ENGLISH

TIME: 1hr 40 mins

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

Prevention,___1___ than control, remains so far the greatest saviour ___2___ malaria. When they say that prevention is better than___3___, they most___4___ have the prevention___5___ this problem in mind.

Prevention of malaria includes a ___6___ of measures which___7___ protect against infection or against the development of diseases in infected individuals. Measures that protect against infection are directed against the vector ___8___ as a personal protection aimed at protecting individuals or against infective or transmission control aiming at reducing the___9___ of malaria to ___10___ communities.

Measures for protecting against diseases ___11___ preventing infection include immunization ___12___ is still at the experimental stage ___13___ the effectiveness of all preventive measures is___14___ dependent on the incidence of malaria and___15___ effects.

1. A. also   B. rather   C. other   D. so
2. A. from   B. for   C. to   D. on
3. A. prevention B. treatment   C. cure   D. help
4. A. probably   B. certain   C. actually   D. likely
5. A. against   B. for   C. towards   D. at
6. A. many   B. variety   C. much   D. a lot
7. A. can   B. will   C. need   D. many
8. A. neither   B. sooner   C. either   D. or
9. A. danger   B. risk   C. attack   D. unsafe
10. A. entire   B. selected   C. few   D. every
11. A. with   B. within   C. around   D. without
12. A. when   B. whom   C. which   D. who
13. A. but   B. and   C. very   D. that
14. A. greatly   B. exclusively   C. highly   D. wholly
15. A. their   B. it   C. its'   D. its

For questions 16 to 18, complete each sentence with the best alternative from the choices given.

16. It was only after he was arrested _____
    A. that he stopped going out at night
    B. but he stopped going out at night
    C. so he stopped going out at night
    D. and he stopped going out at night.

17. The guests congratulated the bride _____
    A. for her wedding
    B. to her wedding
    C. on her wedding
    D. in her wedding.

18. If they go out now, they _____
    A. would get the bus
    B. will get the bus
    C. will have got the bus
    D. would have got the bus.

In question 19 to 21, select the alternative that can best complete the sentence given.

19. After the raging storm _____ people were found in the street.
    A. many   B. a few
    C. most   D. few

20. The renowned soldier was _____ in the battle field.

A. wounded   B. hurt

C. injured   D. damaged

21. The chef _____ the table before the arrival of guests.

A. lay   B. blaid   C. lied   D. lains

For question 22 and 23, choose the sentence that means the same as the one given.

22. They should help the poor man.

A. They must help the poor man.

B. They ought to help the poor man.

C. They needed to help the poor man.

D. They could help the poor man.

23. All the boys except Horrace have written an apology letter.

A. All the boys have written an apology letter apart from Horrace.

B. Only Harrace wrote the apology letter.

C. All the boys wrote an apology letter.

D. All the boys never wrote an apology letter.

In questions 24 and 25, choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

24. A. We bought The daily mirror.

B. Theres someone who has taken its puppy.

C. Juma asked him what he was doing.

D. Letisia is late, isn't she?

25. A. The boy was given a five hundred shillings note.

B. Wow! you are smart.

C. Bundi, the school librarian was not there.

D. Mark asked, "What are you doing?"

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

A dusty, bumpy ride up a hill off Gill road brings us to Harrys house in Ridge Surburn village of East Gate town. It is an area mostly populated by the White settlers.

Hurry's house, a secluded bungalow popularly known as the Green House probably for its green roof - sits on a five-acre piece of land on the slopes of one of the hills that dot the landscape.

However a young man called Tom thinks the house is labelled 'green' more for the evergreen lawn and hedge than the colour of its roof.

Harrys, a 55 - year - old farmer, teacher from Hereford, England, moved to East Gate in the 1990s to do charity work under the organization called VAA that flew English students to teach in deprived East Gate schools during holidays. He fell in love with the town, and henceforth divided his time between Britain and East Gate.

Under the same organization he hatched a plan to restitute street children by giving them an education.

This it would later turn out, was what made Tom who he is today. He can not stand tall and give back to the society what he acquired.

Tom grew up in the street of East Gate when all his parents *passed on*. He had been on the streets for as long as he can recall. Life in the street was unbearable. Food was a luxury. Tom and his peer used to scavange for food from the thrown away food. They competed for food with dogs and other animals. It was a matter of *'survival for the fittest'*.

They used to sleep outside the shops of East Gate town. Biting cold cut through his body but he had no place to call home. Then suddenly one afternoon which he will live to remember like a lover's words on an epitaph help came. Lady luck had knocked at his door.

"Come here little boys, what is your name?" Mr. Harry asked Tom.

"My name is To...m," he replied. Mr Harry took Tom from the street and took him to the Green House, a sharp contrasts with the life in the street. He brought him new clothes and from then Tom has never looked back. Mr. Harry made Tom who he is today.

Tom is now the Chief Executive Officer of the East Gate Bank. As we say the rest is history.

26. According to the paragraph it is true to say that _____

A. East Gate is a densely populated area

B. Harry's house is situated on top of a Hill

C. Harry's house is situated on the outskirts of East Gate town.

D. The roads in East town are tarmacked

27. The Harry's house

A. has a green paint on the wall

B. is found in a hilly area

C. sits on a five hectare piece of land

D. is in the form of a green house.

20. The renowned soldier was _____ in the battle field.
A. wounded
B. hurt
C. injured
D. damaged

21. The chef _____ the table before the arrival of guests.
A. lay
B. blaid
C. lied
D. lains

For question 22 and 23, choose the sentence that means the same as the one given.

22. They should help the poor man.
A. They must help the poor man.
B. They ought to help the poor man.
C. They needed to help the poor man.
D. They could help the poor man.

23. All the boys except Horrace have written an apology letter.
A. All the boys have written an apology letter apart from Horrace.
B. Only Harrace wrote the apology letter.
C. All the boys wrote an apology letter.
D. All the boys never wrote an apology letter.

In questions 24 and 25, choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

24. A. We bought The daily mirror.
B. Theres someone who has taken its puppy.
C. Juma asked him what he was doing.
D. Letisia is late, isn't she?

25. A. The boy was given a five hundred shillings note.
B. Wow! you are smart.
C. Bundi, the school librarian was not there.
D. Mark asked, "What are you doing?"

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

A dusty, bumpy ride up a hill off Gill road brings us to Harrys house in Ridge Surburn village of East Gate town. It is an area mostly populated by the White settlers.

Hurry's house, a secluded bungalow popularly known as the Green House probably for its green roof - sits on a five-acre piece of land on the slopes of one of the hills that dot the landscape.

However a young man called Tom thinks the house is labelled 'green' more for the evergreen lawn and hedge than the colour of its roof.

Harrys, a 55 - year - old farmer, teacher from Hereford, England, moved to East Gate in the 1990s to do charity work under the organization called VAA that flew English students to teach in deprived East Gate schools during holidays. He fell in love with the town, and henceforth divided his time between Britain and East Gate.

Under the same organization he hatched a plan to restitute street children by giving them an education. This it would later turn out, was what made Tom who he is today. He can not stand tall and give back to the society what he acquired.

Tom grew up in the street of East Gate when all his parents *passed on*. He had been on the streets for as long as he can recall. Life in the street was unbearable. Food was a luxury. Tom and his peer used to scavange for food from the thrown away food. They competed for food with dogs and other animals. It was a matter of *'survival for the fittest'*.

They used to sleep outside the shops of East Gate town. Biting cold cut through his body but he had no place to call home. Then suddenly one afternoon which he will live to remember like a lover's words on an epitaph help came. Lady luck had knocked at his door.

"Come here little boys, what is your name?" Mr. Harry asked Tom.

"My name is To...m," he replied. Mr Harry took Tom from the street and took him to the Green House, a sharp contrasts with the life in the street. He brought him new clothes and from then Tom has never looked back. Mr. Harry made Tom who he is today.

Tom is now the Chief Executive Officer of the East Gate Bank. As we say the rest is history.

26. According to the paragraph it is true to say that _____
A. East Gate is a densely populated area
B. Harry's house is situated on top of a Hill
C. Harry's house is situated on the outskirts of East Gate town.
D. The roads in East town are tarmacked.

27. The Harry's house
A. has a green paint on the wall
B. is found in a hilly area
C. sits on a five hectare piece of land
D. is in the form of a green house.

