One of the 1 people face in this area is wind 2. This takes place especially in 3 areas where the vegetation is 4 poor. Again you find that in 5 areas people keep 6 many animals on a small piece of land. This has two 7 effects on the land. One is that all the grass 8 up 9 the ground 10 and the other is that the 11 of the animals make the soil 12. This makes it 13 for the wind to erode the soil. This top soil 14 is blown away is the best soil for agriculture. It has 15 humus which makes it fertile.

A.
1. problem
2. eroded
3. dry
4. never
5. some
6. too
7. small
8. eats
9. living
10. bare
11. horns
12. lose
13. easier
14. where
15. much

B.
1. problems
2. carrier
3. rocky
4. ever
5. such
6. much
7. main
8. ate
9. meaning
10. bear
11. legs
12. loose
13. easy
14. who
15. a lot of

C.
1. mistake
2. carrier
3. wet
4. usually
5. this
6. very
7. big
8. has been eaten
9. hoping
10. bore
11. hooves
12. loss
13. hard
14. which
15. many

D.
1. things
2. no word
3. damp
4. hardly
5. real
6. tiny
7. leaving
8. borne
9. tails
10. loosing
11. difficult
12. whose
13. lots
For question 16, change the following sentence into plural.

16. She left her book in the desk.
   A. She left their books in the desk.
   B. They left their book in the desk.
   C. They left their books in the desks.
   D. They left her book in the desks.

In questions 17 to 20, choose the alternative that best completes the blank space.

17. He could not eat anything. He ______ very weak.
   A. grew
   B. became
   C. fell
   D. got

18. The old man lives ______ the valley.
   A. over
   B. across
   C. at
   D. in

19. The scouts were the ones who ______ the dead dog.
   A. buried
   B. buried
   C. buryed
   D. burying

20. After the school trip, we arrived home late ______ night.
    A. in
    B. to
    C. at
    D. for

In questions 21 and 22, choose the correctly punctuated sentence

21. A. The cow lost it’s calf.
    B. I am a good pupil. Aren’t I?
    C. Where is your mother!
    D. What a nice picture!

22. A. What was it about?
    B. After two weeks Mary went back to school
    C. We did not go to school last week!
    D. A pilot flie’s an aeroplane.

For question 23, choose the best alternative to fill the blank space.

23. Alex has many friends ______ John.
    A. beside
    B. besides
    C. not only
    D. in spite

For questions 24 and 25, choose the correct question tag to complete the sentence.

24. My teacher has gone out, ______?
    A. has he
    B. haven’t he
    C. hasn’t he
    D. is it

25. Let us go out and play. ______?
    A. shan’t we
    B. shall we
    C. can we
    D. can’t we
A long time ago, people never used to wear any clothes. As years went by, people started covering themselves with animal skins. These were replaced by blankets and sheets. Today, there are so many types of clothes that one has a problem choosing which one to buy. Usually, different people have different tastes. We have clothes for men, ladies, young people, children and babies. Other clothes are unisex meaning that they can be worn by both men and women. We have traditional clothes like the kitenge, traditional bracelets, earrings, bangles etc. Western countries also have their own attire.

During fashion show competitions, there are many things the judges consider besides the models' posture and elegance. These include the catwalk style and the models' swing. The audience enjoy watching the competitors stroll on the platform. They may clap for them when impressed.

26. What was the first thing people used as clothes?
   A. Nothing
   B. Bark of trees
   C. Animal skins
   D. Sheets

27. Once upon a time,
   A. people never wore clothes.
   B. people refused to wear clothes.
   C. clothes were expensive.
   D. people could not afford clothes.

28. Some clothes are unisex. This means they are
   A. worn by men only.
   B. not for people.
   C. worn by women only.
   D. worn by both men and women.

29. Why do people have a problem choosing clothes?
   A. They are all beautiful.
   B. They are few.
   C. They are so many.
   D. Everybody wants the best.

30. People choose their clothes according to their
    A. colour
    B. taste
    C. sex
    D. origin

31. Which one of the following is not a traditional wear?
    A. Bangles
    B. Earrings
    C. Kitenge
    D. Blankets

32. When the audience enjoys a show, they
    A. clap for the models.
    B. boo the models.
    C. shout at the models.
    D. laugh at the models.

33. Apart from posture and elegance, what else is considered during fashion show?
    A. Swing
    B. Catwalk and swing
    C. Catwalk
    D. Beauty

34. What is an audience? People
    A. watching a performance.
    B. watching a match.
    C. judging a competition.
    D. listening to a preacher.

35. Where are you likely to find models?
    A. At home
    B. In churches
    C. In fashion shows
    D. Everywhere

36. Western countries
    A. have copied our way of dressing.
    B. lack traditional attire.
    C. have their own types of clothing.
    D. come to watch our performance.

37. Kitenge, bracelets, earrings and bangles are examples of
    A. catwalks
    B. fashion shows
    C. traditional clothes
    D. models' postures

38. The best title for the passage is
    A. Clothing
    B. Traditional clothes
    C. Fashion shows
    D. Models
Read the passage then answer questions 39-50.

Maria is in standard five. She likes going to school, but over the weekend and during the holidays, she also enjoys helping her mother at home. On Saturdays, her mother usually goes to the market to sell bananas and then Maria looks after her young brother, Mulei, as well as doing some of the housework. Sometimes she takes Mulei, who is four years old, to play with the neighbours’ children while she goes out to collect firewood.

One Saturday, during the August holiday, when their mother had already left for the market, Maria prepared breakfast and called Mulei to the table. However, he hardly ate anything. He had a stomachache. Maria advised him to lie down. Mulei lay on his bed, but a little later he started to have diarrhoea. Maria began to feel worried when he kept on going to the toilet. She wasn’t sure of the best thing to do but she decided to give Mulei some porridge.

