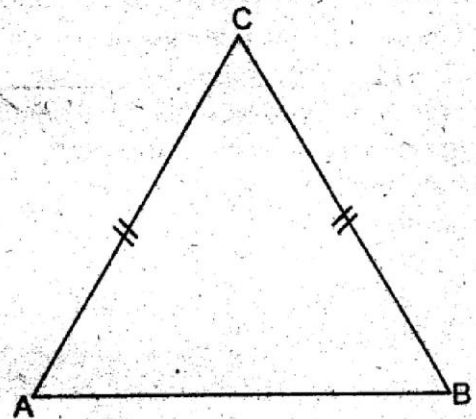
Line AC=line BC = 17cm. What is the area of the triangle?
A. 240cm²
B. 272cm²
C. 120cm²
D. 255cm²

33. On the line drawn below construct a parallelogram PQRS such that line PS= line QR = 6cm. Angle QPS = 65°. Drop a perpendicular from point S to meet line PQ at Y.

P ————————————————— Q

Measure the size of angle PSY
A. 115°
B. 24°
C. 156°
D. 34°

34. The cash price of a generator is shs.24 000. The hire purchase price is 25% more than the cash price. Juma bought it on hire purchase by paying 25% of the hire purchase price as deposit and the rest in 12 equal monthly instalment. How much was each instalment?

A. shs.1 875
B. shs.1 500
C. shs.1 250
D. shs.2 500

35. The table below shows the fares charged by 2NK Sacco along Nairobi - Nakuru route.

NAIROBI					
200	NAIVASHA				
250	70	GILGIL			
300	180	50	ST. MARY'S		
340	200	80	40	PIPELINE	
400	250	120	80	30	NAKURU

Janet, her husband and their two sons travelled from Nairobi to Nakuru but stopped at St. Mary's hospital to check on a friend and later continued with the journey to Nakuru. How much fare did they pay in total if the children paid half the fare?

A. shs.1 140
B. shs.900–
C. shs.1 200
D. shs.1 260

36. If $x = 3$ and $y = x+2$ what is the value of

$$\frac{3(x+2y)}{13} + 2xy \ ?$$

A. $5\frac{4}{13}$

B. 33

C. $2\frac{3}{13}$

D. 69

37. A cylindrical tank has a diameter of 0.7m and a height 2.1m. How many decilitres of water does it hold when full?

A. 323400dl
B. 808.5dl
C. 8085dl
D. 3234dl

38. Seven boys weighed
43, 41, 47, x, 39, 41, 42
If the mean of their weight is 43, what is the median weight?

A. x
B. 42
C. 47
D. 39

39. Munya paid shs.13 500 for a TV set after getting 10% discount. How much would he have paid if he was allowed a 15% discount on the same TV?

A. shs.12 750
B. shs.750
C. shs.15 000
D. shs.1 500

40. A cylindrical container has a circumference of 88cm and a height of 20cm. What is the surface area of the cylinder when closed?

A. 1760cm^2
B. 1232cm^2
C. 2376cm^2
D. 2992cm^2

41. The net below will be used to form a
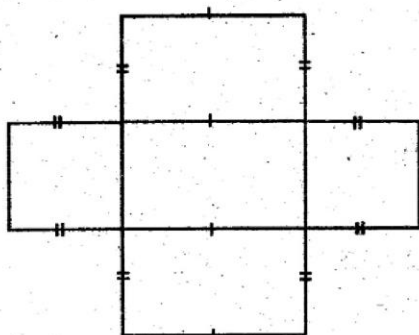
A. An open rectangular prism.
B. An open square prism.
C. A closed rectangular pyramid.
D. A closed rectangular prism.

**42.** Kyalo deposited shs.30,000 in a financial institution that gives simple interest at the rate of 5% p.a. How much money was in his account at the end of the third year?

A. shs.4 500
B. shs.34 500
C. shs.3 450
D. shs.36 000

43. The area of a rectangle is 120cm². What is the length of its diagonal if one of the sides is 8cm?

A. 17cm
B. 15cm
C. 32cm
D. 24cm

44. In the figure below line BE is parallel to line CD
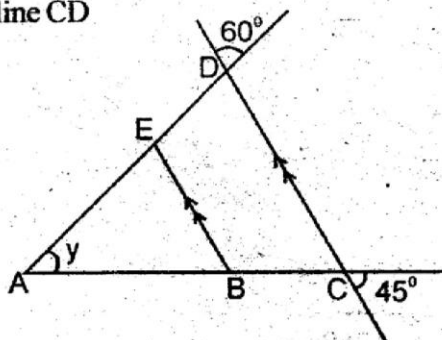
Find the value of angle y
A. 105⁰   B. 60⁰
C. 45⁰   D. 75⁰

45. Three classes contributed money as follows to help purchase story books for the library. Class six contributed x shillings. Class seven contributed shs.3 200 more than class six. Class eight contributed shs.4 300 less than what both class six and seven contributed. If a total of shs.19 200 was contributed which of the following equation can be used to get the value for x?

A. 4x + shs.4300 = shs.19200
B. 3x + shs.2100 = shs.19200
C. 4x + shs.2100 = shs.19200
D. 4x - shs.1100 = shs.19200

46. The price of an article in a shop was shs.9000. It was increased by 10% and later the price reduced by 20%. What is the final price of the article?

A. shs.9 900
B. shs.7 920
C. shs.10 890
D. shs.9 720

47. The following are characteristics of quadrilaterals

(i) All angles are right angles
(ii) Diagonals bisect at right angle
(iii) One pair of parallel sides
(iv) Diagonals not equal
(v) All sides are equal
(v) Sum of interior angles adds upto 360⁰

Which of the characteristics above are common for both Rhombus and a square?

A. (i) (ii) (iv)
B. (ii) (iv) (vi)
C. (iv) (v) (vi)
D. (ii) (v) (vi)

48. The table below shows the charges of sending money using money order

Range	Ordinary Money Order	Express Money Order
Upto 2 000	125	215
2 001 - 5 000	190	250
5 001 - 10 000	270	325
10 00 - 20 000	335	410
2000 - 30 000	405	530

Chepng'eno sent the following money order shs.13 500 through ordinary money order, shs.24 500 through express money order. How much money did she pay at the post office?

A. shs.865
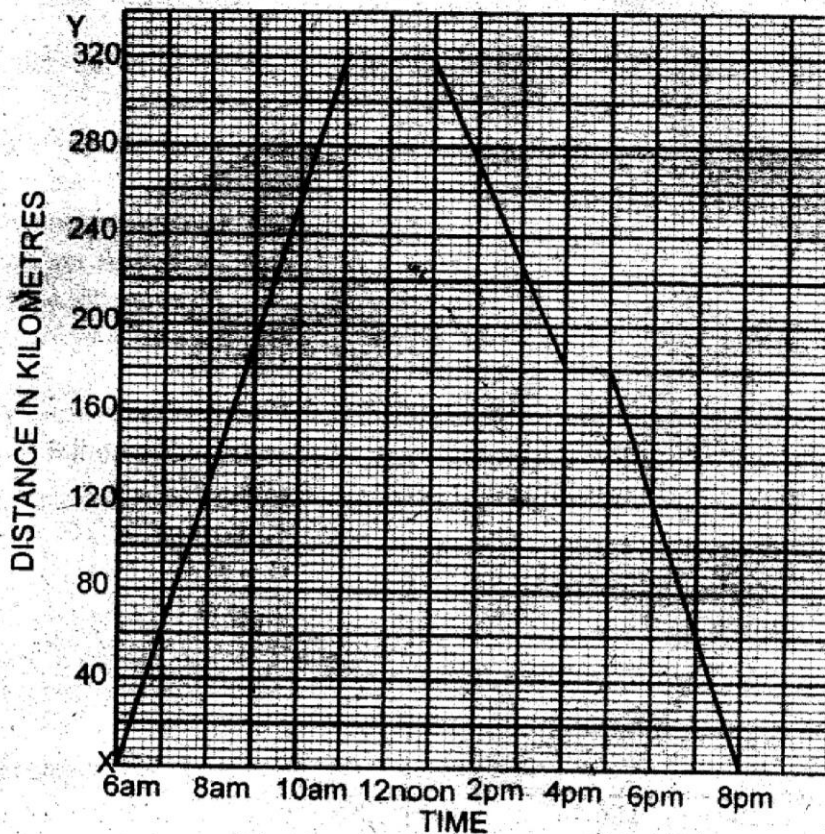B. shs.38 865
C. shs.38 000
D. shs.38 740

49. Simplify the inequality below

$$\frac{4p-6}{2} < \frac{5p+4}{3}$$

A. $p > 13$
B. $p < 26$
C. $p < 13$
D. $p > 26$

50. The graph below shows a journey by matatu from town **x** to town **y** and back.

What is the average speed for the return journey?

A. $22\frac{6}{7}\,km/h$ B. $45\frac{5}{7}\,km/h$ C. $91\frac{3}{7}\,km/h$ D. $27km/h$

K.C.P.E. FIFTH TRIAL
STANDARD EIGHT 2015

ENGLISH
SECTION A:
LANGUAGE

Time: 1 hour 40 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

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2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.

3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in the question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use an ordinary pencil.

5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:

YOUR INDEX NUMBER

YOUR NAME

NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

6. By drawing a **dark line** inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.

7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.

8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.

9. For each of the questions 1 – 50, four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.

10. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example

In the Question Booklet:

For question 14, choose the BEST alternative to replace the underlined word:

14. We are nowadays allowed to <u>air our views</u>.
   A. choose our leaders
   B. listen to others
   C. make new rules
   D. give our comments

The correct answer is **D**

On the answer sheet:

4 ₁A₁₁B₁₁C₁₁D₁   **14** ₁A₁₁B₁₁C₁ ▄   **24** A₁₁B₁₁C₁₁D₁   **34** ₁A₁₁B₁₁C₁₁D₁   **44** ₁A₁₁B₁₁C₁₁D₁

In the set of boxes numbered 14, the box with the letter D printed in it is marked.

11. Your **dark line** MUST be within the box.

12. For each question ONLY ONE box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages.

TURN OVER

Read the passage below. It contains blank spaces numbered 1 - 15. For each blank space, choose the BEST alternative from the choices given.

Many schools have of late changed system of _____1_____ the prefects' body. In the past, prefects were _____2_____ by the teachers. Those pupils who happened to be in good _____3_____ with their teachers or _____4_____ teachers got appointed to serve _____5_____ positions they did not deserve. _____6_____ prefects served the interests of the appointing authority. As long as an _____7_____ was good to the teachers, they would push for it, _____8_____ of whether the pupils are _____9_____ it or not. The prefects ended up being _____10_____ unpopular with the students and instead instilled fear into their _____11_____ .

This, _____12_____ , has changed recently. Elections, _____13_____ to the General Elections, are now held in schools. Students nominate the candidates of their choice and then go ahead to conduct free and fair elections _____14_____ voting. The student who gets the highest _____15_____ of votes automatically gets the position.

1. A. forming   B. creating   C. choosing   D. putting

2. A. elected   B. called   C. appointed   D. collected

3. A. terms   B. places   C. positions   D. orders

4. A. majority   B. specific   C. cruel   D. special

5. A. at   B. on   C. for   D. in

6. A. Some   B. Even   C. Such   D. Any

7. A. item   B. issue   C. information   D. error

8. A. irrespective   B. despite   C. irrespectful   D. apart

9. A. with   B. like   C. to   D. for

10. A. very   B. too   C. so   D. either

11. A. siblings   B. juniors   C. subjects   D. workmen

12. A. moreover   B. however   C. furthermore   D. moreso

13. A. according   B. relating   C. connected   D. similar

14. A. over   B. with   C. through   D. along

15. A. number   B. quality   C. standard   D. position

Wangare, Masinde, Oloo and Kirui were discussing food crops grown in their home area. Oloo said sweet popatoes, cassava and groundnuts grow well in his home area while Kirui's list comprised maize, millet, green grams and wheat. Masinde listed maize, cassava and millet. Only Wangare and Kirui listed Irish potatoes but beans was listed by all. Wangare said she saw millet, arrowroots and tomatoes where she lived. Only Oloo excluded sorghum.