28. Which one of the following **best** describes Harrys?
   A. Generous, caring, harsh and kind.
   B. Educated, racist, kind and generous.
   C. Humble, generous, caring and kind.
   D. Generous, caring, philantrol and kind.
29. What happened after Harrys fell in love with East Gate town?
   A. He relocated permanently to East Gate.
   B. He lived in Britain.
   C. He started living in both East Gate and Britain.
   D. He divided himself between Britain and East Gate.
30. Which one of the following is true according to the passage?
   A. Tom's life in the street was unbearable.
   B. Tom grew up in the Green House.
   C. Tom started living in the street when his parents were alive.
   D. Tom is ready to reciprocate what he got from the Green House.
31. The phrase *passed on* cannot be replaced by_____
   A. death   B. demise
   C. pass away   D. fate.
32. Which one of the following is not true about life in the street?
   A. Life was a bed of roses.
   B. Life was hell on earth.
   C. There was barely any food.
   D. People slept in the street.
33. The phrase ... 'survival for the fittest' means that _____

A. the strong people can make it
B. we must always be fit
C. a faint heart never won a fair lady.
D. blood is thicker than water.
34. Why did Tom live in the streets?
   A. He did not have parents.
   B. He was deserted by his parents.
   C. He joined the streets due to drugs.
   D. He did not have a place to live.
35. What is the difference between life on the street and life in the Green House?
   A. Life in Green House was unbearable.
   B. Life in the street was uncomfortable.
   C. Food was readily available in the street.
   D. One would not make it in the street.
36. VAA's mandate was to _____
   A. help needy pupils
   B. provide food and shelter to poor families
   C. help children deprived of food
   D. bring English students to teach schools during vacations.
37. Had Mr. Harry not come to East Gate Tom __
   A. would not have gone to the street
   B. would have gone to live in Green House
   C. would not have become who he is today
   D. would not have lost his parents.
38. What lesson can be derived from the passage above?
   A. Opportunity strikes once on every man's door.
   B. Only the best can make it.
   C. Think big in life.
   D. History will judge us harshly.

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

One of the most tragic facts of human existence is that while physical maturity for normal people develops naturally with the passage of time, mental maturity does not come so easily. A large number of people who have the physique and age of adults, and are thus in possession of adults status and privileges, are not mentally mature. This is rather unfortunate, for, as Harry A. Over Street in The Mature Mind observes, 'The most dangerous member of our society are those grown ups whose powers of influence are adult but, whose motives and responses are infantile'. Adults who are incapable of carrying out their duties and obligations with a proper sense of responsibility cannot only give themselves unnecessary trouble, but also cause much harm to those over whom they have influence.

It is no doubt true that the mental growth of a person depends to some extent on the way his parents guided him when he was a child and on the environmental conditions he grew up in. However, mental development, unlike physical growth, need not stop with the end of puberty. A man is what he makes himself. He can at any stage of his life, always develop himself further if he consciously makes the effort to do so. As Gautama Budha put it, 'The mind is everything; what you think you become.'

If a man wants to reach an unknown destination, it is always best for him to study an appropriate map of the region. Similarly, for a man to develop his mental and intellectual power, he should at the outset find out

as much as he can what real maturity consists of. As Aristotle puts it. 'Those who wish to succeed must ask the right preliminary questions.'

Careful thinking and observation will enable one to see that a mature man is one with a keen sense of responsibility and a conscious awareness of what is proper. Thus he manages his affairs in accordance with explicit and reasonable *criteria* the foundations of which he has examined critically and analytically. He upholds his convictions firmly because he is clear about why he upholds them.

Yet he is conscious of the value of postponed judgement in certain weighty matters. Aware as he is of the complexity of certain affairs, he knows that the different ways of dealing with them entail different consequences which may be of varying degrees of acceptability. He is aware that in such matters, different reasonable men will inevitable come up with different opinions. So while he respects the judgements of other people, and is co-operative, he makes his own study of the problems in proper perspective by looking at them objectively from all angles.

(Adapted from critical thinking by Kam Chusan)

39. Which one of the following is dangerous truth about human beings?
    A. Physical maturity develops progressively.
    B. Mental maturity comes easily.
    C. Mental growth can easily be recognized.
    D. Physical growth is intrinsic.

40. Who are the **most** dangerous people in the society?
    A. Children who behave like adults.
    B. Infertile children.
    C. Grown ups whose responses are mature.
    D. Grown ups whose behaviour is childish.

41. Adults who are immature _____
    A. are harmful than a bomb
    B. are a disgrace to themselves only
    C. are a great disgrace to themselves and other people
    D. can cause much harm to children.

42. Which one of the following greatly influences mental growth?
    A. Types of school one attended.
    B. Parental style.
    C. Inborn abilities.
    D. Intrinsic motivation.

43. It is true to say that mental growth _____
    A. stops with age
    B. starts from birth to puberty
    C. ends with age
    D. starts from birth to death.

44. The phrase *'the mind is everything: what you think you become'* means that _____
    A. what you conceive in your mind is what you can become
    B. thoughts in the mind are useless
    C. the mind is the most important thing in life
    D. all dreams are valid.

45. What should one do to develop mentally?
    A. Study the map of the region.
    B. Think carefully about the future.
    C. Study about the true maturity.
    D. Ask preliminary questions of exams.

46. Which one of the following is **not true** about a mature man?
    A. Careful initiative of responsibility.
    B. Management of activities reasonably.
    C. Setting goals and targets.
    D. Expresses assertiveness.

47. Why does a mature person uphold his conviction firmly?
    A. Because he is sure about what he believes.
    B. Because he does not have stand for his beliefs.
    C. Because he looks at things awkwardly.
    D. Because his opinion can easily be changed.

48. The word inevitable means _____
    A. avoidable
    B. prohibited
    C. compulsory
    D. unavoidable.

49. While mature people respect the judgement of other people _____
    A. they make decision without thinking
    B. they handle situations with an open mind
    C. they dictate what they want
    D. they are poor listeners.

50. The most appropriate title to the passage above is _____
    A. physical maturity
    B. Tragedy of life.
    C. Mental maturity.
    D. How growth takes place.

1. What is the function of the amniotic sac that is present in the womb of an expectant mother?
   A. It connects the foetus to the mother.
   B. It facilitates the foetus with food.
   C. It protects the foetus from shock.
   D. It encloses the amniotic fluid.

2. Which one of the following is **not** a component found in sweat?
   A. Carbon dioxide.
   B. Excess salt.
   C. Excess water.
   D. Lactic acid.

3. The following are effects of drug abuse;
   (i) Rape
   (ii) Fits
   (iii) Truancy
   (iv) Withdrawal symptoms
   (v) Stigmatization
   (vi) Loss of concentration
   Which lists comprises of health effects **only**?
   A. iii, vi, iv   B. vi, iv, ii
   C. i, iii, v   D. iii, iv, v

4. The upper jaw of herbivores have no teeth but a hard pad. What is the role of the hard pad?
   A. It helps in chewing hard foods.
   B. It helps in turning food while chewing.
   C. It helps in holding grass.
   D. It helps in boring food.

5. Which of the following processes involves losing of heat to the environment?
   A. Freezing and condensation.
   B. Evaporation and melting.
   C. Melting and freezing.
   D. Condensation and evaporation.

6. *The diagram below represents the human circulatory system.*
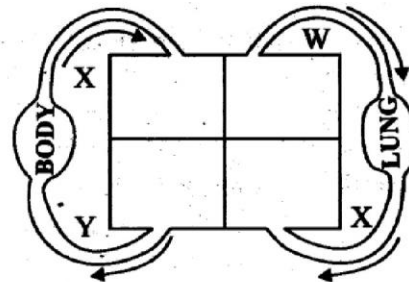
Which one of the following is a characteristic of blood vessel **Y**?
   A. It has valves.
   B. Blood in it is not under pulse.
   C. It has a wide lumen.
   D. It has a thick wall.

7. The digestive juice that helps to digest fats is stored in the _____
   A. duodenum   B. stomach
   C. gall bladder   D. liver.

8. Three of the following are values of breast milk. Which one is **not**?
   A. It's at right temperature.
   B. Contains less nutrients.
   C. Bonds the mother and the baby.
   D. It's not contaminated.

9. Which one of the following is the **main** difference between a seed and a fruit?
   A. A fruit has two scars while a seed has one scar.
   B. A seed has two scars while a fruit has one scar.
   C. A fruit has two cotyledons while a seed has one.
   D. A seed is a fertilized ovary while a fruit is a fertilized ovule.

10. In the male reproductive system, what is the function of the sperm duct?
    A. It produces sperms.
    B. It stores sperms.
    C. It transports sperms from the testis to the vagina.
    D. It transports sperms from the testis to the urethra.

11. Which one of the following shows **only** pair of animals that have a constant body temperature?
A. Shark and whale. B. Alligator and eagle.
C. Owl and seal. D. Goat and lizard.

12. The following are signs and symptoms of a sexually transmitted infection.
*(i) Painless sore*
(ii) Skin rash
(iii) It may affect the brain
The disease described above is,
A. genital herpes B. syphilis
C. chancroid D. gonorrhea

13. During the inhaling process, three of the following happen **except**
A. the volume of the lungs increases
B. the ribs move upwards and outwards
C. the diaphragm flattens
D. the ribs move upwards and inwards.

14. Std. 7 pupils performed the experiment drawn below. After sometime they observed that wires connected and the bulb produced light.
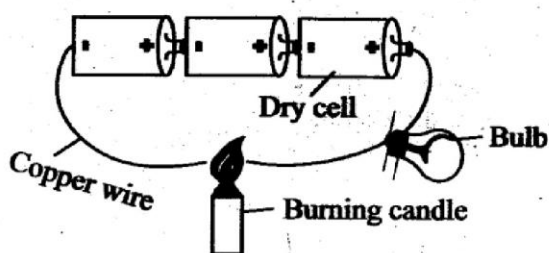

Which conclusion did the pupils make from the experiment?
A. Metals conduct heat.
B. Metals expand when heated.
C. Metals conduct electricity.
D. The bulb lit brightly.