39. The story you have read is about
   A. Maria
   B. Maria and Mulei
   C. Maria’s family
   D. Maria’s mother

40. Which one of the following is not true about Maria? She
   A. likes going to school.
   B. likes helping her mother.
   C. is useful to the mother at the weekend.
   D. goes visiting during the holidays.

41. What does Maria’s mother trade in?
   A. The market
   B. Bananas
   C. Vegetables
   D. Mulei

42. The phrase ‘looks after’ means
   A. ignore
   B. chase
   C. search for
   D. take care of

43. How old is Maria’s brother?
   A. Four years old
   B. Ten years old
   C. Two years old
   D. We are not told

44. Sometimes Maria goes to the forest? To
   A. pick fruits
   B. hunt
   C. fetch firewood
   D. play

45. Mulei hardly ate anything means he
   A. did not eat.
   B. ate a lot.
   C. never ate.
   D. ate little food.

46. When did Mulei fall sick?
   A. One Saturday in April
   B. One Saturday in August.
   C. When Maria was away.
   D. On a school day.

47. What made Mulei not eat?
   A. He had diarrhoea.
   B. He did not want to.
   C. He had a stomachache.
   D. The food was not sweet.

48. What did Maria tell Mulei to do? To
   A. rest on the bed.
   B. go to hospital.
   C. call the mother.
   D. eat by force.

49. What worried Maria?
   A. The mother did not come immediately.
   B. Mulei began crying.
   C. Mulei kept on going to the toilet.
   D. Mulei did not eat anything.

50. Although Maria was not sure of what to do, she
   A. took Mulei to the hospital.
   B. gave Mulei some porridge.
   C. sat beside him.
   D. helped the brother to eat breakfast.

STD 5 ENG
Write an interesting story beginning with the following sentence.

My mother and I went to fetch water from a nearby river. We ........................................
soma wifungu vifuatavyo kisha ujibu swali la 1-15 kwa kuchagua majibu sahihi.

Kila ____ 1 ____ wetu darasani ____ 2 ____ tuli mwalimu wetu wa Kiswahili ____ 3 ____ 4 kutujulia hali kama ilivyo desturi, ____ 5 ____ sote kupiga magoti. ____ 6 ____ hiyo uso wenye tabasamu ____ 7 ____ 8 ____ wenye hasira na ghadhabu. Licha ya kuonywa na kiranja wetu, tuliendelea kupiga kelele darasani kama ____ 9 ____.
Wengi walitiririkwa na machozi, ama kweli, __ 10 ___.

A. moja  B. mtu  C. mumoja  D. mmoja
2. alimaza  alitilia  alitulia  alkimya
3. akaingia  alipoingia  huingia  ataisinga
4. Bila  Baada  Kisha  Baada ya
5. alituumba  alitushauri  alituonya  alituamuru
6. Siku  Saa  Wiki  Wakati
7. tuliuona  tuliukosa  hatukuona  hatukuuhitaji
8. mbali  ila  ijapokuwa  hila
9. kasuku  mwehu  chiriku  chura

Ili mwanafunzi azoe alama nyingi ____ 11 ____ insha, ni lazima ____ 12 ____ akizingatia kichwa alichopewa na ajihami kwa kifutio na ____ 13 ____ ili asiharibu wakati. ____ 14 ____ nayo iwe nzuri ili isomeke kwa ____ 15 ____.

A.  B.  C.  D.
11. katika  kwa  na  ndani ya
12. asiandike  aunde  asizingatie  aandike
13. kifuuto  kalamu  penseli  kitabu
14. Mwandiko  Hafi  Kazi  Karatasi
15. urahisi  urais  haraka  wepesi
Kutoka swali la 16-30, chagua jibu sahihi kulingana na maagizo.

Mia moja na moja elfu tisini na tisa.  
A. 10 199  
B. 100 199  
C. 101 099  
D. 101 096

17. Sisi ______ wanafunzi wenye bidii za mchwa.  
A. ndizi  
B. ndio  
C. tulio  
D. ndusi

18. Neno “kitabu” liko katika ngeli ya KI-VI.  
Neno “kipenzo” liko katika ngeli ya  
A. A-WA  
B. I-ZI  
C. U-ZI  
D. KI-VI

'Baba ameluza pikipiki yake mpya.  
A. Mama hajaiuza pikipiki yake mpya.  
B. Baba hajaiuza pikipiki yake mpya.  
C. Baba hataiuza pikipiki yake mpya.  
D. Baba atainunuia pikipiki yake mpya.

20. Ni salamu gani inayotumika wakati watu wanapoagana kwenda kula?  
A. Alamsiki  
B. Binuru  
C. Sabalkheri  
D. Shikamoo

21. Yatambue maumbo haya.  
A. Upendo, mstalili  
B. Kopa, mche  
C. Kopa, mraba  
D. Upendo, mraba

22. Chagua sentensi iliyoi sahihi.  
A. Mwalimu mwenye ana bidii wa Kiswahili.  
B. Nyani weusi wanapendeza.  
C. Magari meupe yana magurudumu mapya.  
D. Mapua ya mtoto yanauma.

23. Kanga ni leso, pia kanga ni  
A. kaanga  
B. aina ya zana  
C. aina ya ugonjwa  
D. aina ya ndege

Babu ametega kitendawili.  
A. Nyanya ametegua kitendawili.  
B. Babu hajatega kitendawili.  
C. Babu hajategua kitendawili.  
D. Nyanya ametega kitendawili.