16. Who among the following children had the longest list?
  A. Oloo
  B. Wangare
  C. Kirui
  D. Masinde

17. The **least** common crop in the regions the children come from is
  A. beans
  B. groundnuts
  C. millet
  D. cassava

18. Which of the following statements is **true** according to the information?
  A. More than half of the crops appeared in one list only.
  B. Maize, cassava and millet were listed by the same number of children.
  C. No child had an equal number of crops listed to another.
  D. There's no crop that was listed by all the children.

For questions 19 to 22, choose the alternative that means the same as the underlined word.

19. Lelei <u>left</u> his job because of sickness.
  A. deserted
  B. abandoned
  C. ignored
  D. quit

20. He was <u>released</u> from hospital after being in the ward for one week.
  A. left
  B. forgiven
  C. discharged
  D. freed

21. Beline was elected as a class prefect but she <u>turned it down.</u>
  A. doubted
  B. rejected
  C. resigned
  D. grumbled

22. The concert was <u>cancelled</u> due to insecurity.
  A. called off
  B. put across
  C. put out
  D. looked into

For questions 23 to 25, choose the alternative that best completes the given sentence.

23. Hard times come to pass, _____ ?
  A. doesn't it
  B. does it
  C. can't it
  D. don't they

24. The dentist doesn't visit this hospital everyday but he _____ every Tuesday.
  A. does
  B. comes
  C. visits
  D. could

25. Musa is a hard working boy, _____, he plays for the school team.
  A. however
  B. although
  C. moreover
  D. nevertheless

Sending children was always done in more than two. It was either to act as security of the other or to provide company. Likewise, it was for us to report if any of us misbehaved along the way or at the place we had been sent to. So, when Luka was sent to where his eldest sister was married, he resisted. It was a long distance away and one was not expected to return before evening. Upon refusing, his mother called Lowe and I to provide the company. Still, he had to be rebuked and threatened before he reluctantly agreed to go.

I can't remember what information Luka was to relay to his sister. Naturally, children shared such information so that should any of them forget, the others would still remind the bearer. We did not ask Luka what it was because, anyway, he did not look to be in the moods to talk to us until we were some distance away from home. Then, slowly, he started joining us in throwing stones at birds and making fun of cyclists who rode creakily past us. We never made mistakes in the fun we made for we knew the consequences of being too loud.

We walked, ran and laughed. It is this combination of activities that actually made us reach faster. Luka's sister had just come from her routine weeding when we appeared at the home. She was happy to see us and anyway, she had always been. To her, we were all her brothers and none of us was closer to her than the rest. In a very short time, she had prepared tea which we took with the reddish sweet potatoes.

As we were hungrily taking the tea, she disappeared. Immediately, Luka started urging us to leave before she returned but we told him that would be very bad manners. It did not take long, however, before she reappeared, carrying some fresh fish from the lake. She embarked into the preparation as if she knew what was in the mind of one of us.

Outside, we were expected to be playing in the compound but that was far from it. Luka kept urging us to leave because it was getting late. We wondered whether it was getting really late since we had not been ordered to return home by a specific time. The sister heard us arguing and rushed out. She shouted angrily at Luka and asked him to leave alone if he wanted to but the rest of us would wait for the meal. In that furious mood, she told Luka that he was not being tied there.

Somehow, the scolding drummed some sense into Luka's head. Food was soon brought and we ate so hungrily that one would have wondered where the tea we had just taken had gone to. We got satisfied but not at the same time. Luka remained eating alone, long after we had stopped and we kept stealing glances at the latest turn of events curiously. The sister did not hide her surprise.

All along the way back, we walked in two groups, Luka ahead of us and we trailing. He talked to neither of us and never looked back. We were comfortable that way for Luka had had double that day.

26. When children were sent, they were ever more than two because of all the following **EXCEPT**
    A. to ensure the others were safe.
    B. to persuade the others to agree in case of disagreement.
    C. to safeguard themselves against misbehaviour.
    D. to give good account of themselves against misbehaviour.

27. Why was Luka hesitant to go to where his sister was married?
    A. He probably did not want to go out of home.
    B. He did not want to be accompanied by the others.
    C. He did not approve of that family.
    D. His friend had persuaded him not to go anywhere.

28. Luka was rebuked because
    A. he wanted to go on the journey alone.
    B. his sister had quarrelled him earlier.
    C. he did not want to return home on the same day.
    D. he was hesitant even after normal condition were fulfilled.

29. The **MAIN** reason why the boys were throwing stones at birds is
    A. they were already hungry due to the long walk.
    B. to test their skills at stone throwing.
    C. they were enjoying their journey.
    D. it was one way of showing their disgust.

30. According to the boys, one of the possible consequences for being too loud is
    A. their journey could be terminated at once.
    B. they could be reported for being noisy.
    C. they could be heard right from home.
    D. they could get punished for being rude.

31. The other boys did not know the information Luka was to relay to the sister since
    A. its source was unwilling to disclose it.
    B. Luka had been instructed to keep it a secret.
    C. Luka's sister would eventually tell them.
    D. It was not all that important.

32. As the boys were nearing their destination, they were
    A. curious   B. disgusted
    C. upbeat   D. calm

33. According to the passage, Luka's sister
    A. knew Luka was always a bad boy when sent.
    B. Came from the farm to receive her visitors.
    C. had not been to her parents' home for a long time.
    D. had a neutral affection for all the boys.

34. When the two boys turned down Luka's proposal that they leave, it was most likely out of
    A. curious   B. disgusted
    C. upbeat   D. calm

35. Why did Luka's sister remind him that he was not being tied at her home?
    A. Just to remind him in case he had forgotten.
    B. She did not want Luka to feel like a prisoner.
    C. She felt he was being a nuisance.
    D. Luka had a different instruction from the rest.

36. The two boys stole glances at Luka as he ate
    A. to encourage him to eat as well as they.
    B. because he was the least expected to be left eating alone.
    C. to ensure that he did not leave his share uneaten.
    D. since they would have to give a report back home.

37. What does the writer mean by saying Luka had had double?
    A. His journey had been very tiring.
    B. The boys had eaten two meals in succession.
    C. Luka had been angered by his cousins and sister.
    D. Being scolded twice on the same day.

38. In the end, we learn that
    A. there was no reconciliation among the boys.
    B. The boys never accompanied Luka on any journey again.
    C. Luka learnt a lesson on good behaviour.
    D. Luka was punished at home for misbehaviour

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

If you have ever gone to the Coast, then you must have seen the coconut tree. This is because they grow everywhere from people's doorsteps, city streets to the wild uncultivated areas. It grows well in tropical areas around the world. It grows very tall and without any branches, sometimes up to thirty metres high, with the leaves measuring four to six metres long.

The coconut, it is said, owes its name to the 16th century Portuguese sailors who thought the small holes on the fruit resembled a human face. Therefore, they name the fruit 'Coco' which means 'Grinning face' in Portuguese language. Although it is called a nut, coconut technically belongs to the fruit family called drupes, which includes other fruits like peach, plums and cherries.

It is common to see some coconut vendors slice the top of a coconut, put a straw in it and have one drink. This is done in the early growth stages when the coconut has a lot of water that can be consumed directly. The refreshing drink contains sugar, dietary fibre, proteins, anti-oxidants and minerals. However, the water is not the same as coconut milk. Coconut milk is squeezed from the blended, grated or chopped chunks of the white fleshy part of the fruit and also referred to as coconut 'meat'. The meat is high in milk fat and is a popular additive in rice dishes.

Coconut meat is also pressed for oil. The coconut oil has multiple uses - from cooking to being used as body massage oil. Since coconut tree grows very tall, wood from its trunk was preferred traditionally for building houses. The wood's straightness, strength and ability to resist salt made it a reliable building material for boats, bridges and houses in the tropics.

If you thought that that is all a coconut is worth, you will be pleasantly surprised to learn that the coconut leaves too have many uses. Some of these are: making brooms, weaving baskets and mats or dried and used as thatch for roofing houses. Such roofs are called Makuti-thatched roofs.

Although coconut is a drupe fruit, it does not get dispersed by animals like the rest of its family (it's too high up anyway).Instead, the coconut palm disperses its seed using the ocean. Coconut is very buoyant (can float easily) and highly water resistant and can travel very long distances across the ocean.

39. Seeing a coconut tree at the Coast is
   A. easy because everyone grows them.
   B. common because of its presence.
   C. possible if you look where they are planted.
   D. A must since everyone has seen them.

40. Why do coconuts grow easily at the Coast region?
   A. It is liked by many people in that area.
   B. The people are well aware of its benefits to them.
   C. It grows easily in all areas around the world.
   D. The coconut is suitable for tropical areas where Coast lies.

41. The source of the name coconut can be described as
   A. anonymous
   B. unanimous
   C. accurate
   D. imagination

42. The coconut fruit whose top can be sliced then drank
   A. gives a lot of coconut milk.
   B. is from an immature fruit.
   C. contains a lot of flesh.
   D. can easily make one feel unwell.

43. The sugar, dietary fibre, proteins, anti-oxidants and minerals are given in the passage as
A. ingredients of the fruit.
B. formation of the fruit.
C. parts of a coconut fruit.
D. content of the fruit.

44. What does the writer think of the coconut meat?
A. It is the only known source of both cooking and hair oil.
B. It is mixed with coconut milk to make a refreshing drink.
C. Its uses is more than what is listed.
D. It contains both water and milk.

45. Why is the coconut tree suitable for building houses?
A. It combines well with makuti to cover the roof.
B. It grows straight and is resistant to salt.
C. People prefer it to other types of trees.
D. All the fruits fall off after some time.

46. Which of the following information is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Not all the uses of the coconut have been mentioned.
B. Both the mature and young fruits contain coconut oil.
C. The coconut trees grow to at least 30 metres tall.
D. A coconut fruit grins as observed by the Portuguese.

47. Where is one most likely to get a wild coconut tree seedling?
A. In forested areas.
B. In the middle of the ocean or sea.
C. In any place within Portugal.
D. Along the seashore.

48. The MAIN reason why boat makers prefer making their boats from coconut trees is
A. it is very light and floats easily on water.
B. it does not burn well as firewood.
C. it is resistant to salt found in the ocean water.
D. it makes better boats compared to other types of wood.

49. While cooking rice, the most useful ingredient in the coconut is
A. meat
B. milk
C. flesh
D. water

50. The most suitable title for this passage would be
A. the coconut tree.
B. origin of coconut trees.
C. uses of coconut trees
D. location of the coconut trees.

PART II: RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

SECTION A:
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. What is the MAIN reason why Adam and Eve disobeyed God in the garden of Eden?
   A. Greed
   B. Ignorance
   C. Snake
   D. Fear

62. Which one of the following was the sign of the covenant between God and Noah during the time of the floods?
   A. Blood
   B. Fire
   C. Rainbow
   D. Smoke

63. Among the choices given below which one shows the reason why Abraham is called the father of faith?
   A. His name was changed from Abram to Abraham.
   B. He took along his nephew Lot.
   C. He was blessed and called the father of great nation.
   D. He accepted to sacrifice his only son Isaac.

64. During the call of Moses, God appeared to Moses on Mount Sinai in the form of?
   A. A cloud
   B. Smoke
   C. Burning bush
   D. Darkness

65. The following is the main reason for the covenant between God and the Israelites at mt. Sinai. Which one is it?
   A. They were God's chosen people.
   B. They were the inheriters of the promised land.
   C. They would never be slaves in Egypt again..
   D. They would not live in the dessert for long.

66. During the exodus God led Israelites through the desert during the night in the form of?
   A. Pillar of light
   B. Pillar of fire
   C. Pillar of cloud
   D. A star

67. Three of the following people were judges of Israel. Who among them was NOT?
   A. Jephthah
   B. Gideon
   C. Samuel
   D. Simeon

68. Who among the following are the two sons of Eli who were killed in war?
   A. Jacob and Esau
   B. Joel and Abijah
   C. Hophni and Phineas
   D. Manasseh and Ephraim

69. Which one of the following miracles was performed by both prophet Elisha and Elijah.
   A. Calling for fire from heaven.
   B. Raising the widows son.
   C. Making the axe head float.
   D. Multiplying of oil.