15. Which one of the following list forms balanced diet?
A. Fish, rice, pawpaw.
B. Chapati, beef, eggs.
C. Cassava, oranges, sukumawiki.
D. Irish potatoes, meat, chapati.

16. In which of the following activities would friction be an advantage?
A. When pushing a heavy load on the floor.
B. When carrying bricks.
C. When stopping a moving vehicle.
D. When pulling a wheelbarrow.

17. Which set of the below diseases is a child immunized at 14 weeks in the immunization schedule?

A. Tuberculosis and polio.
B. Polio and pertussis.
C. Measles and whopping cough.
D. Tetanus and tuberculosis.

18. A stone was immersed in water in an over flow can. The water that overflowed was collected in a container as shown below.
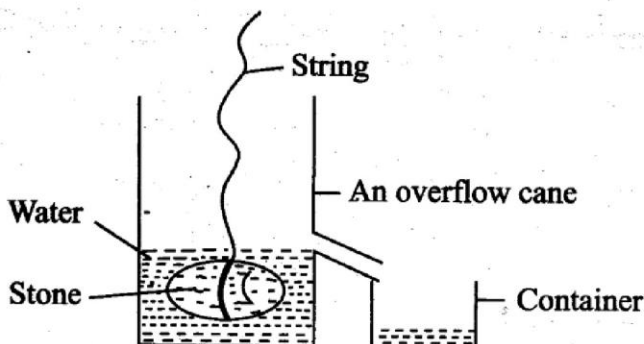
The amount of water that was collected was equal to the _____ of the stone.
A. volume B. mass
C. density D. weight.

19. The most appropriate way of controlling tsetse fly is by
A. destroying tsetse fly breeding places
B. pouring oil on stagnant water
C. spraying the animals with an acaricide solutions
D. dipping animals.

20. Which one of the following is **not** a straight fertilizer?
A. Urea.
B. Sulphate of ammonium.
C. Diammonium phosphate.
D. C.A.N

21. Which one of the following blood components is responsible in controlling loss of blood during an injury?
A. Platelets. B. Plasma.
C. Red blood cells. D. White blood cells.

22. Which of the following statements is **true** about the type of tooth illustrated below?
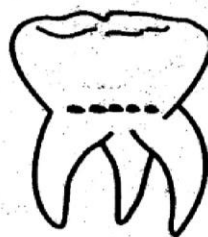
A. It is sharp pointed.
B. It is used for chewing and grinding food.

C. It is a deciduous tooth.

D. They are four in number in the mouth.

23. Which one of the following is a common characteristic of both honey and oxygen?
    A. Both are invisible.
    B. Both take the shape of the container.
    C. Both have a definite volume.
    D. Both have a definite mass.

24. Which of the following pairs below is made up of non-green and non-flowering plants?
    A. Algae and mould.
    B. Conifers and fern.
    C. Toadstool and bread mould.
    D. Mushroom and lichen.

25. All the following are uses of water for re-creation. Which one is **not**?
    A. Scenery.   B. Making brew.
    C. Skating.   D. Swimming.

26. The chart below shows the composition of air in the atmosphere.
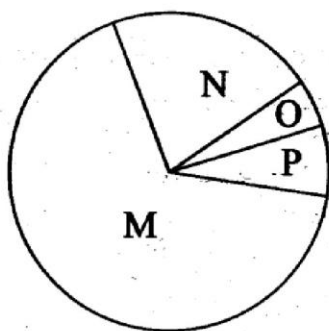
Which letter represents the gas that is used in florescent bulbs?
    A. **M**   B. **O**
    C. **N**   D. **P**

27. Which set of the following planets consist of the brightest and the largest planet respectively?
    A. Jupiter and venus.
    B. Mercury and jupiter.
    C. Venus and jupiter.
    D. Saturn and venus.

28. Std. 6 pupils did the experiment below to investigate a certain property of matter.
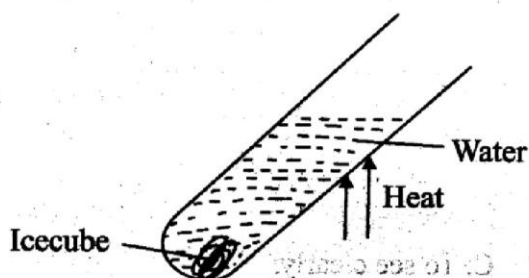
Which conclusion did the pupils make from the experiment?
    A. Water is a poor conductor of heat.
    B. The ice cube melted.
    C. Water is a good conductor of heat.
    D. Water changes to steam when heated.

29. The following are effects of crop pests **except** one. Which one?
    A. Reduced yields.
    B. Spots and streaks on leaves.
    C. Low quality yields.
    D. Transmission of disease to animals.

30. What is the function of a fuse in an electric circuit?
    A. To complete a circuit.
    B. To diverse electricity from a point.
    C. To break the circuit when necessary.
    D. To incomplete a circuit.

31. Which one of the following is a source of static electricity?
    A. Lightning.   B. Car battery.
    C. Torch cells.   D. Generator.

32. The soil that has large air spaces has also all the following properties **except**
    A. It has the best drainage.
    B. It has the highest rate of capillarity.
    C. It has a rough texture.
    D. It has the poorest water retention ability.

33. Which one of the following is a function that is performed by all roots?
    A. Making food.
    B. Transpiration.
    C. Absorption of water and minerals salts.
    D. Storage of food.

34. The following are adaptations of plants that grow in dry areas. Which one is **not**?
    A. They have few small sized stomatas.
    B. They are deep rooted.
    C. They have a thick cuticle.
    D. They have broad leaves.

35. The diagram below represents a periscope.
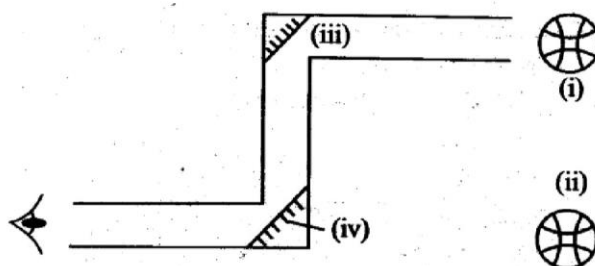
Which letter represents the position of the object?
    A. (iii)   B. (ii)   C. (iv)   D. (i)

36. Std. 6 science teacher during a science practical lesson took a sharp stick and made small channels on the soil. He then poured water on the channels little by little. What type of erosion was he demonstrating?
A. Landslide.
B. Rill erosion.
C. Gulley erosion.
D. Splash erosion.

37. Which one of the following is an example of a non-renewable source of energy?
A. Coal.
B. Firewood.
C. Charcoal.
D. Biogas.

38. Which one of the following is a feature found in insect pollinated flower?
A. Has loosely hanging anthers.
B. Has nectar and scent.
C. It has a small petal.
D. It produces a lot of pollen grains.

39. Which one of the following is a pair of omnivores only?
A. Cheetah and pig.
B. Chimpanzee and hyena.
C. Monkey and human being.
D. Pig and lion.

40. The diagram below shows a maize seed.
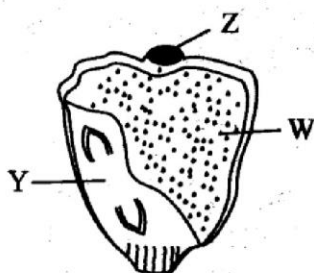
The part labelled W is used for ____
A. it develops to a shoot
B. it protects the embryo
C. it develops to a root
D. it stores food for the seed.

41. Which one of the following pairs has the load between the fulcrum and the effort?
A. Door hinges and wheelbarrow.
B. Hammer and crow bar.
C. Fishing rod and a spade.
D. Bottle opener and a pair of scissors.

42. Which one of the following weather instruments is correctly matched with its function?
A. Raingauge ⟶ humidity.
B. Windvane ⟶ speed of wind.
C. Thermometer ⟶ atmospheric pressure.
D. Windsock ⟶ strength of wind.

43. Which of the following methods of grazing involves use of a mobile fence?
A. Paddocking.
B. Herding.
C. Stall feeding.
D. Strip grazing.

44. The following are natural ways of lighting a house. Which one is not?
A. Use of translucent roof.
B. Opening doors and windows.
C. Use of a candle.
D. Use of shinny objects.

45. Which of the following is a pair of immiscible liquids?
A. Water and paraffin.
B. Milk and water.
C. Alcohol and spirit.
D. Milk and alcohol.

46. Which one of the following methods of irrigation best conserves water?
A. Sprinkler irrigation method.
B. Drip irrigation method.
C. Basin irrigation method.
D. Furrow irrigation method.

47. Which one of the following least pollutes soil?
A. Non-biodegradable objects in the soil.
B. Excess fertilizers.
C. Excess farm chemicals.
D. Dumping vegetables refuse into the soil.