Akumulikaye mchana usiku  
A. atakuchapa  
B. atakuchoma  
C. atakukata  
D. atakuonea

26. Kitenzi andika, katika kauli ya kutendewa ni  
A. andikiana  
B. andikisha  
C. andikiwa  
D. andikishwa

27. Nini maana ya msemo "chungulia kaburi?"  
A. Kufa  
B. Kuangalia kaburi  
C. Kutumbukia nyongo  
D. Kuwa mgonjwa sana

28. Akisami hii inaitwa 5%?  
A. Humsi sita  
B. Sita kwa tano  
C. Sudusi tano  
D. Tusui tano

29. Ni vazi gani la kike pekee?  
A. Soksi  
B. Kanchiri  
C. Tai  
D. Suti

30. Tumia kivumishi cha pekee o-ote kujaza pengo.  
Mbung'o _____ husababisha ugonjwa wa malale.  
A. yeoyote  
B. yoyote  
C. yote  
D. chocohote
**Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31-40.**

Ni kweli kuwa maji ni uhai. Maji yana matumizi **mzomzo**. Kiamboni maji yana matumizi mengi hata ni vigumu kuyaandika yote, ila nitayataja machache tu.

Sehemu kubwa ya mili yetu ni maji. Ukweli ni kuwa asilimia sabini ya mili yetu ni maji. Ili kuwa na siha njema ni sharti mja anywe maji kwa wingi. Tunahitaji usafi wa mwili kwa jumla, hivyo basi maji ni lazima.

Shughuli nyingi za upishi hutegemea maji; ama tuseme maji ndiyo msingi wa mapishi. Sina habari kama upo upishi ambao katika kiwango fulani hauhitaji maji.

Maji hutumika kusafisha vyombo vya jikoni. Katika uvuaji wa mavazi yetu mara nyingi hutumia maji. **Kupiga deki** kunahitaji maji.

Sote hufurahia mazingira yanayopendeza. Maua yetu yakinyunyiziwa maji hupendeza zaidi; pia yananawiri vyema na kuchanaa ipasavyo.


31. Ni nini maana ya **mzomzo** jinsi ilivyotumika?
   A. Chache
   B. Kamili
   C. Kiasi tu
   D. Mengi

32. Katika aya ya kwanza, mwandishi anasema
   A. anaweza kuyaandika matumizi ya maji yote.
   B. si kweli maji ni uhai.
   C. ni vigumu kutaja matumizi ya maji yote.
   D. maji hayatumuki kiamboni.

33. Kulingana na aya ya pili, ni kweli kuwa
   A. sehemu kubwa ya mili yetu si maji.
   B. asilimia kubwa ya mili yetu ni maji.
   C. sio lazima mwanadamu kunywa maji.
   D. tunahitaji maji kiasi tu.

34. Ili kuwa na afya njema ni sharti
   A. unywe maji kwa wingi.
   B. usinywe maji mengi.
   C. uwe safi.
   D. unywe maji yaliyochemshwa.

35. Mwandishi anasema nini kuhusu matumizi ya maji katika upishi?
   A. Kuna upishi usiotumia maji.
   B. Viwango vya upishi vyote hutumia maji.
   C. Upishi bora hutumia maji pekee.
   D. Maji ndiyo msingi wa upishi.

36. Ni yapi ambayo haijatajwa kama matumizi ya maji na mwandishi?
   A. Kusafisha magari
   B. Upishini
   C. Kuoga
   D. Kuvua nguo

37. Ni nini maana ya msemo **“kupiga deki?”**
   A. Kupiga mswaki
   B. Kusafisha nyumba
   C. Kusafisha sakafu kwa kitambaa chenyé maji.
   D. Kusafisha vyombo.

38. Ni yapi ambayo ni manufaa ya mkulima kutokana na maji?
   A. Mazao haba
   B. Mazao tele
   C. Vimelea vingi
   D. Nyama

39. Kati ya vimelea hawa ni yupi hajatajwa na mwandishi?
   A. Kiroboto
   B. Utitiri
   C. Mnyoo
   D. Kupe

40. Kichwa mwafaka cha kifungu hiki ni
   A. Maji ni uhai
   B. Maji yetu
   C. Matumizi ya maji
   D. Umuhimu wa maji
Mwalimu Mkuu
Shule ya Msingi ya Vumakote,
S.L.P 124 - 010,
Penda raha.

Bwana Mema,
MINT: NAFASI YA MASOMO

Mimi ni mwanafunzi wa darasa la tano shuleni Tiatara. Sasa nina umri wa miaka kumi na mmoja.
Madhumuni ya kukuandikia waraka huu ni kukuomba nafasi ya masomo shuleni mwako hapa mwakani.
Sababu kuu ya kuhama shule yangu ni kuwa wavyele wangu, ambao ni watumishi wa umma wamepata
uhamisho hadi huko mjini Pendaraha. Pia nimependeza na matokeo mazuri shuleni mwako.
Tangu darasa la kwanza nimekuwa bingwa wa masomo. Katika darasa la wanafunzi arobaini wote
hunitazama kisogo katika mthani.
Katika michezo sijaachwa nyuma, mimi ni samaki katika uogeleaji. Ninakuhidi kuwa nitajitahidi zaidi
iwapo utalifikiria'na kulikubali ombi langu.

41. Mwandishi wa barua hii anaitwa
A. Mema  B. Vumakote
C. Mweledi Msomi  D. Makutano

42. Barua hii huitwa barua ya
A. kindugu  B. kirafliki
C. familia  D. rasmi

43. Mwandishi atakuwa na umri wa miaka mingapi mwaka ujao?
A. 11  B. 10
C. 12  D. 9

44. Ni nini maana ya "mwakani"?
A. Mwaka huu  B. Mwaka ujao
C. Katikati ya mwaka  D. Mwaka ulioipta

45. Sababu kuu ya mwandishi kuhamia Pendaraha ni gani? Wazazi,
A. kupata uhamisho.  B. kuhama.
C. kufutwa.  D. kuacha kazi

46. Si kweli kuwa mwandishi,
A. ni bingwa wa masomo.
B. ni stadi wa uogeleaji.
C. anaipenda shule hiyo mpya.
D. ni mzembe.