70. Who among the following prophets prophesied that Jesus would be born in Bethlehem?
   A. Micah
   B. Jeremiah
   C. Isaiah
   D. Joel

71. Which one of the following events on the night Jesus was born shows that he was the expected Messiah?
   A. He was born and laid in a manger.
   B. Angels appeared in heaven praising God.
   C. The three wisemen visited the baby Jesus.
   D. The visiting of the shepherds.

72. When Zachariah was told his wife would give birth to a child in her old age he did not believe as a result he became _____
   A. deaf
   B. blind
   C. dumb
   D. crippled

73. What is the MAIN reason why Jesus accepted to be baptised by John the baptist?
   A. He was the one baptising people at that time.
   B. John the baptist was his cousin.
   C. He wanted to identify himself with the Jewish culture.
   D. He was fulfilling God's wish.

74. What is the MAIN lesson that Christians learn from the miracle of Jesus when he healed a blind man on a Sabbath?
   A. The sabbath day is holy and set aside for God's work.
   B. God expects good deeds all the time.
   C. Sin can lead to blindness.
   D. We should not work on a sabbath day.

75. According to Jesus' teaching on the sermon on the mount, who will be called the sons of God?
   A. The meek
   B. The peacemakers
   C. The merciful
   D. Pure in heart

76. Which one of the following statement is NOT found in the Apostles creed?
   A. Who was conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit.
   B. He ascended into heaven.
   C. Lead us not into temptation.
   D. He is seated at the right hand of God.

77. Who among the following women did not go to the tomb to anoint the body of Jesus?
   A. Mary mother of Jesus
   B. Mary mother of James
   C. Mary Magdalene
   D. Salome

78. Which of the following parables of Jesus shows the expansion of the kingdom of God. The parable of the
   A. sower
   B. prodigal son
   C. faithful servant
   D. mustard seed

79. According to Acts 13:2 which two people were called through the Holy Spirit and set apart for Gods work?
   A. Paul and Silas
   B. Barnabas and Saul
   C. Simeon and Lucius
   D. Manaen and Barnabas

80. Who among the following people was NOT chosen as a deacon?
   A. Philip
   B. Stephen
   C. Nicolus
   D. Timothy

81. According to Acts 11:27-28, which prophet predicted a severe famine which came when Claudius was Emperor?
   A. Isaiah
   B. Elijah
   C. Agabus
   D. Simeon

82. Which one of the following is a COMMON belief about God in both traditional African societies and Christianity?
   A. God is the sustainer of life.
   B. God created human beings in his own likeness.
   C. God created the universe in six days.
   D. God dwells in high places.

83. Which one of the following practices during worship is performed in traditional African religion?
   A. Reading of the Bible.
   B. Slaughtering of animals.
   C. Taking the holy communion.
   D. Kneeling down while praying.

84. The MAIN reason why children are highly valued in traditional African communities is because they;
   A. made the man and the woman live together.
   B. proved that the woman had the ability to bear children.
   C. made a community to be remembered.
   D. made the woman be accepted in the community.

85. What was the MAIN role of priest in traditional African societies?
   A. To lead people in war.
   B. To lead initiation ceremonies.
   C. To lead in worship ceremonies.
   D. To lead people in wedding ceremonies.

86. Sam has come back home from school for Easter holiday. How best can he spend the holiday as a Christian?
   A. Reading the bible.
   B. Watching Christian movies.
   C. Visiting sick people in the hospital.
   D. Participating in the church choir practice.

87. Wanjala is a class seven pupil who was given more change by the shopkeeper. As a Christian what is the BEST action to take?
   A. Take the money to a children orphanage.
   B. Buy sweets and biscuits and share with his friends.
   C. Take the money to his parents.
   D. Take the extra money back to the shopkeeper.

88. Maua was stopped by the police for driving at a high speed. As a Christian he should
   A. report the police officer to his seniors.
   B. run away at a very high speed.
   C. give money to the policemen.
   D. obey the order.

89. How does the church help orphan children?
   A. By establishing care centres for them.
   B. By helping them look for their relatives.
   C. By finding out their background.
   D. By teaching them moral values.

90. Which one of the following mission stations was started for free slaves?
   A. Machakos
   B. Maseno
   C. Kaimosi
   D. Freretown

-10-

SECTION B:
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Allah (s.w) raised the prophet's fame in Kalima, in Adhaan, in Iqama and many others as a confirmation of a verse in Surah Inshirah. Which one?
   A. Wawadhwa anaa anka wizraq
   B. Warafu'anaa laka dhikraq
   C. Alam nashrah laka swadraq
   D. Fa inna ma'al u'sri yusra

62. The following are incidenses that teach muslims that trust in God, prayer and worship are more important than children and wealth, EXCEPT one. Which one?
   A. The lesson from Surah al-kauthar
   B. The story of Nabii Nuh and his son
   C. The story of Nabii Ibrahim and Ismaiil.
   D. The story of Nabii Ibrahim and his father

63. In which of the following chapters of the holy Qur'an does Allah (s.w) swear by the steeds that run with panting breath?
   A. Surah Asr   B. Surah Dhuhaa
   C. Surah Al Bayyina D. Surah Aadiyaat

64. The MAIN reason why Allah (s.w) cursed Abu Lahab his wife Ummul Jamil and all their wealth was
   A. his open affairs to join Islamic religion.
   B. he worshipped idols and persecuted the prophet.
   C. his attempt to stop the prophets mission and dispurse his congregation.
   D. the highest level of hypocrisy that he displayed.

65. The battle in which Allah's army comprised of birds armed with pebbles was against
   A. Abraha Ashram army
   B. Jaalut army
   C. Fir'aun army
   D. The Qureish army

66. Among the MAIN purposes why Allah (s.w) created man is to make him an "Abdi" meaning
   A. an agent and source of knowledge.
   B. a servant to pray and serve Allah
   C. a friend
   D. a leader among earthly creations.

67. Omar discovered that the money he banked on an account had earned him a large interest. The best cause of action to take over the interest cash is
   A. leave the interest for the bank.
   B. take the interest and distribute to the poor Muslims.
   C. buy oil paint and paint a mosque
   D. use the interest to build a stage for all the people.

68. Allah (s.w) eliminated Alcohol drinking among the Arabs through rehabilitation process by giving out orders in steps. The first order was
   A. Alcohol is among the hand works of a devil.
   B. Stop drinking completely
   C. Don't get close to prayers while drankered
   D. Pour all volumes of alcohol that you may have.

69. According to the prophet's teachings-brings 'Rizq' in a house of a Muslim.
   A. giving out swadaqa.
   B. keeping food for a neighbour.
   C. praying sunna prayers.
   D. welcoming guests.

70. Which one of the following is a social vice whose punishment befalls the one who directs the giver, the receiver, and even the transporter?
   A. Alcohol
   B. Change of earth boundaries
   C. Bribe
   D. Stollen property

71. Which choice is a pair of two obligations that are a right to the person who dies in Jihaad?
   A. Shroud and Dafan B. Salaat and Dafan
   C. Ghusul and Dafan D. Shroud and Kafan

72. The recompense of the following corrupt actions is death or killing the guilty according to Islamic degree EXCEPT ONE. Which one?
   A. Apostacy   B. Adultory
   C. Slavery   D. Killing innocent lives

73. Allah (s.w) through Islamic Sharia made it easier by lessening the conditions of Ibaada to the travellers. Which one of these is NOT a favour to them?
   A. They can reduce the number of rakaats in prayers.
   B. They may choose not to fast for that day
   C. They have a fraction in Zakkat distribution.
   D. They may choose to pray without taking udhu.

74. At some points in some chapters of the holy Qur'an, the reciters are ordered to show respect by offering
   A. silence
   B. sijdat - Tilawa
   C. two rakkaat prayer
   D. Rukuu

75. The following things lower the quality of Swaum for a believer. Which one among them did the prophet ask the fasting believer to tell off the opponent that, "No, I am fasting"?
    A. When one shows off
    B. When one wants to fight you
    C. When one talks filth and vulgure
    D. when one throws abuse

76. In which of the following places should a hujaaj put on Ihraam intenting to proceed with Hajj nusuk?
    A. At Minna
    B. At Muzdalifa
    C. At Miqat
    D. In the field of Arafa

77. Allah (s.w) is eternal and even if everything else perishes, He will remain thus his attribute
    A. Al- Baaqii
    B. Al-Batni
    C. Al-Akhiir
    D. Al- Waarith

78. Imran was the father of virgin Mary mother of Nubii Issa (A.S). He is referred to as _____ Christian gospel.
    A. Ezekiel
    B. Enoch
    C. Alexander the great
    D. Joachim

79. The following events happened in the month of Muharram. Which one among them made it be marked as the first month in the Islamic calendar?
    A. The births of prophets Adam, Ibrahim and Issa.
    B. The Hijra of the prophets and Muslims from Makka to Madina.
    C. The Assassination of Imaam Hussein at Karbala in Iraq.
    D. Attempt of Nabii Ibrahim to sacrifice his son Ismail.

80. The Islamic tradition of introducing something sweet like honey or chewed date on the tongue of a baby is called
    A. Khitan
    B. Aqiiqa
    C. Tashriq
    D. Tahniq

81. When the prophets mother died and was burried in a small village called Abwa, the young prophet proceeded with his journey back home with _____ who took him to his grandfather.
    A. Thuwaibatu - Aslamiyya
    B. Halimatu - Saadiyya
    C. Ummu Ayman
    D. Raaghibu Bahira

82. The prophet was called into prophet hood at the age of
    A. 40 years
    B. 12 years
    C. 25 years
    D. 53 years

83. The following are forms of beliefs in God by the Abrahamic faithfuls. Which one among them is Shirk according to Islam?
    A. Believe in the 99 names of God
    B. Believe in God's trinity.
    C. Believe in God and His Lordship
    D. Believe in God as a sovereign Guardian

84. Which of the following roles was not played by Angel Jibril (A.S) to prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h)?
    A. He was his teacher
    B. He relaid to him wahyi from Allah
    C. He removed his soul friendly during death
    D. He comforted him when he was persecuted

85. Which virtue is demonstrated when muslims pay Zakkat and give out Sadaqa?
    A. Hospitality
    B. Honesty
    C. Generosity
    D. Fexibility

86. The great night of Lailatul Qadr occurs in
    A. the first fifteen days of Shaaban.
    B. unknown day in Rajab.
    C. the last ten days of Ramadhan.
    D. 9th or 10th Dhul Hijja

87. A person who visits Makka city shall be able to do all these things EXCEPT one. Which one?
    A. Visit the tomb of the prophet.
    B. Drink from a spring of Zamzam
    C. Observe Makamu Ibrahim
    D. Perform some prayers in Masjid Aqsa.

88. Islam along the coast spread through the following ways. Which one of them is the most recommended by the prophet (p.b.u.h)?
    A. Intermarriage
    B. Trade
    C. Slavery
    D. Islamic culture

89. The people who attacked, beat and hurt the prophet when he went to them to spread the religion, were from _____ tribe.
    A. Banu Thaqib
    B. Banu Quraidhwa
    C. Banu Bakr
    D. Banu Khazraj

90. During Fat-hul Makka, the prophet declared ONE of these homes safe for any one who wanted peace. Which one?
    A. Abu Lahab's home.
    B. Abu Quhafa's home.
    C. Abubakkr's home.
    D. Abu Sufian's home.

JARIBIO LA TANO K.C.P.E
DARASA LA NANE 2015

KISWAHILI
SEHEMU YA
KWANZA:
LUGHA

Muda: Saa 1 dakika 40

SOMA KWA MAKINI MAAGIZO YAFUATAYO

1. Umepewa kijitabu hiki cha maswali na karatasi ya kujibu. Kijitabu hiki kina maswali 50.

2. Ikiwa utataka kuandika chochote ambacho si jibu andika katika kijitabu hiki.

3. Ukisha chagua jibu lako lionyeshe katika **KARATASI YA MAJIBU** na wala sio katika kijitabu hiki cha maswali.

JINSI YA KUTUMIA KARATASI YA MAJIBU

4. Tumia penseli ya kawaida.

5. Hakikisha ya kwamba yafuatayo yameandikwa katika karatasi ya majibu:

NAMBA YAKO YA MTIHANI

JINA LAKO

JINA LA SHULE YAKO

6. Kwa kuchora kistari katika visanduku vyenye namba zinazokuhusu, onyesha namba yako kamili ya mtihani (yaani namba ya shule. Na zile namba tatu za mtahiniwa) katika sehemu iliyotengwa mwanzo wa karatasi ya majibu.