48. The diagram below shows water in a container being heated.
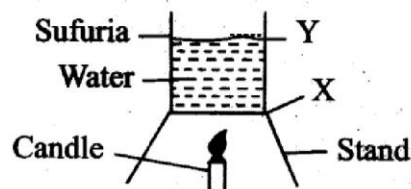
Heat transfer from point X to point Y is by which two processes?
A. Conduction and convection.
B. Convection and radiation.
C. Radiation and convection.
D. Conduction and radiation.

49. Which of the following is a list of reptiles only?
A. Shark and aligator.
B. Salamander and frog.
C. Lizard and crocodile.
D. Seal and whale.

50. Which one of the following is not a use of light?
A. Making of plant food.
B. Chasing pests.
C. To see clearly.
D. Ironing clothes.

1. What is the largest 7 digit number that can be formed using the digits 5, 9, 3, 7, 4, 1, 6 written in words?
   A. One million three hundred and forty five thousand six hundred and seventy nine.
   B. Nine million seven hundred and sixty five thousand four hundred and thirty one.
   C. Nine hundred and seventy six thousand five hundred and thirty one.
   D. Ninety seven thousand sixty five thousand four hundred and thirty one.

2. What is the difference in the total value of digit 3 and the total value of digit 7 in the number 83479?
   A. 3070   B. 3930
   C. 6970   D. 2930

3. What is the value of

   $$1\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } (3\frac{1}{2} \div 1\frac{1}{4}) - 4\frac{1}{3} + 3\frac{3}{4}$$

   A. $3\frac{1}{6}$ B. $3\frac{1}{4}$

   C. $2\frac{1}{6}$ D. $2\frac{11}{12}$

4. Solve the value of y in the equation
   2y + 2(4 + y) = 27
   A. 3   B. 5   C. $4\frac{3}{4}$ D. 5

5. The perimeter of the triangle drawn below is 36cm. Calculate its area.
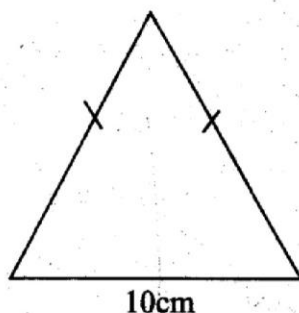
   A. 120cm²   B. 65cm²
   C. 30cm²   D. 60cm²

6. What is the place value of digit 3 after working out 23.94 x 0.27?
   A. Tenths   B. Hundredths
   C. Ones   D. Thousandths

7. Michael spends $\frac{1}{5}$ of his monthly earnings on food, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the reminder on rent. He spends the remaining amount on clothing, savings and entertainment, which amounts to sh. 8740. How much money does he earn?
   A. sh. 21875   B. sh. 40750
   C. sh. 43700   D. sh. 26220

8. A coffee factory collected a total of 13.125 tonnes of coffee berries from the farmers in 15 days. If the factory collected equal masses every day, how many kilograms of coffee did the factory collect each day?
   A. 0.857   B. 875
   C. 8750   D. 85.7

9. The length of one side of Ndakaini dam is 1.8km while its width is 0.7km. It was fenced round using 5 strands of barbed wire leaving an entrance 20m wide. If the posts used were placed 60m apart, how many posts were used?
   A. 71   B. 70
   C. 84   D. 83

10. The figure below represents Mr. Okonkwo's piece of land. Calculate its area in hectares.
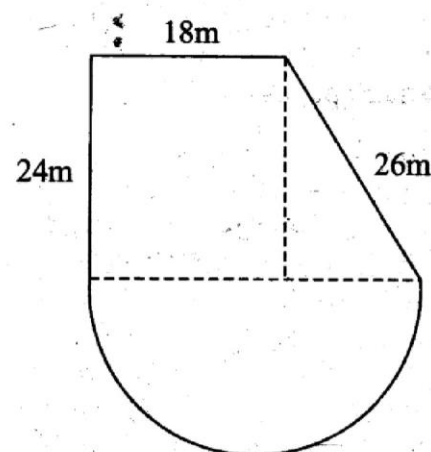
    A. 860   B. 0.86
    C. 0.086   D. 86

11. A tank was half full of water. 30% of the water leaked out. If 420 litres remained in the tank. Find the capacity of the tank when full?
    A. 28000L   B. 14000L
    C. 600L   D. 1200L

12. What is the sum of the next two numbers in the sequence below ?

4, 9, 25, 49, 121, _____

A. 169   B. 225   C. 458   D. 394

13. The length and the width of a rectangular plot was 80m by 60m. The width and the length were reduced by 10% and 15% respectively to create room for a road going round the plot. Calculate the area of the plot left aside for road?

A. 1128m²   B. 4800m²
C. 3672m²   D. 1228m²

14. Ahmed travelled from Garissa to Nairobi a distance of 324km in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours. At what speed in metres per second was he driving?

A. 72m/s   B. 36m/s
C. 20m/s   D. 25m/s

15. The figure below represents a parallelogram **ABDC. CDE** is a straight line 28cm long. Calculate the area of the parallelogram **ABDC**.

A. 1200cm²   B. 300cm²
C. 150cm²   D. 340cm²

16. The ratio of boys to girls in a school is 7:5 respectively. There are 18 less girls than boys. How many pupils were there in the school altogether?

A. 228   B. 90
C. 108   D. 216

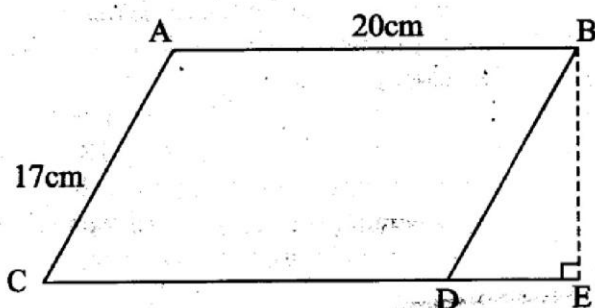17. Suleiman borrowed sh. 14000 from a financial institution that charged simple interest at the rate of 3% per annum. After how long was he expected to pay back a total of sh. 15 050?

A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ years   B. 2years
C. $2\frac{1}{2}$ years   D. 3years

18. Construct a quandrilateral **WXYZ** in which line **WZ** = line **XY** = 8cm and line **WX** = line **ZY** = 6.5cm and angle **WXY** = 62°. What is the length of diagonal **WY**?

A. 7.5cm   B. 8cm
C. 12.5cm   D. 11.5cm

19. 7 workers were paid a total of sh. 1575. How much money were 3 of the workers paid?

A. sh. 225   B. sh. 675
C. sh. 750   D. sh. 450

20. The total surface area of an open cube is 605cm². What is the total length of its edges?

A. 11cm   B. 121cm
C. 132cm   D. 22cm

21. 36 pupils received 5dl packet of milk each twice a week. How much millilitres of milk did they get in one week?

A. 180   B. 18000
C. 360   D. 36000

22. The mean mass of 5 boys is 43kg. 4 of the boys weigh 41kg, 46kg, 42kg and 44kg. What is the modal weight of the five boys?

A. 42kg   B. 43kg
C. 41kg   D. 46kg

23. A cylindrical water tank whose radius is 0.7m and a height of 5m was full of water. What was the height of the water in the tank after 3080 litres was drawn?

A. 2m   B. 3m
C. 4m   D. 1m

24. The rectangular box below was painted all round except its top and bottom face. What was the total area of the surfaces painted?
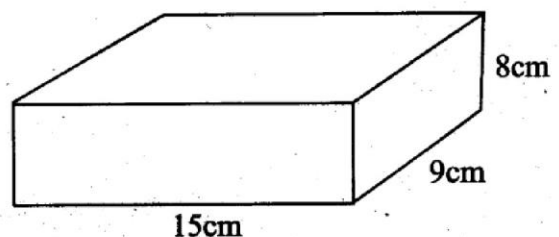
A. 192cm²   B. 554cm²
C. 224cm²   D. 384cm²

25. The marked price of a wedding gown is sh. 15000. The hire purchase terms attract 20% more than the marked price Awino bought the dress on hire purchase terms by paying a deposit of sh. 8400 and the remaining amount in 8 months. Calculate the monthly instalment of the dress.

A. sh. 1200   B. sh. 900
C. sh. 800   D. sh. 960

26. 25 equal square cards were arranged to form one big a square. If the area of each card is $4\frac{21}{25}$ cm², what is the length of one side of the big square formed?

A. $2\frac{1}{5}$cm   B. 5cm   C. 11cm   D. 25cm

27. A motorist left Narok for Nairobi a distance of 180km at 9.15pm on Monday. At what time and day did he arrive at Nairobi, if he was driving at 60km/h?

A. 12.15am on Tuesday.
B. 12.15pm on Tuesday.
C. 0015hrs on Monday.
D. 0015hrs on Tuesday.

28. A trapezium has an area of 68cm². The perpendicular distance between the two parallel sides is 8cm. If one of the parallel side is 6.5cm, what is the length of the other parallel side?