47. Ni nini ambacho kimempendeza mwandisi katika shule yake mpya?
A. Usafi  B. Uogeleaji
C. Matokeo ya kupendeza  D. Mazingira

48. Ni nini maana ya kifungu "Hunitazama kisogo" jinsi kilivyoomika? Mwandishi,
A. huwa nafasi ya mwisho.
B. huwa nafasi ya kwanza.
C. ana kisogo kikubwa.
D. ni stadi wa uogelea.

49. Sehemu ya mwanzo ya kifungu hiki huitwa
A. tarehe  B. mwandishi
C. anwani  D. mintarafu

50. Barua hii ilipitia mjini
A. Vumakote  B. Makutano
C. Pendaraha  D. Mwalimu Mkuu
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<th>JINA LAKO</th>
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<td>JINA LA SHULE YAKO</td>
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Andika insha ya kusimua kuhusu kichwa kifuatacho.

SIKU YA KUSHEREHEKEA KUZALIWA KWANGU
1. Most of the digested food in the human body is absorbed in the
   A. stomach  B. small intestines  C. large intestines  D. rectum

2. In the breathing system, air is cleaned by the
   A. hair and mucus  B. nose  C. trachea  D. air sacs

3. What is common between a frog and a dove? They both
   A. have a constant body temperature.  B. have scales.  C. give birth to live young ones.  D. both lay eggs

4. Which one of the following plants is the odd one out?
   A. Mushrooms  B. Algae  C. Toadstool  D. Yeast

5. Human beings have ______ incisors in the lower jaw.
   A. 6  B. 8  C. 4  D. 12

6. Animals that feed on both vegetables and flesh are known as
   A. herbivores  B. reptiles  C. carnivores  D. omnivores

7. Which two letters in the diagram shown represent freezing and melting respectively?
   A. X, W  B. Z, Y  C. W, X  D. X, Y

8. Small quantities of mass are measured in
   A. tonnes  B. grammes  C. metres  D. kilograms

9. Which one of the following weeds is edible?
   A. Sodom apple  B. Pig weed  C. Datura  D. Mexican marigold

10. Which one of the following list of foods consists of a balanced diet?
    A. Fish, milk, ugali  B. Soda, apple, rice  C. Cassava, termites, kales  D. Fish, beans, ripe bananas

11. Which of these statements is true about a whale?
    It
    A. is cold blooded  B. lays eggs  C. has scales  D. is warm blooded

12. All thermometers have a scale known as
    A. degree celsius  B. measuring scale  C. temperature scale  D. mercury scale

13. Milk and a candle have a common characteristic in that they have
    A. definite shape  B. definite mass  C. indefinite shape  D. no definite volume
14. Which component of soil were std 4 pupils investigating using the setup shown below?

A. Air  B. Water  C. Humus  D. Living organisms

15. Which one of the following crops has the same root system as the one shown below?

A. Onions  B. Rice  C. Maize  D. Mango

16. Which one of the following is not an importance of water in a diet?
A. Helps us in making blood.  B. Cooling the body.  C. Prevent constipation.  D. Helps in the digestion of food.

17. A child was taken to a health centre with the following signs and symptoms;
   i. Sores at the corner of the mouth
   ii. Cries a lot
   iii. Brown thin hair
Which kind of deficiency disease was the child likely to be suffering from?
A. Kwashiorkor  B. Marasmus  C. Rickets  D. Anaemia

18. The softness or loudness of sound is referred to as
A. noise  B. pitch  C. volume  D. echo

19. The transfer of heat in liquids is through
A. radiation and convection  B. conduction

20. Birds fluff their feathers during ___ weather.
A. cold  B. warm  C. calm  D. hot

*Use the diagram below to answer questions 21 to 23.*

21. The part marked B is called
A. food pipe  B. windpipe  C. bronchus  D. diaphragm

22. What happens in the part marked B during breathing in?
A. Exchange of gases  B. Trapping of dust and particles  C. Moves up and down  D. Moves inward

23. When modelling the system shown above, what material can be used to make the part marked C?
A. Biopores tube  B. Balloons  C. Rubber sheet  D. Bottles

24. HIV and AIDS can not be spread through

25. Which one of the following is not a function of all stems?
A. Transport water  B. Store food
26. Which one of the following is **not** required when making a simple beam balance?  
A. Nails  
B. Metallic tins  
C. Strong wire  
D. Strong **manila paper**

27. Std 4 pupils of Huruma school collected a 10 cm piece of wood and a 100 cm piece of wood to investigate a factor affecting floating and sinking. What did they conclude?  
A. Shape affects floating and sinking  
B. Material affects floating and sinking  
C. Size of an object does not affect floating and sinking  
D. Density affects floating and sinking.

28. A person suffering from anaemia should eat food rich in  
A. carbohydrates  
B. iron  
C. proteins  
D. vitamins

29. The ability of the soil to hold water depends on  
A. mineral particles in the soil  
B. capillarity of the soil  
C. size of the soil particles  
D. air in the soil.

30. Std 5 pupils collected the following materials;  
i. A glass bottle  
ii. A cork  
iii. Manilla paper  
iv. Inner tube of a pen  
Which weather instrument were they likely to make?  
A. Rain gauge  
B. Air thermometer  
C. Liquid thermometer  
D. Windvane

31. The degree of hotness or coldness of a substance is referred to as  
A. thermometer  
B. pressure  
C. bulb  
D. temperature

32. Which one of the following plants is **not** an example of a legume?  
A. Peas  
B. Soya beans  
C. Oats  
D. Groundnuts

33. Medicines should **not** be  
A. used after expiry date  
B. labelled before storage  
C. taken with doctors’ instructions  
D. overdosed.

34. The diagram below shows an experiment done by Std 5 pupils during a Science practical lesson.  

From the above experiment, the pupils concluded that tea leaves were moving due to the process of  
A. conduction  
B. radiation  
C. convection  
D. hot water moving from top to the bottom.