7. Usitie alama zozote nje ya visanduku.

8. Iweke safi karatasi yako ya majibu.

9. Kwa kila swali 1 – 50 umepewa majibu manne. Majibu hayo yameonyeshwa kwa herufi A, B, C na D. Ni jibu MOJA tu kati ya hayo manne ambayo ni sahihi. Chagua jibu hilo.

10. Kwenye karatasi ya majibu, jibu sahihi lionyeshwe kwa kuchora kistari katika kisanduku chenye herufi uliyochagua kuwa ndilo jibu.

Mfano

Katika kijitabu cha maswali:

11. Mtu anayetengeneza vyombo vya vyuma ni

    A. sonara
    B. rubani
    C. mhunzi
    D. mwashi

Jibu sahihi ni C

1 ׀A׀׀B׀׀C׀׀D׀   **11** ׀A׀׀B׀■׀D׀   **21** ׀A׀׀B׀׀C׀׀D׀   **31** ׀A׀׀B׀׀C׀׀D׀   **41** ׀A׀׀B׀׀C׀׀D׀

Katika visanduku vinavyoonyesha majibu ya swali namba 11, kisanduku chenye herufi C ndicho kilichochorwa kistari.

11. Chora kistari chako vizuri. Kistari chako kiwe cheusi na kisijitokeze nje ya kisanduku.

12. Kwa kila swali, chora kistari katika kisanduku kimoja tu kati ya visanduku vinne ulivyopewa.

Kitabu hiki cha maswali kina kurasa 8 zilizopigwa chapa

Watahiniwa ni lazima wahakikishe kuwa kurasa zote za karatasi ya mtihani zimepigwa chapa sawasawa na kuwa maswali yote yamo.

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

Bwana Hamisi ni seremala _____1_____ sana katika mtaa wetu. Ana _____2_____ kubwa ambapo yeye huundia samani maridadi sana. Ufikapo hapo, hutakosa kuviona vifaa mbalimbali, kama vile _____3_____, anavyotumia katika kazi yake. _____4_____ vijana wengi wanaokosa karo humwendea kwa mafunzo ili waweze kujitegemea baadaye. Yeye pia ana _____5_____ maadamu huwapa vijana hawa ujira kila jioni ili nao wajiendeshee maisha yao. Sifa zake _____6_____ kote mtaani. Hupenda kusema kuwa siri ya maisha ni bidii huku akihimiza kuwa _____7_____. Vijulanga _____8_____ na uhaba wa kazi _____9_____ nchini hawana budi kuiga mfano wake.

1. A. hatari   B. maalum   C. mahiri   D. marufuku
2. A. karakana   B. kiwanda   C. maabara   D. ofisi
3. A. kekee, fuawe, kombeo na pimamaji   B. utepe bisibisi, jiriwa na patasi
   C. vipuli, mvukuto, timazi na nyundo   D. msumeno, kekee, chetezo na mvuo
4. A. Kwani   B. Lakini   C. Ijapokuwa   D. Aghalabu
5. A. mkono wazi   B. mkono birika   C. mkono mzuri   D. mkono mwepesi
6. A. zimesambaratika   B. zimetanda   C. zimesheheni   D. zimetalii
7. A. ukipanda upepo utavuna tufani   B. bandu bandu humaliza gogo
   C. cha kuzama hakina rubani   D. mgaagaa na upwa haondoki patupu
8. A. walioadhirika   B. walioathiriwa   C. walioadhiriwa   D. walioathirika
9. A. kote   B. wote   C. zote   D. yote

Vita _____10_____ mihadarati si vya _____11_____ mzaha hata kidogo. Hili ni janga linalotishia kuwasomba vijana kwa mkupuo mmoja. Wakwasi wenye _____12_____ wa darahima wanawauzia wana wetu sumu hii bila kujali lolote. Wavyele ambao _____13_____ kuwa _____14_____ cha kuigwa nao wamejitia hamnazo kucheza ngoma watakazo. Si ajabu kumwona baba au mama akirejea mastakimumi huku amelewa kama _____15_____ na kuanza kuwafokea wanawe.

10. A. juu ya   B. baina ya   C. dhidi ya   D. kutokana na
11. A. kufanya   B. kufanyiwa   C. kufanyia   D. kufanywa
12. A. umero   B. tamaa   C. shauku   D. ukata
13. A. watatarajwa   B. wangetarajiwa   C. walitarajiwa   D. wanatarajiwa
14. A. kielezi   B. kielelezo   C. chombo   D. chelezo
15. A. pombe   B. mjinga   C. komba   D. nyani

16. Kati ya viteuzi vifuatavyo, kipi kinaonyesha kuendelea kwa kitendo?
    A. Jua lachoma vikali leo.
    B. Walizioka keki tamu wakaziuza.
    C. Ukifanya bidii utapita mtihani.
    D. Tulikuwa tukitembea mvua ilipoanza kunyesha.

17. Ni orodha gani inayoonyesha vielezi pekee?
    A. Mombasa, kesho, vibaya, kila siku.
    B. Kwake, zuri, polepole, chochote.
    C. Vigumu, baya, kubwa, aghalabu.
    D. Baada ya vyote, taratibu, chekesha.

18. Mibuni hutupatia kahawa. Je, mibono huzaa nini?
    A. Mabono
    B. Mbarika
    C. Tunguja
    D. Kanju

19. Tegua kitendawili kifuatacho:
    Huwafanya watu walie huku wakicheka.
    A. Kifo
    B. Pilipili mboga
    C. Kiboko
    D. Moshi

20. Tambulisha sentenesi iliyoakifishwa barabara.
    A. Ala? Kumbe unaishi katika mji huu!
    B. Je? Huu ni uungwana kweli?
    C. Nilipofika huko sikumpata; alikuwa amesafiri.
    D. Tafadhali niletee, maji, sabuni, dodoki.

21. Maelezo yapi hayana maana ya **panga**?
    A. Kaa mahali kwa makubaliano fulani.
    B. Chombo cha kuleta baridi kinachozungushwa na umeme
    C. Weka vitu kwa utaratibu mzuri.
    D. Mahali maalum pa kufanyia matambiko.

22. Badili sentensi ifuatayo katika ngeli ya PA-KU-MU.
    Shule yao ina wanafunzi wengi.
    A. Shule zao zina wanafunzi wengi.
    B. Shuleni mwao kuna wanafunzi wengi.
    C. Shuleni pao mna wanafunzi wengi.
    D. Shuleni mwao mna wanafunzi wengi.

23. Upi ni usemi wa taarifu wa senteni hii.
    Mama alisema, "Tafadhali niwashie jiko niteleke chungu".
    A. Mama alimwomba amwashie jiko ili ateleke chungu.
    B. Mama aliagiza awashiwe jiko ili ateleke chungu.
    C. Mama alisema angewashiwa jiko angeteleka chungu.
    D. Mama alimwambia amwashie jiko wateleke chungu.

24. Andika udogo wa:
    Mlango mpana umefunguka.
    A. Lango pana limefunguka.
    B. Jilango pana limefunguka.
    C. Kilango kipana kimefunguka.
    D. Kijilango kipana kimefunguka.

25. Kanusha sentensi ifuatayo kwa usahihi:
    Maji yasingepatikana upesi mifugo yetu ingeangamia.
    A. Maji yangalipatikana upesi mifuo yetu isingeangamia.
    B. Maji yangepatikana upesi mifugo yetu isingeangamia.
    C. Maji yasingepatikana upesi mifugo yetu isingeangamia.
    D. Maji yangepatikana upesi mifuo yetu ingeangamia.

26. "Gao huwa chombo wakatiwe" ni kwa wanaovidharau vitu vikuu; kama vile "ganda la muwa la jana chungu kaona kivuno" ni kwa wale
    A. wanaovidharu vitu vidogo.
    B. wanaopuuza msaada mkubwa.
    C. wanaopuuza mali ya wengine.
    D. wanaotamani mali ya wengine.

27. Ugonjwa wa macho unaoweza kusababisha upofu ni
   A. ukoma
   B. machapwi
   C. trakoma
   D. afkani

28. Ni sentensi ipi iliyo na kivumishi cha pekee?
   A. Wazee wengi walitoa michango yao.
   B. Wazee wale walitoa michango yao.
   C. Wazee wenu walitoa michango mizuri.
   D. Wazee wengine walitoa michango mikubwa.

29. Mtu anayeongea kwa ncha ya ulimi huitwa
   A. kithembe
   B. kigugumizi
   C. kiduko
   D. kiduvya

30. Kamilisha kwa ufasaha:

   Mtoto huyu, huyo na yule_____.

   A. mnifuate
   B. wanifuate
   C. anifuate
   D. tufuate

Bwana Aisee aliporejea jijini alifungua ofisi kubwa aliyoipamba kwa samani za hali ya juu. Kisha aliwasiliana na waandishi wa magazeti mbalimbali. Alidai kuwa kulikuwako na mradi kabambe wa kuhakikisha kuwa vijana waliokosa amali wangeajiriwa kazi za maana kwenye hoteli za kitalii huko Uarabuni na Ulaya na hata kwenye meli za kifahari. Viongozi wengi walimshehenezea Bwana Aisee sifa kemkemu, "Huyu ni mzalendo kindakindaki! Anawakumbuka raia wenzake ambao hawana bahati kama yeye!" Vijulanga waliokuwa na hamu na ghamu ya kuenda ugenini walifurika ilipokuwa ofisi yake.

Walichohitajika kufanya tu ni kulipa ada ya shilingi elfu tano pamoja na kiasi kingine kama hicho kugharimia vyeti vya usafiri. Licha ya kuwa wengi wao hawakuwa na namna ya kuzipata pesa hizo, walikuwa radhi kukopa wahakikishe kuwa wamepata nafasi hizo adimu. Vijana hao pia walitakiwa kuenda hospitali fulani ya kibinafsi kufanyiwa uchunguzi wa kimatibabu. "Aisee bwana, huo ndio ustaarabu wa wenzetu walioendelea. Ukitaka kumwajiri mtu lazima uijue siha yake ikoje," Bwana Aisee aliwakumbusha. Hamna aliyejali. Kilichokuwa muhimu ni kuwa, baada ya miezi miwili wangepata kazi ambazo zingewafanya waupige kumbo la milele ukata uliotishia kuwagubika kama wingu.

Baada ya kuzikusanya hela hizo zilizolipwa na vijana zaidi ya elfu thelathini, Bwana Aisee aliwaambia wangoje kwa muda wa miezi miwili. Muda waliokuwa wamepewa wa kungoja mambo yaive ukapita. Tarehe ya kusafiri kuenda kuanza kazi zao ikaahirishwa. Taarifa iliyotoka katika ofisi kuu huko ulaya ilidai kuwa kuahirishwa huko kulitokana na hali mbaya ya usalama. Tarehe hizo zilipokwisha kuahirishwa mara nyingine mbili, kila mmoja alianza kutuhumu kuwa palikuwa na jambo. Malalamishi ya kila aina yalianza kusikika kwenye vyombo vya habari. Wakaanza kumsaka Bwana Aisee. Lakini hawakujua kumbe bwana huyo alikuwa ameingi mitini.

Uchunguzi wa historia ya Bwana Aisee ulianza kufanywa. Jamaa waliosoma naye walitoa habari zake zote bila kusaza lolote. Walieleza jinsi alivyokua fundi wa kuongea kizungu. "Lakini huyu si fundi wa kizungu tu bali na mizungu pia!" Walisema wengine kwa hasira walipozisikia habari hizo. Serikali ilianza mipango kabambe ya kumsaka Bwana Aisee. Ilibidi kuwashirikisha wachunguzi wa polisi wa kimataifa, INTERPOL, katika swala zima. Haikuchukua muda kabla ya kugunduliwa kuwa mashirika yaliyodaiwa kuhusika na suala la ajira hizo yalikuwa bandia.