A. 9.5cm   B. 10.5cm
C. 6.5cm   D. 7.5cm

29. What is the value of angle t in the figure below?
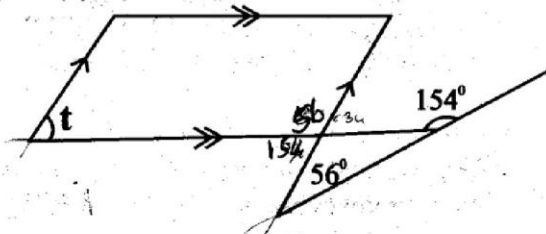
A. 118°   B. 82°
C. 56°   D. 124°

**30.** What is the value of

$$\frac{2y+(z-x)}{\frac{1}{2}(2x+y)}$$

If x = 3, y = x + 1 and z = 5

A. 1   B. $1\frac{3}{5}$

C. $\frac{5}{8}$ D. 2

31. To send a telegram the first 10 words are charged sh. 12. Each extra word is charged 80 cents. A tax of 15% of the total amount is also included. How much did Ali pay for sending the following telegram?
FATUMA MUSA BOX 20071 MOMBASA WELCOMING YOU TO MY BIRTHDAY ON 18TH AUGUST SEE YOU THERE AND BE PUNCTUAL ALI

A. sh. 20.00   B. sh. 23.00
C. sh. 21.50   D. sh. 20.30

32. A road 7.2km long is represented on a map by a line 0.6cm long. What is the scale used in that map?

A. 1:12   B. 1:120000
C. 1:120   D. 1:1200000

33. Which one of the following digits must be added to 72830 to make it divisible by 11?

A. 2   B. 4
C. 3   D. 1

34. Simplify the following algebraic expression.

$$\frac{3}{4}(12x+20)+2(\frac{1}{2}-4x)$$

A. 7x + 16   B. x + 160
C. 7x - 14   D. 6x - 14

35. Janet received a discount of sh. 600, which represented 12% discount. What was the marked price of the item?

A. sh. 6000   B. sh. 5000
C. sh. 5600   D. sh. 681

36. What is the perimeter of the figure drawn below?
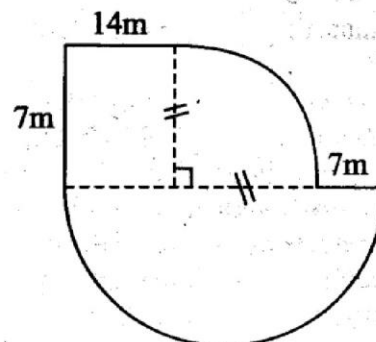
A. 76m   B. 83m
C. 105m   D. 94m

37. Halima is three times as old as his son who is 6 years older than his sister. If his sister is x years old, write an equation to show the sum of their ages.

A. 5x + 24   B. 3x + 24
C. 3x + 18   D. 5x + 18

38. The scale used on a map reads 1:20000. What is the actual distance of a road represented by a line 4.5cm long on the same map?

A. 0.9km   B. 9km
C. 90km   D. 900km

39. A lorry weighs 9.65t when loaded with 60 bags of beans. It weighs 6.35t when offloaded half of the load. Calculate the weight of each bag of beans in kilograms.

A. 60   B. 220
C. 110   D. 70

40. A tailor bought $16\frac{1}{3}$ m length of a cloth to make 12 pairs of trousers. If each pair required $2\frac{1}{3}$ m of the cloth. How many pairs of trouser remained not mended?

A. 12   B. 5
C. 9   D. 7

41. After an increase in the ratio 13:9, Aggrey's salary rose to sh. 10 400. What was his salary before the increase?

A. sh. 7 200   B. sh. 9000
C. sh. 9600   D. sh. 12 000

42. A saleslady earns a basic salary of sh. 8400. She also earns a 7% commission on the value of goods she sells above sh. 50 000. In one month she received a total of sh. 14 700. What was her total sales that month?

A. sh. 71 000   B. sh. 1 200 000
C. sh. 140 000   D. sh. 1 250 000

43. How many cubes are used to make this stack?
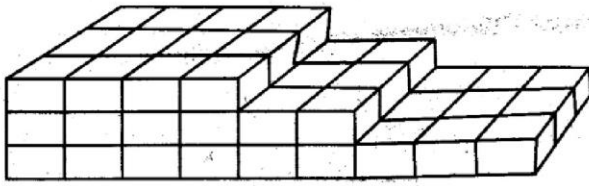
A. 108 B. 72
C. 57   D. 60

44. Murimi made 2308 rows to plant vegetable seedlings. If he planted 174 seedlings in each row, how many seedlings did he plant altogether?
A. 411492
B. 411592
C. 401592
D. 401492

45. A trader bought 3.6tonnes of rice. Half of it was packed into 2kg packets, half of the remainder was packed into 1kg packets and the rest into 500g packets. How many packets did he obtain altogether?
A. 2250
B. 1800
C. 900
D. 3600

46. Tap A can fill a tank in 3 hours. Tap B can empty the same tank in 5 hours when full of water. The tank was empty and the 2 taps were opened at the same time. How long did it take for the tank to be full of water?

A. $\frac{2}{15}$ hrs   B. $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs

C. $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs   D. 4hrs

47. Makario deposited sh. 36 000 in a bank that paid compound interest at the rate of 10% p.a. After one year he withdrew all the interests earned that year. How much money was in his account by the end of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years?
A. sh. 3600   B. sh. 45100
C. sh. 5580   D. sh. 41500

48. What is the next shape in the pattern?
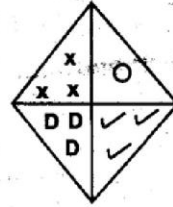
A.   B.
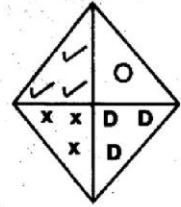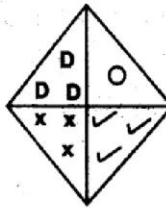
C.   D.
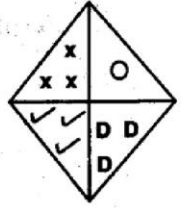
49. The table below shows postal charges for international parcels.

Weight steps	East Africa	The rest of Africa	The rest of the world
	sh cts	sh cts	sh cts
Upto 500g	68 00	115 00	175 00
over 500 upto 1kg	114 00	201 00	370 00
over 1kg upto 2kg	215 00	315 00	545 00
over 2kg upto 3kg	490 00	510 00	800 00
over 3kg upto 5kg	505 00	650 00	915 00
over 5kg upto 8kg	610 00	725 00	1020 00
over 8kg upto 14kg	760 00	890 00	1305 00
over 14kg upto 20kg	900 00	1125 00	1750 00

Henry sent 2 parcels to his son in South Africa weighing 3kg and $9\frac{1}{2}$ kg and another one to his sister in Britain weighing 15.5kg. How much money was she charged for the parcels?
A. sh. 3660   B. sh. 3250
C. sh. 2790   D. sh. 3150

50. The graph below shows Jefferson's journey from town X to town Y. How many kilometres had he covered when he rested?
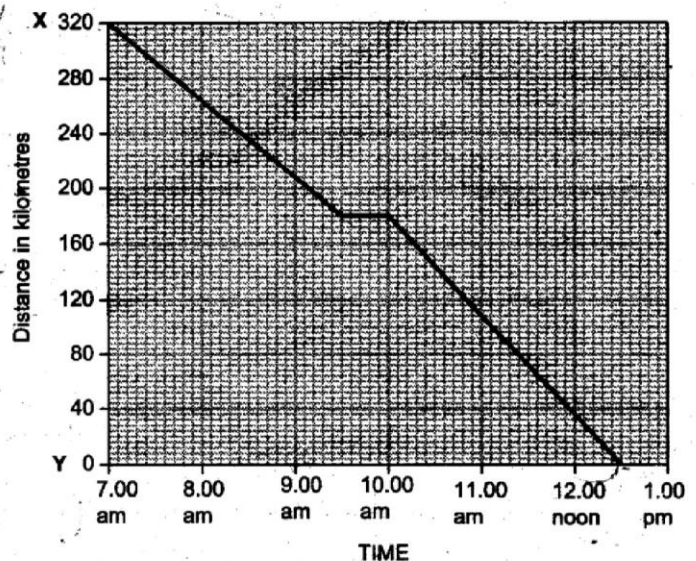
A. 180km   B. 200km   C. 320km   D. 140km

ENEO JIMBO DOGO LA GATUNDU
GATUNDU KUSINI
DARASA LA NANE MTIHANI WA KATIKATI
YA MUHULA WA PILI - MWAKA 2015
KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA PILI

KISWAHILI: INSHA *MUDA: Dakika 40*

NAMBARI 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.

FUNGUA UKURASA

Umepewa dakika 40 kuandika insha yako, ifanye iwe nzuri zaidi

Andika insha ya kusisimua ukimalizia hivi

.... *Nilipofika katika eneo la mkasa na kuutambua mwili wake, nilijua wazi kuwa alikuwa amepuuza nasaha za wazazi wake.*

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ENEO JIMBO DOGO LA GATUNDU   **INSHA DARASA LA NANE**

ENEO JIMBO DOGO LA GATUNDU
GATUNDU KUSINI
DARASA LA NANE MTIHANI WA KATIKATI YA MUHULA WA PILI - MWAKA 2015
KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA KWANZA

MUDA: Saa1 dakika 40

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

Kwa muda mrefu tumekuwa___**1**___ chokoraa. Wengi wetu tupitapo karibu nao hufunga___**2**___ na kuchepukia mbali tukiwaambaa___**3**___. Hivyo basi jamii imechangia pakubwa katika ongezeko la___**4**___ hawa wa mitaani.