35. What need **not** be the same when investigating capillarity in soil?  
A. Type of the soil  
B. Amount of cotton wool  
C. Amount of soil  
D. Diameter of the tubes

36. Oil and grease are used in maintaining simple tools by  
A. preventing stainless steel spades from rusting  
B. preventing wearing out  
C. preventing breakage  
D. making them stronger.

37. The diagram below shows a weather instrument.
When point X is facing East, the wind is blowing from
A. east               B. south
C. north              D. west

38. What is not true about the structure of the molar tooth?
A. Has one root
B. Has ridges
C. Found after premolar
D. Has more than one root

39. When you make noise, you produce
A. loud sound         B. unpleasant sound
C. joyful sound       D. soft sound

40. Vapour, oxygen and smoke have indefinite
A. forms               B. mass
C. shape               D. state

41. The amount of matter in a substance is called
A. force               B. volume
C. weight              D. mass

42. The plant with the type of the leaf shown below has _____ roots.

A. prop               B. tap
C. fibrous            D. shallow

43. Rice, sorghum and cassava are food that provide the body with
A. vitamins           B. energy
C. proteins           D. minerals

44. Which one of the following is not an effect of loud music?
A. Headache           B. Ringing ears
C. Less alertness     D. Poor eyesight

45. _____ is the condition of the atmosphere at a given place at a particular time.

46. During a Science practical lesson, class five pupils dipped a newly cut young plant in coloured water. After sometimes, they cut the stem and leaves as shown below.

What were they likely to be investigating?
A. Transport of water in plants
B. Making of food in plants
C. Absorption of water in plants
D. Transpiration

47. Which one of the following is not a use of medicine?
A. Cure diseases
B. Relieve pain
C. Encourage disease causing organisms.
D. Prevent diseases

48. The following are uses of heat except;
A. cooking food
B. drying grains
C. drying clothes
D. taking photographs

49. Which one of the following type of materials can be used to make a handle of a cooking pan?
A. Plastic            B. Steel
C. Metal              D. Glass

50. Below are characteristics of a certain animal;
   i. Cold blooded
   ii. Has scales
   iii. Lays eggs

Which kind of animal has the above characteristics?
A. Whale              B. Ostrich
C. Salamander         D. Tilapia
1. The general direction of flow of river Masa is:
   A. northwest to south east 
   B. south to north 
   C. south east to north west 
   D. north to south 

2. The physical feature found at the mouth of river Masa is:
   A. swamp 
   B. forest 
   C. hill 
   D. bridge 

3. Many people in Masa area live:
   A. in town 
   B. in villages 
   C. along the road 
   D. near the forest 

4. Most of the people in Masa area worship in a:
   A. mosque 
   B. temple 
   C. church 
   D. synagogue 

5. The climate of Masa area can generally be described as:
   A. hot and dry 
   B. cool and dry 
   C. hot and wet 
   D. cool and wet 

6. All the following economic activities are carried out in Masa area except:
   A. mining 
   B. tourism 
   C. farming 
   D. trading 

7. Masa area is likely to be found in the:
   A. highlands 
   B. rift valley 
   C. plateau 
   D. coastal plains 

8. The area presented by a member of parliament is known as:
   A. county 
   B. ward 
   C. senate 
   D. constituency 

9. Three of the following rivers drain into lake Victoria except:
   A. river Nzoia 
   B. river Yala 
   C. Mara river 
   D. river Nyando 

10. Urbanization can be defined as:
    A. upgrading of towns. 
    B. growth and development of towns. 
    C. allocation of land in urban centres. 
    D. planning and management of towns. 

11. Cabinet secretaries in Kenya are appointed by the:
    A. parliament 
    B. speaker of the National Assembly 
    C. chief justice 
    D. president
12. The second largest city in Kenya is
   A. Mombasa  B. Nairobi  C. Kisumu  D. Nakuru

13. Which one of the following methods of poultry farming is the cheapest?
   A. Deep litter system  B. Fold system  C. Free range system  D. Battery system

14. Dairy farming in Kenya is mainly practised in the
   A. plateaus  B. highlands  C. lake basin  D. coastal lowlands

15. The most common form of transport in Kenya is
   A. railway transport  B. air transport  C. water transport  D. road transport

16. Tea in Kenya is grown in all the following counties except;
   A. Nyeri county  B. Bomet county  C. Machakos county  D. Nyeri county

17. A motorist came across the road sign drawn below. He should
   A. drive fast  B. stop  C. drive slowly  D. use a diversion road

18. The main reason why the government protects natural forests in Kenya is in order to
   A. protect sources of rivers  B. ensure people have firewood  C. protect the homes of wild animals
   D. have a continuous supply of timber.

19. Kenyan communities today interact through all the following ways except;
   A. games and sports  B. the media  C. civil war  D. trade

20. Which one of the following groups of communities consist of Southern Cushites only?
   A. Sanye, Burji, Samburu  B. Gabra, Dahalo, Irael  C. Mbugu, Boran, Sadaue  D. Dahalo, Sanye, Irael

21. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of modified equatorial climate?
   A. High rainfall throughout the year  B. Low temperatures  C. Two rainy seasons
   D. Hot and wet throughout the year

22. Which one of the following minerals is wrongly matched with where it is mined?
   **Mineral**  **Where mined**
   A. Fluorspar  Kariandusi  
   B. Soda ash  Ngomeni  
   C. Limestone  Athi river  
   D. Salt  Lake Magadi  

23. Which one of the following is a modern method of preserving fish?
   A. Sun-drying  B. Salting  C. Smoking  D. Canning

24. Special skills in the past were taught through
   A. initiation  B. technical training  C. apprenticeship  D. riddles

25. The main economic activity carried out on the leeward side of Mount Kenya is
   A. farming  B. pastoralism  C. fishing  D. mining

26. Three of the following are age-groups among the Kalenjin people. Which one is not?
   A. Kimaruo  B. Kipsigis  C. Sawu  D. Maiba

27. Which one of the following is a service industry?
   A. Cement industry  B. Fruit canning  C. Shoe making  D. Car repair

28. Population census in Kenya is done after
   A. 5 years  B. 10 years  C. 20 years  D. 35 years

29. Which one of the following is an example of hardwood?
   A. Pine  B. Cypress  C. Meru oak  D. Blue gum

30. During Madaraka day, Kenyans celebrate the day when
   A. Kenya gained internal self government  B. Kenya became a republic
   C. Kenyatta was arrested and imprisoned  D. Kenya got a new constitution.