Mambo yaliendelea kukanganya wakati ofisi ya Bwana Aisee iliyokuwa jijini ilipochomeka siku moja wakati wa usiku na vyeti vyote kuteketea. Nayo hospitali waliyokuwa wameenda kufanyiwa uchunguzi wa kiafya wale walioenda kuomba kazi ilifungwa ghafla na daktari aliyehusika kutoweka. Ilikuwa wazi sasa kuwa watu walikuwa wametapeliwa.

Kashfa hii ilizungumziwa na wengi kote nchini si katika redio wala runinga bali pia magazetini na kwingineko. Adinasi waliapiza. Lakini njia ya mwongo ni fupi. Aisee alibambwa na polisi wa kimataifa alipokuwa katika uwanja wa ndege wa Frankfurt huko Ujerumani akijitayarisha kuabiri ndege kuelekea Afghanistan alikopanga kujificha kwa muda hadi mambo yatulie.

Baada ya kutiwa mikononi, Bwana Aisee alisafirishwa chini ya ulinzi mkali hadi jijini Nairobi alipofikishwa mbele ya hakimu. Kesi yake ilihudhuriwa na mamia ya vijana waliohasirika. Mwishowe Bwana Aisee alitumbukizwa gerezani kwa miaka minane ikiandamana na kazi za sulubu. Mizungu yake ilikuwa imegota mwamba.

31. Lengo la Bwana Aisee kuwasiliana na wanahabari lilikuwa
    A. kuwafahamisha kuhusu ofisi yake.
    B. kuwaeleza kuhusu mradi wake.
    C. kutoa tangazo kuhusu mradi wake.
    D. kutoa tangazo kuhusu ofisi yake.

32. Wengi waliosikia kuhusu mipango ya Bwana Aisee
    A. walimsifu kuwa mpenzi kamili wa nchi yake.
    B. walimwona kama adui mkubwa wa nchi.
    C. walimsifu kwa kuleta mapinduzi nchini.
    D. walimshuku kuhusu nia ya kazi yake.

33. Ili kusajiliwa kila mhusika alihitaji kulipa shilingi elfu
    A. tano, kufanyiwa uchunguzi wa kiafya.
    B. kumi, kuchunguzwa afya yake.
    C. tano, kuwasilisha vyeti vya usafiri.
    D. kumi, vyeti vya usafiri na kuchunguzwa.

34. Watu walianza kutuhumu kuwa mambo hayakuwa sawa
    A. baada ya tarehe ya kuanza kazi kuahirishwa.
    B. tarehe ya kusafiri ilipoahirishwa tena.
    C. Bwana Aisee alipotoweka kutoka jijini.
    D. tarehe ya usafiri ilipoahirishwa kwa mara ya tatu.

35. '......bwana huyo alikuwa ameingia mitini' maana yake ni kuwa alikuwa
    A. ametoweka baada ya kufanya uhalifu.
    B. ameshiriki uhalifu wa kuibia umma.
    C. ameshapatwa na mabaya.
    D. amejitia katika mambo asiyoyafahamu.

36. Historia ya Bwar ᐧᐧᐧᐧ e ilibainisha kuwa alikuwa na hulka ya
    A. kuwaibia watu
    B. kusema kimombo
    C. kusafiri uarabuni
    D. kuwapenda watu

37. Inaonekana kuwa asili ya kuchomeka kwa ofisi ya Bwana Aisee ilikuwa
    A. kuficha historia yake.
    B. hasira za vijana walioibiwa.
    C. kuharibu ushahidi dhidi yake.
    D. harakati za polisi wa INTERPOL.

38. Badala ya kusema alibambwa, pia tunaweza kusema
    A. alibakwa
    B. alinaswa
    C. alikabwa
    D. alionekana

39. Kulingana na makala haya, Bwana Aisee alikuwa
    A. jangili
    B. jambazi
    C. mkwepuzi
    D. tapeli

40. Kichwa mwafaka kwa makala haya ni
    A. Wajinga ndio waliwao.
    B. Akili nyingi huondoa maarifa.
    C. Aliye juu mgojee chini.
    D. Mbio za sakafuni huishia ukingoni.

Tarakilishi ama kompyuta ni kati ya teknoloji mpya ambayo inatumiwa siku hizi karibu kila mahali mathalani katika kampuni kubwakubwa, benki, masoko makubwa, viwandani, viwanja vya ndege, meli, idara za serikali, vyuo, shuleni na kadhalika. Katika shule za upili, tarakilishi ni somo ambalo linashughulikiwa kuanzia kidato cha kwanza hadi cha nne na hutahiniwa katika mtihani wa kitaifa wa kidato cha nne. Aidha, serikali iko katika harakati za kuwapa vipakatalishi wanafunzi wote wa darasa la kwanza katika shule zote za umma nchini.

Tarakilishi imegawanyika katika sehemu mbili muhimu: programu mfumo na maunzi. Maunzi ni neno jumlishi ambalo hutumika kwa kurejelea vifaa vyote vya kompyuta kwa mfano kichapishi, kishalekezi, kiwambo au skrini, kipanya na mashine chapishi. Programu mfumo ni neno jumlishi ambalo hurejelea programu zote zinazoweza kutumika katika kompyuta.

Vifaa vinavyotumika katika kompyuta ni vingi. Kiwambo hutumika kwa kuonyesha data ambayo inashughulikiwa, nacho kichapishi hutumika katika kuvugulia data hiyo kwa kompyuta. Kishelekezi ni kifaa ambacho huwaka kikizimika kwenye skrini nacho huashiria mahali ambapo data inayovuguliwa itaingia. Pahali pa kishalekezi panaweza kubadilishwa kwa kutumia kipanya. Kipanya ni kidude chenye mkia mithili ya panya. Baada ya kazi kukamilika na data kuwa habari mashine chapishi huichapisha habari hiyo kwenye karatasi ili isomwe na watu wengi iwezekanavyo, pahali pengi na pahali popote.

Tarakilishi ina sifa nyingi muhimu. Chombo hiki kina uwezo wa kufanya hesabu na kazi nyinginezo kwa kasi sana. Sifa nyingine ni kwamba tarakilishi huhifadhi ujumbe mwingi sana kwa matumizi ya baadaye. Maelekezo huchukuliwa na kuwekwa kwa ajili ya kufuatwa na chombo hiki. Mfululizo wa maelekezo haya ndiyo huongoza kompyuta katika wajibu wake na huitwa programu ambayo huandikwa kwa lugha ya kikompyuta. Kompyuta hufuata maelekezo haya kwa kuamshwa na binadamu. Sheria hizi <u>huwa sahili</u> na kompyuta ina uwezo wa kuzitumia ili kufikia uamuzi wa jinsi ya kutenda.

Kuwasiliana na mifumo mingine ya kompyuta ni muhimu sana na kompyuta ina uwezo wa kufanya hivyo. Kompyuta huingizwa data ambayo huchakatwa ili kuleta maana, na uzao wa kuchakatwa huku ndio huitwa habari. Programu ni mfumo wa utaratibu ambao umeandikwa kwa lugha ya kikompyuta. Programu huiwezesha kompyuta kuchakata data na kuifanya iwe habari kwa mfano, inaweza kuongeza nambari mbili au zaidi na kukupa jibu.

Katika kompyuta habari inaweza kuhifadhiwa katika diski ngumu au diski tepetevu. Diski ngumu ni nafasi inayopatikana katika kompyuta yenyewe na inaweza kuhifadhi maktaba nzima. Diski tepetevu ni ile nafasi ambamo disketi huwekwa ili habari inayochakatwa ihifadhiwe kwa disketi. Disketi ni kifaa kidogo mithili ya kaseti. Nafasi hizi za kompyuta zimegawanywa katika viendesha diski kwa mfano ukitaka kuhifadhi habari yako katika diski ngumu, utatumia kiendesha diski A. Ilhali ukitaka kuhifadhi kazi yako katika diski tepetevu utatumia kiendesha diski C.

Kwa hivyo kwa muhtasari, tunaweza kusema kuwa kompyuta ni kifaa au chombo ambacho hufanya kazi kwa kuongozwa na programu iliyohifadhiwa. Kompyuta hujiendesha yenyewe kwa kukubali na kuchakata data ili iwe habari.

41. Kulingana na makala tarakilishi hutumika
    A. benkini, viwanjani, shuleni na idara za serikali.
    B. benki kubwa, shule zote, viwanjani na sokoni.
    C. masoko makubwa, viwanja vya ndege, benkini na vyuoni.
    D. mashambani, shuleni, vyuoni na nyanjani.

42. Vipakatalishi vitatolewa kwa wanafunzi
    A. wote wa shule za umma.
    B. wote wa darasa la kwanza.
    C. wa kidato cha kwanza hadi cha nne.
    D. wa darasa la kwanza katika shule za umma.

43. Mfano wa maunzi katika kompyuta ni
    A. programu, kiwambo, kishalekezi, kipanya.
    B. baobonye, mulishi, kipanya, kishalekezi.
    C. baobonye, programu, data, disketi ngumu.
    D. data, diski, tepelevu, skrini, kipanya.

44. Sehemu <u>kuu</u> za kompyuta kulingana na makala haya ni ngapi?
    A. Mbili
    B. Tatu
    C. Tano
    D. Sita

45. Umuhimu wa kompyuta ni kuwa
    A. hufanya kazi kwa kasi, huhifadhi ujumbe mwingi.
    B. hurahisisha kazi, hutumia nguzu za umeme.
    C. huongozwa na programu wala si mwanadamu.
    D. ina akili hata kuliko binadamu, ni rahisi kutumia.

46. Sheria hizi <u>huwa sahili</u>, maana yake ni kuwa huwa
    A. chache
    B. nyingi
    C. rahisi
    D. ngumu

47. Kulingana na makala haya habari hupatikana baada ya
    A. kuhifadhiwa kwenye diski yoyote.
    B. data kuingizwa na kuchakatwa.
    C. kupelekwa kwa watangazaji.
    D. kufikia hadhira iliyolengwa.

48. Watu pia hutumia tarakilishi kuwasiliana kwa njia ya
    A. kipepesi
    B. simutamba
    C. nyaraka
    D. barua pepe

49. Lengo la kuchapisha maandishi kwenye karatasi ni kuwa itaweza
    A. kusomwa na yeyote.
    B. kusomewa mahali popote.
    C. kufanyiwa marekebisho.
    D. kusomwa kwa vyovyote.

50. Kichwa kifaacho kwa makala haya ni:
    A. Sehemu za tarakilishi.
    B. Teknolojia ya kisasa.
    C. Manufaa ya kompyuta.
    D. Jinsi ya kutumia kompyuta.

K.C.P.E. FIFTH TRIAL
STANDARD EIGHT 2015

SCIENCE

Time: 1hr 40mins

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions.

2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.

3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in the question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use an ordinary pencil.

5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:

YOUR INDEX NUMBER
YOUR NAME
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

6. By drawing a **dark line** inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.

7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.

8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.

9. For each of the Questions 1 – 50, four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.

10. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example

In the Question Booklet:

4. Which one of the following components of blood is involved in clotting after injury?
   A. Plasma.
   B. White blood cells.
   C. Red blood cells.
   D. Platelets

The correct answer is D (Platelets)

On the answer sheet:

4 ¡A¡¡B¡¡C¡█¡   14 ¡A¡¡B¡¡C¡¡D¡   24 ¡A¡¡B¡¡C¡¡D¡   34 ¡A¡¡B¡¡C¡¡D¡   44 ¡A¡¡B¡¡C¡¡D¡

In the second set, the box with the letter D printed in it is marked.

11. Your **dark line** MUST be within the box.

12. For each question **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages

Candidates should check the question paper to ensure that all the pages are printed as indicated and no questions are missing

1. Which one of the following pairs of blood vessels carries blood from the lungs to the heart and from the heart to the body respectively?
   A. Pulmonary vein and aorta.
   B. Venacava and aorta.
   C. Pulmonary artery and aorta.
   D. Aorta and venacava.