___**5**___ kunaweza pia kuwafanya vijana wakose insi wa___**6**___ hivyo___**7**___ mjini. Umaskini___**8**___ aidha hurutubisha ongezeko la machokoraa___**9**___ ukata huo hauna chakula___**10**___ libasi.

1.	A. tukiwadhamini	B. tukiwathamini	C. hatuwadhamini	D. hatuwathamini
2.	A. pua zetu	B. mapua yetu	C. mapua zetu	D. pua yetu
3.	A. kama wenye hewa ya kupumulia		B. kama mizizi ya mawe	
	C. kama wenye ugonjwa wa ukoma		D. kama wenye misimamo mikali	
4.	A. walalahai	B. walalahoi	C. walalakheri	D. wakwasi
5.	A. kuvujika kwa doa	B. kuvunjika kwa doa	C. kuvunjika kwa ndoa	D. kufujika kwa ndoa
6.	A. kutegemewa	B. kutegemezwa	C. kutegemea	D. utegemezi
7.	A. kutoroka	B. kuhama	C. kugura	D. kutorokea
8.	A. uliodhikiri	B. uliokidhiri	C. uliokithiri	D. uliomithili
9.	A. ingawa	B. kwani	C. labda	D. isitoshe
10.	A. wala	B. ila	C. cha	D. na

Ni___**11**___ ya kila mmoja kuhakikisha kuwa machokoraa wanashughulikiwa ipasavyo. Ikiwezekana kila mzazi achukue chokoraa mmoja___**12**___ kumlea vizuri. Wapewe mahitaji___**13**___ ya kimsingi. Asilimia kubwa ya machokoraa hawa___**14**___ tayari kubadilisha maisha yao. Najua kuna wale hawana shukrani na kutufanya daima kuifuata ile methali ya___**15**___.

11.	A. wajibu	B. shughuli	C. dhima	D. maoni
12.	A. wa	B. kwa	C. na	D. cha
13.	A. zote	B. yote	C. lote	D. vyote
14.	A. wako	B. ziko	C. yuko	D. iko
15.	A. mtwangia jaani huondoka na mtitigo		B. asante tupu haijazi chungu	
	C. fadhila mpe mama na Mola atakubariki		D. faragha ya nyani huishia ngokoni	

Kuanzia swali nambari 16 mpaka 30, jibu swali kulingana na maagizo.

16. Chagua jibu lenye ala za muziki pekee.
A. Filimbi, udi, mvukuto, chapuo.
B. Njuga, tari, kinubi, fidla.
C. Harimuni, marimba, msondo, maleba.
D. Siwa, zeze, upatu, nembo.

17. Chagua sentensi yenye kitenzi kisichoelekeza
A. Mwanangu ameumia.
B. Oluoch anaipiga ngoma.
C. Ronaldo anaucheza mchezo wa soka.
D. Yeye atawapikia wageni wali.

18. Chagua sentensi yenye kiwakilishi cha idadi.
A. Wewe ungali unazungumzia habari hizo.
B. Wawili walitumwa nyumbani kuwaarifu wazazi.
C. Ambaye atakuja ni mshauri mkuu
D. Gani mlileta na sioni chochote.

19. Chagua sentensi yenye kivumishi cha sifa.
A. Wasichana wanene watavushwa daraja.
B. Mayai yote yalivunjika.
C. Kitabu kingine kilinunuliwa.
D. Mwalimu yupi humfunza somo la Kiswahili.

20. Kutokana na kitenzi 'teta' tunapata nomino gani?
   A. Mtetezi.
   B. Mtetea.
   C. Utesi.
   D. Uteti.
21. Chagua sentensi yenye -ji- ya hali
   A. Wanjira ni mchezaji hodari sana.
   B. Uogeleaji wake unatusisimua sana.
   C. Nilijijulia haya kivyangu.
   D. Jichwa la gombe hilo ni kubwa.
22. Ni nini maana ya 'kula kisogo'
   A. Vunja uaminifu.
   B. Endea mtu shughuli fulani.
   C. Fanyia mtu hisani.
   D. Kupata mabaki ya kitu.
23. Ni sentensi ipi yenye sitiari
   A. Marende ni mchwa kazini.
   B. Sote tulifika salama salimini.
   C. Asiye na mwana na alieleke jiwe.
   D. Bawabu anatengeneza bawaba.
24. Chagua kiambishi kifaacho kujazia pengo.
   Kitwitwi ____ litaga yai dogo.
   A. ki   B. li
   C. a   D. i
25. Mtu anayetumiwa na mwingine kwa manufaa ya anayefanyiwa shughuli hiyo bila kujali madhara wanayopata wenzake huitwaje?
   A. Mlowezi.   B. Msaliti.
   C. Mzalendo.   D. Kibaraka.

26. Chagua jina baki,
   A. fizi
   B. taya
   C. ulimi
   D. ini.
27. Shangingi ni mwanamke aliyekubuhu katika maisha ya raha na starehe nyingi. Shangingi pia ni
   A. gari la kifahari
   B. ni kisawe cha shabiki
   C. mwana aliezaliwa nje ya ndoa
   D. kushangilia kwa sauti.
28. Fundi anawatengenezea wageni redio. Nyambua katika kauli ya kutendwa
   A. Wageni na fundi wanatengenezeana redio.
   B. Fundi anatengeneza redio ya wageni.
   C. Redio ya wageni inatengenezwa na fundi.
   D. Redio inatengenezwa na wageni wa fundi.
29. Tegua kitendawili:
   Kina mkono na uso lakini hakina uhai
   A. Dakika.
   B. Saa.
   C. Jua.
   D. Mwezi.
30. Chagua sentensi inayoonyesha hali ya mazoea
   A. Mimi huenda shuleni asubuhi.
   B. Mimi ninaenda shuleni asubuhi.
   C. Mimi nilienda shuleni asubuhi.
   D. Mimi nitaenda shuleni asubuhi.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Tangu utotoni Rita alikuwa mtoto mpole, mnyenyekevu na mwenye bidii za mchwa anayeaka kingulima kwa mate. Alipendwa na wazazi wake na hata majirani ambao waliwahimiza watoto wao waige tabia za Rita. Wazazi wake walikuwa wanyonge kifedha kwa kuwa walikuwa wakifanya kazi ya bora mkono uende kinywani. Hata hivyo licha ya kuwa maskini wa mali, familia ya akina Rita walikuwa matajiri wa moyo maadamu waliwaauni wengi palipohitajika.

Rita alisoma kwa taabu hadi alipofika katika darasa la nane. Mara nyingi alikuwa akifukuzwa kwa sababu ya karo. Alifikia mahali mpaka mwenyewe akaanza _kuona kamba yake ya matumaini ilitishia kukatika_. Hata hivyo kwa sababu ya wema wake, Majirani waliandaa mchango ili wamlipie Rita karo pamoja na pesa za mtihani wake wa kitaifa. Hapo Rita aliweza kurejea shuleni kuendelea na masomo yake. Ikabainika wazi kuwa jina njema ni sawa na mali.

Shuleni Rita alikuwa taa ya kuwamlikia wengine. Alipowaona wenzake wakipanga maovu aliwakanya. Walipokataa alijitenga nao. Alijua wangegundulika wangekipata cha mtema kuni. Wanafunzi hasa wasichana wa hirimu yake walimchukia kwa kukataa kushiriki katika utundu wao. Walisikika wakimdhihaki, "Anajifanya malaika. Tutamlia njama hadi aadhibiwe na mwalimu. Hatuwezi kuendelea kucharazwa na walimu na kupalilia maua yeye akibaki darasani akisoma. La hasha!"

Walichosahau wasichana hawa ni kuwa, Rita alikuwa amepangiwa mengine na Mola. Siku moja alipokuwa akielekea shuleni aliweza kumwokota mtoto kichakani. Rita alishika kiguu na njia hadi shuleni. baadhi ya wale wasichana walimfuata nyuma huku wakimrushia maneno ya kukata ini na kuvunja moyo. Rita alipofika langoni pa shule alikaribishwa na umati mkubwa wa wanafunzi na hasa wale _visu butu_ aliowahi kusaidia na waliokuwa na udhaifu mkubwa wa msaomo kisa chake cha kumwokoa mtoto kilikuwa kimefika shuleni na maeneo jirani. Hata wakazi waliwatazama kwa mbali wakiwa na hamu ya kujua zaidi.

Chanda chema huvishwa pete. Mwalimu mkuu alimkweza Rita cheo cha kuwa kiranja mkuu shuleni. Kisha alimpatia mwalimu mmoja waandamane naye hadi katika kituo cha polisi kuripoti kisa hicho. Afisa mkuu aliwakaribisha na kupigia simu makao ya watoto. Afisa huyo mkuu aliweza kumshukuru Rita kwa wema na utu na kumtaka aendelee na moyo uo huo.