31. The new formed soils found in river beds are known as
   A. loam soils  B. alluvial soils  C. volcanic soils  D. sandy soils

32. Which one of the following was the original homeland of the Luo people?
   A. Congo forest  B. Horn of Africa  C. South East Asia  D. Bahr-el-Ghazal

33. Which one of the following statements is not true about a county?
   A. It is headed by a senator  B. It is made up of several sub-counties
   C. A county has its own parliament  D. It manages its own economic activities and projects.

34. Three of the following are Western Bantu communities in Kenya. Which one is not?
   A. Luhyia  B. Abakuria  C. Ambeere  D. Abagusii

35. The baobab and the acacia trees are commonly found in the
   A. Kenyan highlands  B. coastal lowlands  C. rift valley  D. savannah grasslands

36. The first prime minister of Kenya was
   A. Jomo Kenyatta  B. Oginga Odinga  C. Mwai Kibaki  D. Raila Odinga

37. Which one of the following is not a cause of soil erosion?
   A. Overgrazing  B. Afforestation  C. Overstocking  D. Monocropping

38. The number of people living in an area of one square kilometre is referred to as
   A. population distribution  B. population structure
39. Which of the following aspects of our culture need not to be preserved?
A. Traditional foods
B. Involving elders to settle disagreements.
C. Use of songs and proverbs to teach behavior.
D. Female Genital Mutilation - FGM

40. Which one of the following combinations is made up of fish caught from inland fishing grounds only?
A. Tuna, shell fish, lung fish
B. Mud fish, salmon, Nile perch
C. Mullet, tilapia, catfish
D. Trout, black bass, oysters

41. The practice of growing flowers only is referred to as
A. green house
B. viviculture
C. horticulture
D. monoculture

42. School rules are important because they
A. guide pupils on morals and good behaviour.
B. are decided and written by teachers.
C. tell us more about the culture of a school.
D. prevent outsiders from going to schools.

43. Large maize plantations in Kenya are found in
A. Kericho
B. Trans Nzoia
C. Awendo
D. Uasin Gishu

44. Who among the following is not a member of the county assembly?
A. Governor
B. Speaker
C. Deputy president
D. MCA

45. Traditional herbalists used all the following parts of a tree to make medicine except;
A. flowers
B. roots
C. barks
D. leaves

46. Which one of the following statements is not true about cultural artefacts? They
A. tell us the history of people.
B. were almost similar in all communities.
C. were made from locally available materials.
D. were used as items of trade.

47. The country marked T is
A. Uganda
B. Tanzania
C. South Sudan
D. Ethiopia

48. The town marked J is
A. Marsabit
B. Mandera
C. Isiolo
D. Lodwar

49. The climate of the shaded area marked M is
A. hot and dry
B. cool and dry
C. hot and wet
D. cool and wet

50. Which language group followed the route marked R during their migration into Kenya?
A. Bantu
B. Cushites
C. Nilotes
D. Semites

51. Most people are citizens of Kenya by
A. registration
B. recommendation
C. birth
D. naturalization

52. Which one of the following types of feature is formed by river Tana as it enters Indian Ocean?
A. Estuary
B. Delta
C. Meander
D. Confluence

53. The head of the county government in Kenya is a
A. senator
B. president
C. governor
D. mayor

54. The main tourist attraction in Lake Nakuru is
A. wildlife
B. hot springs
C. beautiful sceneries
D. flamingoes

55. The type of vegetation that grows in the salty shores of the Indian Ocean is called
A. temperate forests
B. mangrove forests
C. semi-desert vegetation
D. savannah grassland

56. Which one of the following is not a function of Mombasa town?
A. Commercial centre
B. Centre for international trade
C. Sea port
D. Cultural centre

57. The approximate area of Kenya is about
A. 582 000 km²
B. 825 000 km²
C. 258 000 km²
D. 578 000 km²

58. In subsistence farming, farmers grow
A. crops for sale only.
B. crops and keep animals.
C. crops for family use only.
D. only traditional foods.

59. Road accidents in Kenya are caused by all the following except;
A. careless driving
B. road worthy vehicles
C. poor state of roads
D. bad weather

60. The Swahili language and culture came as a result of intermarriages between coastal Bantu and the
A. British
B. Portuguese
C. Asians
D. Arabs

C.R.E

61. Adam and Eve were sent away from the garden of Eden because they
A. were faithful to God
B. were naked
C. loved God
D. disobeyed God

STD 5 SSTR
62. God created ______ on the fifth day.
   A. day and night
   B. vegetation
   C. heavenly bodies
   D. sea creatures and birds

63. God appeared to Moses through a burning bush at ______.
   A. Moriah
   B. Sinai
   C. Gilboa
   D. Olives
   was the eldest brother of King David.
   A. Moses
   B. Jesse
   C. Saul
   D. Eliah

65. During the baptism of Jesus, the Holy Spirit descended from heaven in the form of ______.
   A. dove
   B. pigeon
   C. eagle
   D. ostrich

66. Prophet ______ in the Old Testament prophesied the coming of John the Baptist.
   A. Jeremiah
   B. Joel
   C. Isaiah
   D. Ezekiel

67. The main duty of the priest in traditional African community is to ______.
   A. cure diseases
   B. offer sacrifices
   C. settle disputes
   D. foretell what will happen in the future

68. Which of the following commandments shows respect for marriage?
   A. Do not kill.
   B. Respect your mother and father.
   C. Obey the Sabbath day and keep it holy.
   D. You shall not commit adultery.