2. During birth, the following procedures take place
   i) The baby comes out through the vagina.
   ii) The uterine wall contractions cause labour pains.
   iii) The amnion is broken and amniotic fluid is released.
   iv) The umbilical cord is tied and then cut.
   Which of the following are in their CORRECT order?
   A. (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
   B. (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
   C. (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
   D. (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)

3. A ship will float on water because of its
   A. size
   B. shape
   C. material
   D. weight

4. When breathing in
   A. the ribs move upwards and inwards.
   B. the volume of the chest decreases.
   C. pressure in the lungs decreases.
   D. The diaphragm gets dome-shaped

5. Which one of the following shows the CORRECT urine passage from the kidneys during excretion?
   A. Ureter → bladder → urethra
   B. Urethra → bladder → ureter
   C. Bladder → ureter → urethra
   D. Bladder → urethra → ureter

6. The illustration below is a windvane made from locally available materials
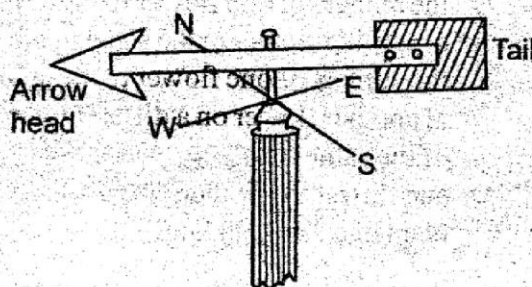
   Which one of the following statements about the instrument is INCORRECT?
   A. It measures the direction of the wind.
   B. Its arrowhead points to the direction where the wind is going to.
   C. The arrowhead should be smaller than the tail.
   D. It should be placed far away from tall buildings and trees.

7. Which one of the following vaccines is administered at birth?
   A. DPT
   B. BCG
   C. Antimeasles
   D. Antipolio

8. One of the following animals does NOT have mammary glands. Which one?
   A. Whale
   B. Dolphin
   C. Shark
   D. Seal

9. Which one of the following types of teeth is NOT correctly matched with its function?

	Types of teeth	Function
A.	Canine	cutting
B.	Incisor	biting
C.	Pre-molar	chewing
D.	Molar	grinding

2

10. Cross pollination is the transfer of pollen grains from
    A. the anthers to the stigma.
    B. the anthers of one flower to the stigma of another flower in the same plant.
    C. the anthers of one flower to the stigma of another flower on a different plant of the same type.
    D. one flower to another on a different plant of a different kind.

11. The illustration below shows classification of plants.
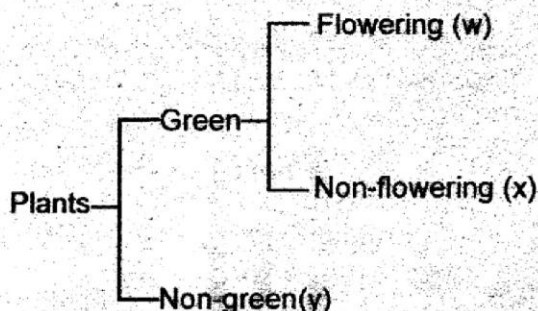
    Which of the following **CORRECTLY** shows an example from each group of the classification shown?

	W	X	Y
A.	Maize	Fern	Cypress
B.	Lichen	Algae	Mushroom
C.	Beans	Cactus	Puffballs
D.	Acacia	Cedar	Toadstool

12. Which one of the following is the function of white blood cells?
    A. Combine with oxygen.
    B. Fight disease causing germs.
    C. Carry digested food materials.
    D. To clot blood when injured.

13. Which one of the following reproduction processes takes place immediately after the sperm cell has united with the ovum?
    A. Fusion
    B. Fertilization
    C. Ovulation
    D. Implantation

14. Children born to mothers who smoke a lot during pregnancy are **LEAST** likely to
    A. be underweight.
    B. have weak immunity.
    C. be strong and healthy.
    D. have poor mental growth.

15. Dairy milk and mutton are **MOST** likely to be obtained from
    A. goats only
    B. cows only
    C. sheep only
    D. all of the above

16. Which one of the following shows a list of drugs which are **NOT** illegal in Kenya?
    A. Bhang, miraa, cocaine
    B. Tobacco, heroin, alcohol
    C. Cocaine, tobacco, bhang
    D. Miraa, tobacco, alcohol

17. The **MOST** effective way of controlling HIV and AIDS among married couples is by
    A. abstinence
    B. using condoms
    C. having one partner
    D. being faithful

18. Which one of the following shows a list of major non-living components of the environment **ONLY**?
    A. Water, air and soil
    B. Plants and animals
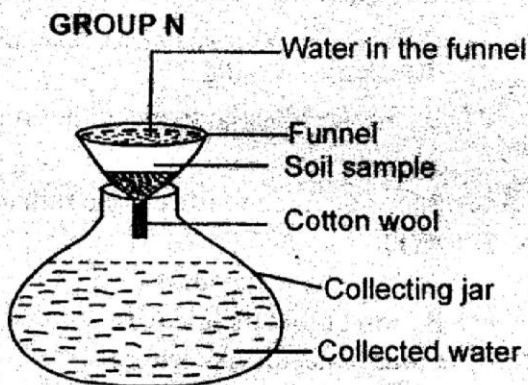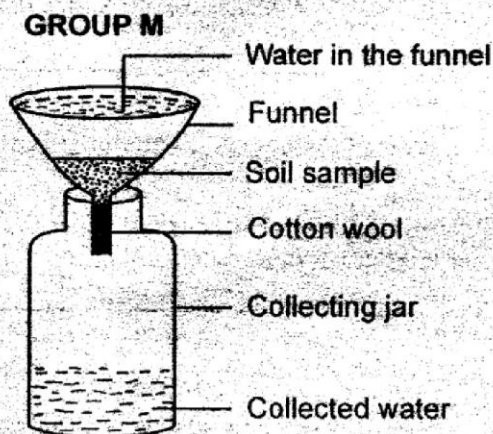   C. Sound, light and heat
    D. Food, buildings and soil

19. Which one of the following statements does **NOT** show interdependence among plants and animals?
A. Animals getting shade.
B. Animals getting shelter on trees.
C. Animals getting carbon dioxide from plants.
D. Plants getting pollination services from insects.

20. In a feeding relationship yellow cabbage can be grouped under
A. decomposers
B. primary consumers
C. producers
D. tertiary consumers

21. The illustrations below was set up by standard six pupils to carry out an investigation on some aspect of soil.

GROUP M

- Water in the funnel
- Funnel
- Soil sample
- Cotton wool
- Collecting jar
- Collected water

GROUP N

- Water in the funnel
- Funnel
- Soil sample
- Cotton wool
- Collecting jar
- Collected water

If the two groups were to learn from each other, what common mistake did they make? They used
A. different shapes of collecting jars.
B. different sizes of funnels.
C. different types of soils.
D. same sizes of cotton wool.

22. Matter can change from one state to another as shown below
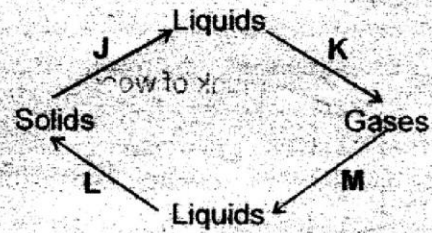
Which two processes as shown in the illustration above require an increase in temperature?
A. J, K
B. J, L
C. L, M
D. M, K

23. The bulb shown can reach heat to the hands below it by _____ process.
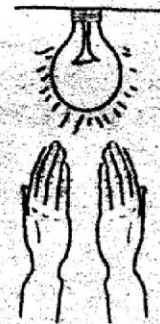
A. conduction
B. convection
C. radiation
D. convection and radiation

24. Below are characteristics of matter:
i) *Definite shape*
ii) *Definite size*
iii) *Define mass*
Which two of the above will **BEST** describe a soda?
A. (i) and (ii)
B. (ii) and (iii)
C. (iii) and (i)
D. None

25. Different strings of the same thickness but different lengths were stretched on two wooden plunks nailed together as shown below.
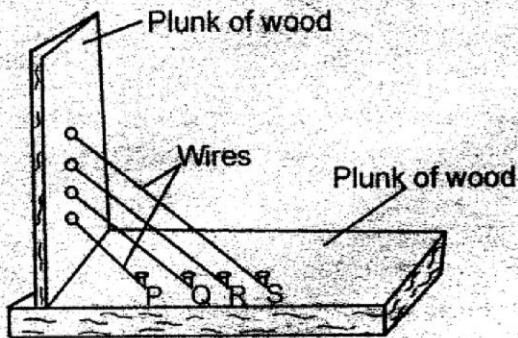
Which wire produced the highest sound when gently plucked?

A. Q
B. S
C. P
D. R

26. The following pests are matched with the part of the plant it attacks. Which one has been **INCORRECTLY** matched?

	Types of pest	Part of plant attacked
A.	Aphids	grains of all kind
B.	Cutworms	stems of young plants
C.	Weaver birds	grains of cereals
D.	Stalkborers	inside of the stem

27. Which one of the following is **NOT** a function for the leaves of a green plant?
A. Absorption
B. Breathing
C. Transpiration
D. Photosynthesis

28. Which one of the following **CORRECTLY** shows a list of food crops only?
A. Legumes, fruits, tuber crops and cereals.
B. Vegetables, legumes, fibre crops and cereals.
C. Cereals, legumes, oil crops and vegetables.
D. Legumes, beverages, vegetables and fruits

29. The second and seventh planets in the solar system are
A. Earth and Uranus
B. Venus and Saturn
C. Earth and Neptune
D. Venus and Uranus

30. From the illustration of the drawings shown below, it is possible to conclude that
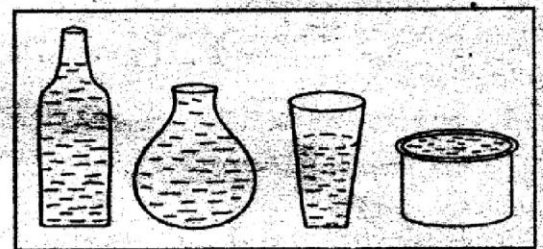
A. liquids occupies space.
B. pressure in liquids is equal at the same depth.
C. pressure in liquids increases with depth.
D. liquids take the shape of the container.

31. Plants adapted to little or no rain areas do **NOT**
A. have large flat leaves
B. roll or fold their leaves
C. have needle like leaves
D. lose or shed their leaves

32. One of the following is **NOT** a sign of unhealthy crop. Which one?
A. Stunted growth
B. Nice colouration on leaves and stems
C. Curled leaves
D. Wilting

33. The type of beak shown below is well suited for

A. sucking nectar
B. filter feeding
C. eating grains
D. eating flesh

34. Which one of the following is **NOT** an effect of livestock diseases?
A. Blood in stool
B. Reduced yields
C. Reduced quality of products
D. Death of the animals

35. When soft water is mixed with soap it forms
A. scum
B. lather
C. scale
D. salt

36. Too much fertilizer when used to improve the quality of the soil may lead to
A. soil pollution only
B. water pollution only
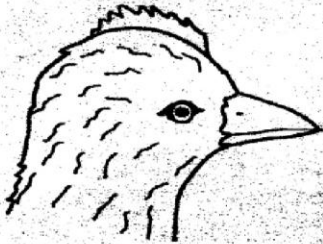C. air pollution only
D. soil and water pollution

37. One of the following soil conservation methods can help to control sheet erosion. Which one?
A. Mulching
B. Planting cover crops
C. Terracing
D. Building gabions

38. Which one of the following parasites will attack livestock without living in it?
A. Tick
B. Tsetse fly
C. Flea
D. Mite

39. When preparing a compost manure farmers are advised to add manure to the compost **MAINLY** in order to
A. introduce bacteria to the compost to encourage decomposition.
B. supply additional nutrients to the compost manure.
C. speed up the process of decomposition.
D. provide nutrients to the bacteria that bring about decomposition.

40. Which one of the following is a modern method of preserving food by removing moisture?
A. Canning
B. Salting
C. Freezing
D. Drying

41. The illustration shown below is an arrangement that can generate electricity.
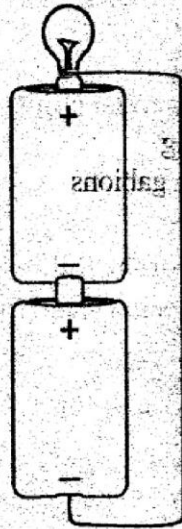
Therefore it is a

A. cell
B. battery
C. dynamo
D. generator

42. While carrying out an experiment on mixing liquids, standard seven pupils accidentally mixed the following liquids in equal amounts in one large container;

- water
- spirit
- kerosene
- fresh milk
- cooking oil.