Baada ya saa chache, wasimamizi wa makao ya watoto waliwasili na kumpa Rita *hundi* ya shilingi elfu hamsini kwa kuyaokoa maisha ya malaika huyo. Kweli kwendako hisani hurudi hisani hakurudi nuksani.

31. Kinachoonyesha kuwa wazazi wa Rita walikuwa maskini ni,
    A. walikuwa na mtoto mmoja tu
    B. walifanya kazi yenye mapato duni sana
    C. Rita alichukiwa na watoto wenzake
    D. hakuna hata mmoja aliyetaka kuwakaribia.

32. Wazazi wa Rita walikuwa maskini wa mali na matajiri wa moyo kwa kuwa,
    A. hawakuwa na pesa lakini hawakuudhika kwa kutumia nguvu zao kusaidia hata bila malipo
    B. hawakuwa na pesa na watu wengi waliwaomba msaada.
    C. hawakuwa na mali na watu wengi walitaka kuauni wanao
    D. hawakuwa na pesa na walipendwa na watu wengi wakiwemo majirani.

33. *Akaanza kuona kamba yake ya matumaini inatishia kukatika inamaanisha,*
    A. amekikosa kabisa alichotarajia
    B. alilolitegemea huenda asilipate
    C. amelikosa alilotumainia
    D. aliloazimia halitakuja.

34. Wasichana watundu,
    A. walimwonea Rita wivu kwa kufanya vizuri darasani kuliko wao
    B. walimwona Rita kama kiumbe cha Mungu kisichoweza kufanya hatia yoyote
    C. walichukia masomo ya darasani kwa kuwa wakati mwingi walipenda kuwa nje wakipalilia maua.
    D. waliamua kumpangia Rita mkutano wa siri kuhakikisha kuwa hata yeye amejipata na doa.

35. Kwa nini baadhi ya wasichana watundu walimrushia Rita maneno ya kuvunja moyo?

    A. Hawakutaka mtoto huyo aokolewe.
    B. Uchungu wa mwana aujuaye ni mzazi.
    C. Walijua Rita angepewa sifa na kila mmoja kwa utu na wema wake.
    D. Walitaka Rita akasirike na kumtupa mtoto huyo.

36. Shida kubwa ya Rita shuleni ilikuwa,
    A. karo, pesa za mtihani
    B. pesa za mtihani, vitabu
    C. vitabu, karo
    D. sare, vitabu.

37. Kulingana na taarifa hii, maana ya *visu butu* ni,
    A. visu visivyopata makali
    B. wanafunzi wasiofanya bidii masomoni
    C. wanafunzi watundu shuleni
    D. wanafunzi wasiofanya vyema masomoni.

38. Kitendo kisichoonyesha ukweli wa methali; *Chanda chema huvikwa pete* ni,
    A. afisa mkuu wa polisi kumshukuru Rita baada ya kumwokoa mtoto mchanga
    B. mwalimu mkuu kumpandisha Rita cheo na kumfanya awe kiranja wa wanafunzi
    C. shirika la masilahi ya watoto kumpa Rita hundi ya shilingi elfu hamsini
    D. majirani kumchangia Rita pesa za karo na mtihani kutokana na wema wake kwao.

39. Hundi ni,
    A. pesa taslimu
    B. kitita cha pesa
    C. hati ya fedha
    D. pesa nyingi.

40. Kichwa kinachofaa zaidi kwa taarifa hii ni,
    A. Rita kupata shida maishani
    B. Ni muhimu kusaidia.
    C. Wema hauozi.
    D. Tusikate tamaa.

Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Mja kinyume na wanyama ameandamwa na shida na bughudha kila uchao. Ushahidi kamili wa shida ni kuangalia vile binadamu anavyotaabikia maisha yake. Ni binadamu tu walio na roho ngumu kama paka wanaoweza kufaulu. Hii inamaanisha kuwa ushindi kamili katika aushi ya mtu ni kule kukabiliana na matatizo na hatimaye kuyashinda. Anayetamauka baada ya kukabiliana na shida huishia kupata maisha yaliyo na tabu. Tunaweza kudai kuwa hakuna aliye na kinga ya shida lakini tofauti huwa jinsi ya kusuluhisha matatizo. *Mtoto anayelelewa katika familia ambapo kuna mafarakano baina ya wazazi, hata akikua ataendelea na zahama hizo.*

Hakuna haja ya kuchelea kumkosoa mtoto anapokosea. Ni vizuri aelewe jahara alivyofanya ni makosa. Ikiwezekana ni vizuri aonyeshwe jinsi ya kuepuka kadhia hiyo wakati mwingine. Sijamaanisha wazazi wawe kama

mahakimu kwa watoto wao. La hasha. Hata hivyo watoto walelewe kwa *huba* ya dhati bila kudekezwa wala kuengwaengwa kama yai wanalohofia lisivunjike. Daima tujue kwamba mchelea mwana kulia hulia yeye.

Waswahili husema kuwa upandacho ndicho uvunacho. Huwezi ukapanda sukumawiki ukavuna maembe. Ni nadra na tukizi kama pembe za sungura kupeana kile ambacho huna. Iwapo nyoyo zetu zimesheheni matusi, uhasama, chuki, tadi na inda, matendo yetu yataonyesha uozo huu huu. Wenye sifa hizi ndio utawasikia ati wakishtumiwa kwa makosa ya ubakaji, ufisadi au hata kuwa na *kinywa cha salata*. Kwa mizani hiyo hiyo, iwapo tutajaza roho zetu kwa upendo, uvumilivu, upole na utii ndivyo vitu tutakavyotoa vinywani mwetu na katika vitendo vyetu. Nao ulimwengu wa sasa ni wa kupokea unachowapa. Hata hivyo nawasihi walimwengu wawe wa kulipa mabaya kwa mazuri kwa kuwa hiyo ndiyo kinga kamili.

Dawa nyingine ya kuleta suluhu katika maisha yetu ni ukweli. Kumbuka Waswahili walisema kuwa panapo ukweli uongo hujitenga. Tunapojaribu kutafuta suluhu ya matatizo na majojo katika maisha, ni vyema tuongozwe na ukweli. Mapenzi na ukweli ndizo silaha shakiki za kibudili maisha ya wale wanaotukosea. Makali ya ukweli na nguvu za mapenzi huyeyusha uhasama kabisa. Ukweli na mapenzi ndizo silaha na ngao za kumaliza uadui ulimwenguni. Mwenzako akikukosea muonyeshe mapenzi na umweleze ukweli. Ni vyema kuwatendea wengine vile ambavyo tungependa kutendewa. Hata inasemekana kuwa mtenda jamala huitendea nafsi yake.

---

41. Makala haya yanatushauri,
    A. tuziondokee shida kwa kukimbilia katika mambo yatakayotufanya tuzisahau
    B. tupatapo shida tuombe msaada kwa wale walio na ujuzi
    C. kuwa tupatapo shida tujue ni hatua ya maisha na hakuna haja ya kuona kama tumelaaniwa
    D. tunapopata shida, tubuni njia za kukabiliana nazo mpaka ziishe.

42. Maisha ya usumbufu,
    A. huwapata wale wanaopoteza matumaini baada ya kufikwa na shida fulani
    B. huwapata wale wanaotaabikia suluhu za kuzikomesha shida zilizowakumba
    C. huwa na wengi wanaojaribu kutafuta tiba
    D. huwapata wachache walio na imani kuwa shida hazidumu.

43. Ujumbe uliopigiwa kistari katika aya ya kwanza unalenga methali gani?
    A. Asiyesikia la mkuu huvunjika guu.
    B. Mwana hutazama kisogo cha nina.
    C. Mwana mtukutu hali wali mkavu.
    D. Mwana wa yungi hulewa sembuse wa binadamu.

44. Njia bora zaidi ya kumkosoa mwana aliyekosea ni,
    A. kumwadhibu kwa makosa hayo aliyoyafanya
    B. kumweleza mtoto alivyofanya ni makosa
    C. kumwonyesha makosa na njia ya kuyaepuka makosa hayo
    D. kumsamehe mwana huyo kwa kuwa hakuna asiyekosa.

45. Wazazi kuwa mahakimu kwa watoto wao ni sawa na,
    A. wazazi kuwapenda watoto wao kupita kiasi
    B. wazazi kuyafumbia macho makosa ya watoto wao
    C. wazazi kuwa wakali sana kwa watoto wao
    D. wazazi kutowajali wazazi wao.

46. Huwezi ukapanda sukumawiki na kuvuna maembe ina maana ya kuwa,
    A. mtu mwovu huandamwa na mazuri
    B. mtu mwovu anaweza kuandamwa na mazuri
    C. mtu mzuri anaweza kufanya mabaya
    D. mtu hujulikana kwa matendo yake.

47. *Kinywa cha salata* ni kuwa na,
    A. tabia ya kuwaunganisha watu
    B. tabia ya kufitinisha na kuchonganisha watu
    C. tabia ya kutoa hukumu bila kuiwazia
    D. kudanganya.