69. During Exodus, the Israelites were led by ______ to the promised land.
   A. Moses
   B. Joshua
   C. David
   D. Samuel

70. King ______ was anointed by prophet Nathan and priest Zadock to be king.
   A. Rehoboam
   B. Saul
   C. Solomon
   D. David

71. Jesus was arrested at ______.
   A. Bethany
   B. Gethsemane
   C. Nazareth
   D. Bethlehem

72. Which prophet prophesied that Jesus will be a refugee in Egypt?
   A. Prophet Hosea
   B. Prophet Isaiah
   C. Prophet Joel
   D. Prophet Malachi

73. The parents of Samuel were ______.
   A. Zachariah and Elizabeth
   B. Naomi and Elimelech
   C. Ammias and Saphira
   D. Elkanah and Hannah

74. Jesus grew up in ______.
   A. Nazareth
   B. Bethlehem
   C. Bethany
   D. Jerusalem

75. Which prophet cursed Naaman’s servant because of lack of integrity?
   A. Prophet Elijah
   B. Prophet Isaiah
   C. Prophet Elisha
   D. Prophet Ezekiel

76. Which book among the following is a historical book in the New Testament?
   A. Acts of Apostles
   B. Revelation
   C. John
   D. Mathew

77. The gifts of the Holy Spirit are found in the book of ______.
   A. Galatians
   B. Thessalonians
   C. Revelation
   D. Corinthians

78. The foundation of a true Christian is ______.
   A. kindness
   B. faith
   C. joy
   D. trust

79. Who led the army that defeated the Midianites?
   A. David
   B. Samuel
   C. Gideon
   D. Isaiah

80. During the Last Supper, Jesus washed his disciples feet to show ______.
   A. authority
   B. humility
   C. patience
   D. kindness

81. Jacob wrestled with an angel at a place called ______.
   A. Bethel
   B. Shechem
   C. Dothan
   D. Peniel

82. According to the Apostle’s creed, Jesus Christ was conceived by ______.
   A. the power of the Holy Spirit
   B. Virgin Mary
   C. God
   D. Joseph

83. Who is a neighbour?
   A. A person next to me
   B. My best friend
   C. Anyone in need
   D. Anyone who shares

84. In traditional African communities, people worship ______.
   A. shrine
   B. temple
   C. synagogue
   D. Church

85. Kiboko, a boy in Std 5 collected Sh. 1 000 on his way to school. What was the best thing for Kiboko to do?
   A. Buy some pens for his use.
   B. Share with his friends.
   C. Ask for the owner at the roadside.
   D. Give it to the teacher to ask for the owner.

86. Who among the following people replaced Judas Iscariot?
   A. Mathias
   B. Peter
   C. John
   D. Stephen

87. During the feeding of the 4 000 people, how many baskets remained?
   A. 12
   B. 7
   C. 10
   D. 2

88. According to traditional African society, which one is not a way of naming children?
   A. The season a child is born.
   B. Time of the birth.
   C. After a relative.
   D. The colour of the skin.

89. Having sex with a close relative is called ______.
   A. incest
   B. fornication
   C. adultery
   D. bestiality

90. According to Christian teachings, how should one treat those who wrong him?
   A. Report them to the teacher
   B. Ask God to punish them
   C. Avoid meeting them
   D. Forgive and pray for them
1. Which of the following is six hundred and six thousand, and sixty six in figures?
   A. 660 606  B. 606 066  C. 606 606  D. 660 066

2. What is the place value of digit 3 in 532?
   A. Thousands  B. Hundred of thousands  C. Hundreds  D. Tens

3. Round off 8 539 to the nearest hundreds.
   A. 8 500  B. 8 540  C. 8 600  D. 9 000

4. Find the GCD of 24, 36 and 72?
   A. 18  B. 72  C. 36  D. 12

5. Which is the next number in the series below?
   85, 77, 70, 64, __________
   A. 60  B. 58  C. 59  D. 57

6. Which fraction is equivalent to $\frac{3}{8}$?
   A. $\frac{6}{24}$  B. $\frac{9}{24}$  C. $\frac{9}{21}$  D. $\frac{5}{16}$

7. The number of people in Jusaki village in the year 2013 was 645 289. In the year 2014, the population increased by 102 436, how many people were there in the two years?
   A. 1 393 014  B. 747 725  C. 1 343 025  D. 969 245

8. A journey takes 540 minutes. How many hours are these?
   A. 8 hours  B. 7 hours  C. 6 hours  D. 9 hours

9. Which number is just before 100 000?
   A. 999 999  B. 99 999  C. 9 999  D. 999

10. What is the sum of all prime numbers between 20 and 30?
    A. 53  B. 77  C. 52  D. 92

11. Add: $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{6}$
    A. $\frac{13}{15}$  B. $\frac{7}{5}$  C. $\frac{29}{30}$  D. $\frac{17}{15}$

12. Write $\frac{72}{100}$ as a decimal.
    A. 0.720  B. 0.072  C. 7.2  D. 0.72

13. How many quarters are there in six half kilograms?
    A. 24  B. 6  C. 12  D. 18

14. In a class of 36 pupils, $\frac{1}{6}$ of them were absent. How many pupils were present?
    A. 12  B. 24  C. 18  D. 27

15. Complete the factor tree below.
22. Rose bought the following items:
- 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) kg of sugar @ Sh. 120 per kg
- 3 bars of soap each Sh. 60.00
- 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) kg of meat @ Sh. 400 per kg
How much did she spend altogether?
A. Sh. 1 880  
B. Sh. 1 780  
C. Sh. 1 960  
D. Sh. 2 010