If they left the mixture to settle overnight, how many layers would they observe formed in the transparent container?

A. Three
B. Five
C. One
D. Two

43. Which one of the following methods of separation is the MOST convenient one to use in separating an insoluble solid from a liquid?

A. Decantation
B. Winnowing
C. Filtering
D. Sieving

44. Below is an illustration representing the relative amount of gases found in the atmosphere.
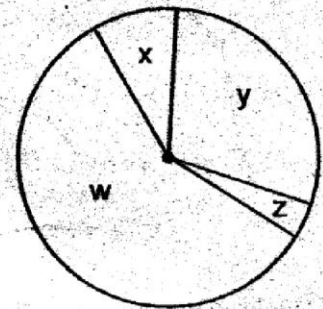
Which part marked by the letters W, X, Y and Z shows part of the air used during germination?

A. W
B. X
C. Y
D. Z

45. The following are advantages of breast feeding: it

i) boosts the baby's immunity
ii) is always ready when required
iii) allows mother to child bonding
iv) is easier for the infant to digest

Among these advantages which one is the MAIN reason why mothers are adviced to use this method compared to others?

A. (i)
B. (ii)
C. (iii)
D. (iv)

46. Three of the following are sources of potential energy EXCEPT one. Which one?
A. Foods
B. Fuels
C. Car battery
D. Motor oil

47. The diagram shown below represents an improved charcoal jiko
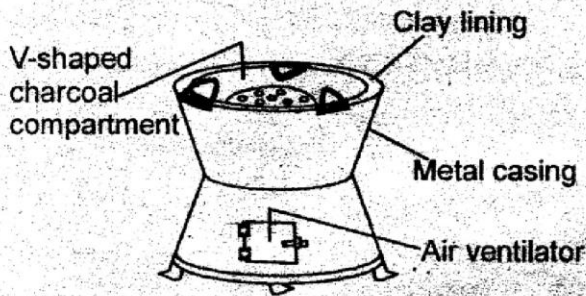
The jiko is an important energy device because it saves energy MAINLY because it
A. uses less charcoal
B. is 'V' shaped
C. has a metal casing outside
D. has a clay lining inside

48. The illustration below shows a simple crowbar in real use
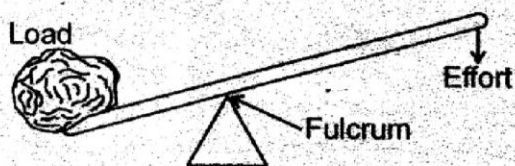
Which one of the following simple practices should be done in order to lift the load using the LEAST effort?
A. Crush the stone.
B. Push the fulcrum closer to the load.
C. Pull the fulcrum closer to the effort.
D. Apply effort closer to the fulcrum.

49. Force acting against movement is usually referred to as
A. friction
B. magnetic
C. inertia
D. gravitational

50. The soil that holds the LEAST amount of water
A. has the highest capillarity.
B. makes the longest ribbons.
C. has the largest air spaces.
D. sticks when wet.

K.C.P.E FIFTH TRIAL
STANDARD EIGHT 2015

SOCIAL STUDIES
AND
RELIGIOUS
EDUCATION

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 90 questions.

2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.

3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the ANSWER SHEET, not in the question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use an ordinary pencil.

5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:

    YOUR INDEX NUMBER

    YOUR NAME

    NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

6. By drawing a **dark line** inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.

7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.

8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.

9. For each of the questions 1 – 90 four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only ONE of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.

10. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

    Example

    In the question booklet:

    33. Countries in North Africa experience winter season during the months of
       A. March to May
       B. September and November
       C. June to August
       D. December to February

    The correct answer is **D**

    On the answer sheet:

    3 IAIIBIICIIDI   13 IAIIBIICIIDI   23 IAIIBIICIIDI   33 IAIIBIICIIDI   43 IAIIBIICIIDI

    In the set of boxes numbered 33, the box with the letter D printed in it is marked.

11. Your **dark line** MUST be within the box.

12. For each question ONLY ONE box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

This question paper consists of 12 printed pages

Candidates should check the question paper to ensure that all the pages are printed as indicated and no questions are missing.

TURN OVER

LOITA AREA

SCALE: 1cm : 2km

KEY
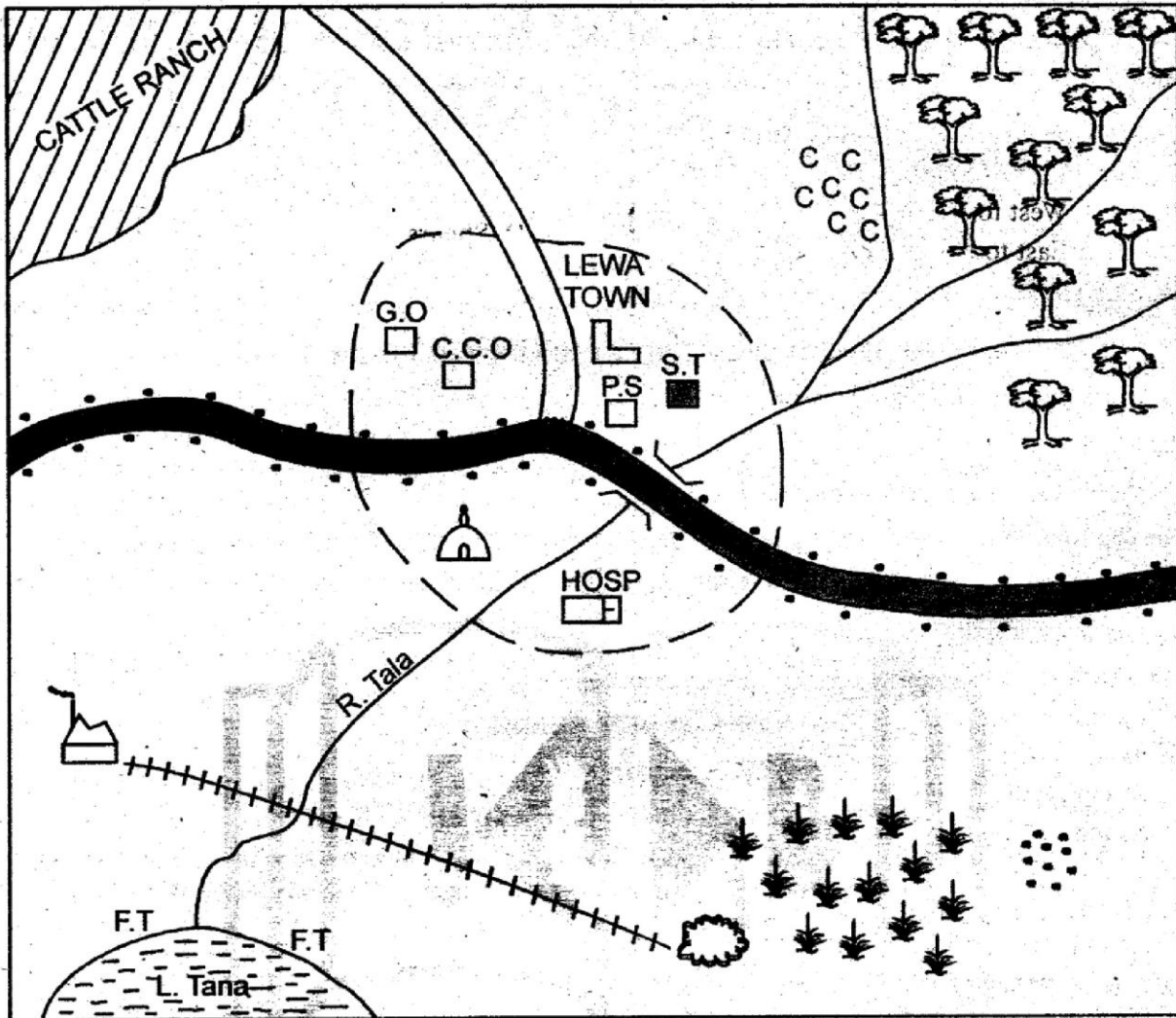
Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning
FT	Fish trap	Mosque	Mosque
Quarry	Quarry	G.O	Governor's office
Cement Factory	Cement Factory	School	School
Forest	Forest	C C / C C	Coffee plantation
S.T	Stadium	Sisal plantation	Sisal plantation
P.S	Police station	C.C.O	County Commissioners office
Settlement	Settlement	Hospital	Hospital
Tarmac road	Tarmac road	Railway line	Railway line
Murram road	Murram road		

1. The general direction of flow of river Tala is
   A. North East to South West.
   B. South West to North East.
   C. South East to North West.
   D. North West to South East.

2. What is the approximate length of the murram road?
   A. 10km
   B. 14km
   C. 12km
   D. 6km

3. Lewa town serves as all the following **EXCEPT**
   A. transport centre
   B. mining centre
   C. administrative centre
   D. recreation centre

4. The mineral mined at Loita area is
   A. cement
   B. diatomite
   C. flourspar
   D. limestone

5. The climate of South Eastern part of Loita area is **LIKELY** to be
   A. hot and dry
   B. cool and dry
   C. hot and wet
   D. cool and wet

6. Who is incharge of security in Loita area?
   A. Governor.
   B. Senator.
   C. Members of county assembly.
   D. County commissioner.

7. Which of the following is **NOT** an economic activity carried out in the Southern part of Loita area?
   A. Cash crop farming
   B. Mining
   C. Cattle keeping
   D. Fishing

8. Which of the following cultural artefacts was used as a storage item?
   A. Slings
   B. Calabashes
   C. Drums
   D. Spears

9. Which of the following rivers is **WRONGLY** matched with its source?
   A. R. Athi   -   Ngong hills
   B. R. Nzoia   -   Mt. Elgon
   C. R. Ewaso Nyiro -   Aberdare
   D. R. Turkwel   -   L. Turkana

10. Which of the lists below consist of horst mountains?
    A. Usambara, Danakil Alps, Ruwenzori
    B. Pare, Atlas, Danakil Alps
    C. Caperanges, Atlas
    D. Mt. Meru, Mt. Elgon, Mt. Longonot

11. Three of the following are benefits of tourism in Kenya. Which one is **NOT**?
    A. Foreign exchange
    B. Creation of employment
    C. Promote international co-operation
    D. Bad western influence on our culture

12. Which of the following is **NOT** a problem facing urban centres in Kenya?
    A. Mushrooming of slums.
    B. Inadequate social amenities.
    C. Shortage of labour force.
    D. Increase in crime rate.

13. Which of the following communities belongs to Afro-Asiatic language group?
    A. Fulani
    B. Tuaregs
    C. Songhai
    D. Soninke

14. Which of the following Lakes is the **ODD** one out?
    A. L. Malawi
    B. L. Chad
    C. L. Kyoga
    D. L. Bangweulu

15. The time in Kigali 24°E is 9:20am. What will
    be the time in Accra?
    A. 7.44am
    B. 10:56am
    C. 7:44pm
    D. 10:56pm

16. The **BEST** way of reducing road accidents
    on Kenyan roads is by
    A. constructing better roads.
    B. educating all the road users on
       importance of observing traffic rules.
    C. employing more traffic police officers.
    D. pass laws with stiff punishment for
       traffic offenders.

17. Nomination of twenty women senators in
    Kenya is done by
    A. Speaker of the Senate
    B. President
    C. I.E.B.C
    D. The political parties

18. Among the following officers in Buganda
    kingdom, who administered justice?
    A. Katikiro
    B. Omwanika
    C. Omulamuzi
    D. Kabaka

19. The following are facts about the early man.
    (i) He was Bi-pedal
    (ii) He lived in caves
    (iii) He could communicate through speech.
    The early man described above was
    A. Homo sapien
    B. Homo habilis
    C. Homo erectus
    D. Ramapithecus

The diagram below shows the formation of a lake
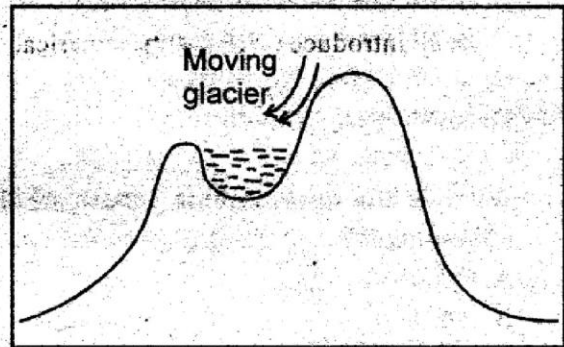
20. Which of the following is an example of the
    lake formed above?
    A. Teleki Tarn
    B. L. Kanyaboli
    C. L. Edward
    D. L. Paradise

21. The following are conditions under which one
    becomes a Kenyan citizen by birth **EXCEPT**
    A. a child born in Kenya by a Kenyan parent.
    B. a foreigner living in Kenya for at least
       seven years.
    C. a child of eight years and below found in
       Kenya and parents are not known.
    D. a child born outside Kenya by a Kenyan
       citizen at the time of birth.

22. The following are characteristics of a certain
    crop.
    (i) Grows within the tropics.
    (ii) Harvested during the bud stage
    (iii) Requires high humidity throughout the
       year.
    (iv) Used as spices
    The crop described above is
    A. Cocoa
    B. Pyrethrum
    C. Cloves
    D. Coffee

23. What is the MAIN reason for scramble and partition of Africa by the Europeans?
    A. To civilise Africans.
    B. To get raw materials for their industries.
    C. To introduce legitimate trade.
    D. To introduce Christianity in Africa.

24. The capital city of Togo is
    A. Tripoli
    B. Gaborone
    C. Lome
    D. N'Djamena

25. Which arm of the government approves the national budget?
    A. Executive
    B. Treasury
    C. Judiciary
    D. Legislature

26. Which of the following is the MAJOR challenge facing national security in Kenya today?
    A. Terrorism
    B. Bank robbery
    C. Cattle rustling
    D. Carjacking

Use the map of Africa below to answer questions 27 - 29
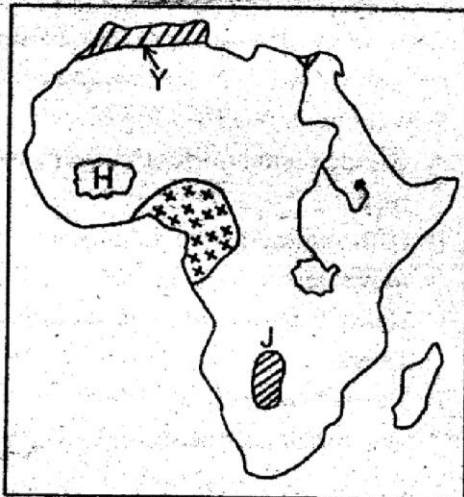
27. Which was the MAIN reason that led to collapse of the kingdom marked H?
    A. Succession disputes.
    B. Attack by almoravids
    C. Lack of food
    D. Decline in Tran Saharan trade.

28. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the vegetation region marked Y?
    A. Some trees are decidious.
    B. Trees are cone shaped.
    C. The main vegetation are woodland and scrubs.
    D. Trees have broad evergreen leaves.

29. The basin marked J is called
    A. Congo
    B. Chad
    C. Kalahari
    D. Victoria

30. Which of the following religious marriages allows polygamy?
    A. Hindu
    B. Islamic
    C. Customary
    D. Christianity

31. The following are problems related to rapid population growth rate in Kenya. Which one is NOT?
    A. Unemployment hence low living standards.
    B. Land fragmentation.
    C. Pressure on social amenities.
    D. Shortage of labour.

32. Among the following statements, which one is TRUE about horticulture farming in Netherlands?
    A. The land for cultivation is reclaimed from the sea.
    B. There is adequate capital to do scientific farming.
    C. Most of the produce is exported.
    D. Most of the farming is done on natural land.

33. Among the following early visitors to Eastern Africa, who is the ODD one out?
    A. Seyyid Said
    B. Vasco Da Gama
    C. William Mackinnon
    D. Carl Peters

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34. The following information fits a prominent leader in Africa.
   (i) *Carried out land reforms*
   (ii) *Constructed a major river project in his country.*
   (iii) *Established a modern judicial system.*
   (iv) *He was an army officer*
   The leader described above is
   A. Leopold Senghor
   B. Gamal Abdel Nasser
   C. Haile Sellassie
   D. Robert Mugabe

35. Which of the following is **NOT** a way in which a member of parliament can lose his parliamentary seat?
   A. If one is elected Deputy speaker.
   B. If one is declared bankrupt by a court of law.
   C. If one is elected the speaker of the National assembly.
   D. If one resigns from the party that sponsored him/her to parliament.

36. The following information is **TRUE** about a certain town in Kenya.
   (i) *It has a rich agricultural background.*
   (ii) *It has an international airport.*
   (iii) *It is found in the North rift*
   (iv) *It has a referral hospital*
   The town described above is
   A. Nakuru
   B. Nairobi
   C. Kisumu
   D. Eldoret

37. Which one of the statements given below is **NOT TRUE** about forestry in Democratic republic of Congo?
   A. It is found in the equatorial region.
   B. Species of trees are mainly hardwood.
   C. Trees are planted in a row.
   D. The forest is home for rich and diverse wildlife.

38. The following are problems facing the regional trading blocs in Africa. Which one is **NOT**?
   A. Political differences among member states.
   B. Creation of large market for goods.
   C. Lack of common currency.
   D. Quota system in some countries.

39. Three of the following are ways in which people in Ghana fought for their independence. Which one is **NOT**?
   A. Armed struggle
   B. Negotiation
   C. Boycotts
   D. Strikes

40. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about the population of Germany?
   A. Low birth rate.
   B. High life expectancy.
   C. Majority live in urban centres.
   D. High dependency ratio.

41. Which of the following statements was **NOT** true about traditional form of agriculture?
   A. Land was communally owned.
   B. Simple tools were used.
   C. Family was the main source of labour.
   D. Crops were mainly grown for commercial purposes.

42. Three of the following are ways of catering for people with special needs in transport. Which one is **NOT**?
   A. Giving them brailles that helps them to read.
   B. Offering them wheelchairs for easier movement.
   C. Using lifts to help them access different floors.
   D. Having vehicles that are designed to accommodate them.

43. What is the MAIN reason why Mwea irrigation scheme was started?
   A. To put more land under cultivation.
   B. To grow rice for export.
   C. Increase food production in Kenya.
   D. To settle the landless.

44. Who among the following personalities resisted the German's occupation in his area?
   A. Samori Toure
   B. Mekatilili wa Menza
   C. Abushiri bin Salim
   D. Nabongo Mumia

45. The MAIN factor influencing the growth of mountain vegetation is
   A. distance from the sea.
   B. ocean currents.
   C. distance from the equator.
   D. height above the sea level.

46. Which of the following statements is TRUE about Berlin conference of 1884?
   A. It was attended by European powers that were interested in having colonies in Africa.
   B. All African nations were represented by their leaders
   C. It was held in Lancaster house in London.
   D. All European powers agreed to share the colonies equally.

47. What is the MAIN reason why the government of Kenya conduct population census?
   A. To know the number of school going children.
   B. To help the government in the national planning.
   C. To know the level of education in the country.
   D. To help the government in reducing rural urban migration.

Use the map of Kenya below to answer questions 48 - 50
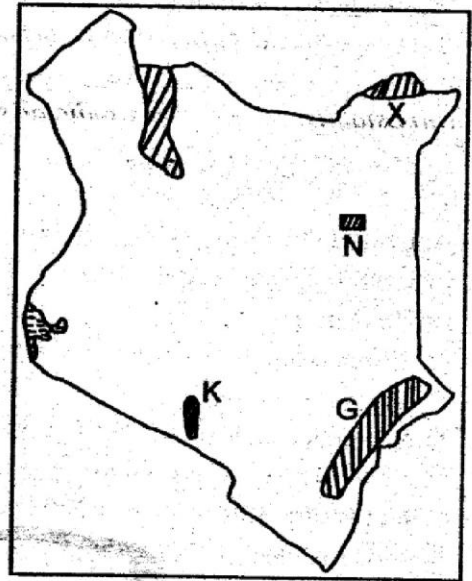
48. The National park marked X is called
   A. Sibiloi
   B. Ruma
   C. Malka Marri
   D. Amboseli

49. The pre-historic site marked K is
   A. Olduvai gorge
   B. Olorgessailie
   C. Koobi fora
   D. Hyrax hill

50. The natural forest marked G is LIKELY to be
   A. Arabuko Sokoke
   B. Savanna woodland
   C. Kinale forest
   D. Kaptagat forest

51. Who among the following personalities advices the government on legal issues?
   A. President
   B. Chief justice
   C. Director of public prosecution
   D. Attorney general

7

STD 8 005 S/S 2015

52. Which of the following is an effect of rotation of the earth?
   A. Causes difference in the lengths of day and night.
   B. Influences the position of the midday sun.
   C. Causes difference in time along different longitudes.
   D. Causing the four major seasons.

53. Among the following, which one is the largest vegetation cover in Africa?
   A. Plateau
   B. Riftvalley
   C. Mountain forest
   D. Savanna

54. Which of the following was NOT a way of interaction during the pre-colonial period?
   A. Education
   B. Intermarriage
   C. Trade
   D. Raids

55. Which of the following is the MAJOR reason why government encourage Jua kali industries?
   A. To ensure the use of scrap metals.
   B. To create self employment.
   C. To reduce imports from other countries.
   D. To discourage rural urban migration

56. Who among the following leaders was NOT arrested together with Mzee Kenyatta in October 1952?
   A. Fred Kubai
   B. Bildad Kagia
   C. Jaramogi Oginga Odinga
   D. Ochieng Aneko

57. The following are uses of a certain mineral
   (i) used to strengthen steel and iron.
   (ii) used to make cans for perfumes
   (iii) used in production of tooth paste and sulphuric acid.
   The mineral described above is called
   A. limestone
   B. diatomite
   C. flourspar
   D. gemstones

58. Which of the following is a print media?
   A. Television
   B. Mobile phone
   C. Email
   D. Newspaper

59. The following are negative effects of settler farming. Which one is NOT?
   A. Introduction of commercial farming.
   B. Introduction of African reserves.
   C. Africans were forced to work for Europeans.
   D. Africans were forced to pay tax.

60. Which of the reasons given below explains why Liberia was NOT colonized?
   A. It had strong rulers who resisted European invasion.
   B. It was set aside as a home for freed slaves
   C. The Europeans were affected by tropical diseases.
   D. They were assisted by other European powers to fight the French.

JESMA 005

K.C.P.E FIFTH TRIAL
STANDARD EIGHT 2015
MARKING SCHEME

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

K.C.P.E. FIFTH TRIAL
STANDARD EIGHT 2015

ENGLISH
SECTION B:
COMPOSITION

YOUR INDEX NUMBER	
YOUR NAME	
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL	

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. In the spaces provided above, write your full index number, your name and name of your school.

2. Now open this paper, read the composition subject carefully and write your composition on the lines provided.

This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.

TURN OVER

You have 40 minutes to write your composition.

Below is the beginning of a story. Write and complete the story. Make your story as interesting as you can.

I hurried back home and went straight into the house. I was about to enter my room when I realised something very unusual in the sitting room ....

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JARIBIO LA TANO K.C.P.E
DARASA LA NANE 2015

KISWAHILI
SEHEMU YA PILI:
INSHA

Muda: Dakika 40

NAMBA YAKO YA MTIHANI	
JINA LAKO	
JINA LA SHULE YAKO	

SOMA MAAGIZO HAYA KWA MAKINI

1. Kwenye nafasi zilizoachwa hapo juu andika namba yako kamili ya mtihani, 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.

Umepewa dakika 40 kuandika insha yako. Endeleza insha ifuatayo kwa maneno yako mwenyewe huku ukiifanya iwe ya kusisimua zaidi.

Mwendo wa saa nne asubuhi, milolongo ya magari ilionekana ikielekea......................