23. What is the area of the shaded region in the figure below?

![Shaded Region](image)

A. 432 m\(^2\)  
B. 216 m\(^2\)  
C. 84 m\(^2\)  
D. 124 m\(^2\)

24. Divide 15030 by 5.
A. 3 0006  
B. 36  
C. 306  
D. 3 006

25. Simplify:
\(8a + 2b + 4b - 2a\)
A. 10a + 2b  
B. 6a - 6b  
C. 6a + 6b  
D. 10a - 2b

26. Calculate the area of the shaded region in the figure below.

![Shaded Region](image)

A. 90 cm\(^2\)  
B. 180 cm\(^2\)  
C. 270 cm\(^2\)  
D. 360 cm\(^2\)

27. Fredrick bought 15 pens each costing Sh. 80. He also bought 20 books each costing Sh. 95. How much money did he spend altogether?
A. Sh. 1 900  
B. Sh. 2 100  
C. Sh. 3 100  
D. Sh. 1 200
28. A square has a side whose length is 16 cm. What is its perimeter?
A. 32 cm  
B. 64 cm  
C. 256 cm  
D. 128 cm

29. A shopkeeper had 16 kg of sugar. He decided to repack this sugar into \( \frac{1}{4} \) kg packets. How many packets did he obtain?
A. 32 packets  
B. 4 packets  
C. 128 packets  
D. 64 packets

30. Find the size of the angle marked \( \theta \).

31. What is the L.C.M. of 16, 20 and 24?
A. 120  
B. 160  
C. 240  
D. 300

32. Write \( \frac{14}{25} \) as a decimal.
A. 7.2  
B. 0.72  
C. 0.072  
D. 0.0072

33. Multiply:
\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
\text{Hrs} & \text{Min} \\
3 & 18 \\
\hline
x & 5 \\
\end{array}
\]
A. 15 hours 9 minutes  
B. 16 hours 90 mins  
C. 18 hours 30 mins  
D. 16 hours 30 mins

34. A family uses 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) litres of milk daily. How many litres of milk did they use in the month of April?
A. 75 litres  
B. 60 litres  
C. 85 litres  
D. 77\( \frac{1}{2} \) litres

35. Find the perimeter of the figure below.
A. 36 cm  
B. 72 cm  
C. 60 cm  
D. 84 cm

36. The sum of two numbers is 86. If the smaller number is 39, find the larger number.
A. 27  
B. 57  
C. 47  
D. 37

37. Write an Arabic numeral of XXXIII.
A. 23  
B. 114  
C. 93  
D. 33

38. Michael had a sugarcane 8 metres long. He decided to share among his four friends, how many times did he cut the sugarcane?
A. 3  
B. 4  
C. 5  
D. 6

39. How many five shilling coins are there in 100 shilling notes?
A. 10  
B. 50  
C. 25  
D. 20

40. What is the volume of the figure below?
A. 1280 m\(^3\)  
B. 1320 m\(^3\)  
C. 1440 m\(^3\)  
D. 1540 m\(^3\)

41. If 16\( y = 80 \), what is the value of \( y \)?
A. 4  
B. 5  
C. 8  
D. 10

42. Monaso walks to and from school daily. If the distance from home to school is 8 km, how many kilometers will he cover from Monday to Friday?
A. 40 km  
B. 32 km  
C. 64 km  
D. 80 km

STD 5 MATHS
43. What is the total value of digit 8 in the number 48 621?
   A. Eight thousand   B. Eighty thousand
   C. Eight hundreds   D. Eight

44. Below is a stack of cubes.

   ![Image of a stack of cubes]

   How many cubes are there?
   A. 88   B. 96
   C. 100   D. 64

45. What fraction is shaded in the figure below?

   ![Image of a shaded figure]

   A. \(\frac{5}{9}\)   B. \(\frac{3}{8}\)
   C. \(\frac{5}{8}\)   D. \(\frac{3}{4}\)

46. How many grammes are there in 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) kg?
   A. 45 000 g   B. 450 g
   C. 45 g   D. 4 500 g

47. Beatrice started her journey at 9.30 a.m. Her journey took 3 hrs 45 minutes. At what time did she reach her destination?
   A. 1.15 p.m   B. 2.15 p.m
   C. 12.15 p.m   D. 11.15 p.m

48. Use the graph below to answer questions 48 and 49.

   ![Graph showing milk sales by day]

   Which day of the week had the least number of litres sold?
   A. Monday   B. Friday
   C. Wednesday   D. Thursday

49. How many litres were sold in that week?
   A. 540 l   B. 600 l
   C. 470 l   D. 500 l

50. Complete the sequence below.

   A.   B.   C.   D.

   ![Sequence of shapes]

STD 5 MATHS
# TIMER NATIONAL SERIES EVALUATION TEST

## STD 5 TERM 3 2015

### MARKING SCHEME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>MATHS</th>
<th>KISWAHILI</th>
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<th>SOCIAL STUDIES / CRE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17. C</td>
<td>42. C</td>
<td>17. C 42. D</td>
<td>17. A 42. B</td>
<td>17. B 42. A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COMPOSITION MARKING SCHEME

#### MARKING CRITERIA

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

#### Accuracy (8 marks)
   (a) Correct tenses and agreement of verbs (4 marks)
   (b) Accurate use of vocabulary (8 marks)
   (c) Following a sequence (4 marks)
   (d) Correct punctuation (4 marks)

#### Fluency (8 marks)
   (a) Words in the correct order (4 marks)
   (b) Sentence connected and paragraphs (4 marks)
   (c) Correct spelling (4 marks)
   (d) Ideas developed in logical sequence (4 marks)

#### Imagination (8 marks)
   (a) Unusual but appropriate use or words and phrases (4 marks)
   (b) Variety of structure (4 marks)

*NB: Please teachers you are requested to scrutinize this marking scheme before use. It is worth.*