48. Suluhu ya mzandiki ni,
    A. mapenzi na ukweli
    B. mapenzi na mahaba
    C. ukweli na haki
    D. mapenzi na chuki.

49. Makala haya yanajaribu kutuonyesha kuwa,
    A. wanyama pia huandamwa na shida kama binadamu
    B. wanyama huwa na shida nafuu kuliko binadamu
    C. wanyama hawaathiriki na shida kama binadamu
    D. binadamu hakumbwa na shida nyingi kuliko wanyama.

50. Maana ya *'huba'*
    A. kujitolea
    B. upendeleo
    C. mapenzi
    D. kujinyima.

GATUNDU SUB-COUNTY
GATUNDU SOUTH
STANDARD EIGHT MID - TERM II YEAR 2015
SECTION B
ENGLISH: COMPOSITION

TIME: 40 mins

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 the page, read the heading of the composition carefully and write your composition on the lines provided.

This Question Paper consists of 4 printed pages.

The following is the beginning of a composition, write it in your own words making it as interesting as possible.

The games teacher gave us instructions on how we would tackle our opponents. I got motivated to play even harder ....

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

TEBA AREA

KEY:

▬	Tarmac road	•—•—	Telephone line	𝒯	Air strip	↓	Sisal farm
═══	Murram road	■	Build - up areas	↭	Tea farms	⬤	Limestone mines
+++	Railway line	●	Human settlements	PS	Police stations	⌐	Primary school

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

1. A tea factory was built near Bigo market because,
   A. people living in Bigo market provide labour
   B. there is a road passing through the area
   C. the area has sparse population
   D. there are tea farms in the area.

2. The **quickest** method of reporting robbery committed at Sibo market to the police is,
   A. making a telephone call
   B. writing to the police in Bewa town

   C. driving fast to Bewa town
   D. taking a plane to Bewa town.

3. Which group of goods consist of those transported along the railway line?
   A. Processed tea and wild animals.
   B. Maize and processed fish.
   C. Mineral resources and sisal leaves.
   D. Canned meat and sisal fibres.

4. Many people have not settled in the area around the tea farms **mainly** because,
   A. the area is reserved for tea growing
   B. it is hilly
   C. the area has dense forests

D. the area has tea plantations.

5. Land in Teba area generally slopes towards the,
   A. South
   B. North
   C. East
   D. West.

6. The type of soil found in the South Western part of Teba area is,
   A. black cotton soil
   B. alluvial soil
   C. sandy soil
   D. volcanic.

7. The **most** important facility that should be constructed in Teba area is,
   A. a prison
   B. a health centre
   C. a sports stadium
   D. an open-air market.

8. The following are characteristics of a certain vegetation zone in Africa;
   (i) Most trees are thorny
   (ii) Trees shed their leaves
   (iii) Grass is tall
   (iv) Baobab and acacia trees are common
   The vegetation type described above is,
   A. savannah vegetation
   B. mountain vegetation
   C. tropical rainforest
   D. semi-desert.

9. The **main** economic benefit of lake victoria is that,
   A. it is a source of water for irrigation
   B. it provides water for power generation
   C. it is a source of fish
   D. it is a source of salt.

10. Large parts of Northern and Northern Eastern regions of Kenya are sparsely populated **mainly** because,
    A. the areas have no natural resources
    B. the areas do not have big towns
    C. the areas have poor means of transport
    D. the area have low rainfall.

11. The work of a head teacher in a school is to,
    A. record pupils' class attendance
    B. allocate duties to teachers
    C. chair school committee meetings
    D. give the school money to put up classrooms.

12. Which one of the following statements about evolution of human beings is **true**?
    A. Crop farming was the first activity to practise.

B. Hominid creatures have not changed much.
C. Some human remains were discovered in Uganda.
D. The early stone age hominid creatures used fire.

13. Which one of the following methods was used to predict weather patterns before the 19th century?
    A. Observing phases of the moon.
    B. Collecting amount of rainfall.
    C. Recording the speed of wind.
    D. Measuring water vapour in the air.

14. Rural to rural migration in Kenya has led to,
    A. dense population in high rainfall areas
    B. large population in towns.
    C. establishment of industries in towns
    D. scarcity of jobs in urban areas.

Use the map of Kenya below to answer questions 15 to 18.
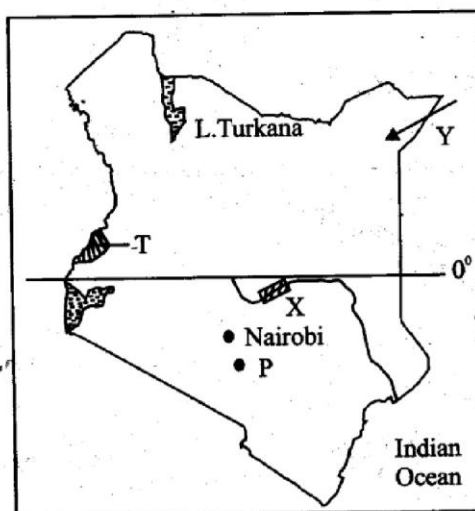
15. The river projects marked **X** has helped the country to,
    A. stop flooding along the river
    B. earn high foreign exchange
    C. produce enough electricity in the country
    D. increase land under agriculture.

16. Three of the following statements about communities that used the route marked **Y** during migration are true. Which one is **not**?
    A. They practised nomadic pastoralism.
    B. They disrupted other communities.
    C. They practised age-set systems.
    D. They settled in high rainfall areas.

17. Which one of the following crops is grown in large plantations in the area marked **T** ?
    A. Maize.   B. Cotton.
    C. Sisal   D. Rice.

18. The mineral mined at the place marked **P** is used to make,
    A. fertilizers   B. cement
    C. plastics   D. toothpaste.

19. Civic elections in Kenya are conducted at the,
    A. county level   B. ward level
    C. national level D. constituency level.

20. To prevent erosion in areas with gullies the **best** method to use is,
    A. ploughing across the slope
    B. planting grass
    C. planting cover crops
    D. by building gabions.

21. The spread of HIV/AIDS in Kenya has **mainly** led to,
    A. decrease in life expectancy
    B. decrease in population
    C. decrease in educated people
    D. decrease in young people.

22. Which one of the following statements about horticultural farming in Netherlands is **correct**?
    A. All horticultural products are exported
    B. Flowers are grown under natural conditions.
    C. Some crops are grown in reclaimed lands.
    D. Crops are grown in the highland regions.

23. It is the right of all the children in a family to,
    A. do anything they want
    B. be paid when they work
    C. share family property equally
    D. go to schools of their choices.

24. Rice farmers at Mwea irrigation scheme are faced by the problem of,
    A. low rainfall in the growing areas
    B. scarcity of water for irrigation
    C. inadequate farming equipment
    D. delayed payments by rice buyers.

25. All major towns in Kenya are faced **mainly** by the problem of ,
    A. lack of piped water
    B. congested slum dwelling
    C. poor untarmacked roads
    D. lack of electricity in large areas.

26. Some mountain slopes discourage human settlements **mainly** because they,
    A. are steep and hilly
    B. have dense forests
    C. receive low rainfall
    D. are inhabited by wild animals.

27. Below are functions of physical features;
    (i) They are sites for offering sacrifices
    (ii) They are dammed to produce electricity
    (iii) They are good for settlements
    (iv) They are good grazing areas
    Which of the following was a social function of hills in the pre-colonial period?
    A. (ii)   B. (i)   C. (iv)   D. (iii)

28. Which one of the following is a constitutional right of Kenyans who are 18 years and above? The right to,
    A. vie for a parliamentary seat
    B. vie for the presidency
    C. do anything
    D. vote.

29. Flooding in the lower parts along river valleys **mainly** leads to,
    A. increase in food production
    B. formation of deltas
    C. displacement of people
    D. construction of bridges.

30. Air transport is not widely used in many parts in Kenya because,
    A. it is expensive
    B. airports are few and scattered
    C. it is risky
    D. it can only transport light goods.

31. The **main** source of water for perkerra irrigation scheme in Baringo county is,
    A. lake Baringo   B. lake Bogoria
    C. river Perkerra   D. river Nyando.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 32 and 33.
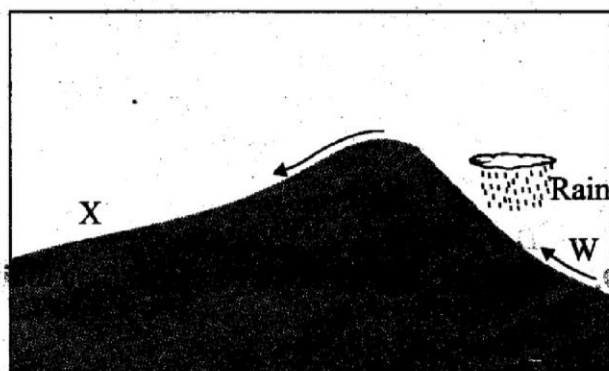
32. Three of the following statements about the winds marked **W** are **correct**. Which one is **not**? They
   A. are warm and moist
   B. cause relief rainfall
   C. are cool and dry
   D. condense and form clouds.

33. The area marked **X** receive less rainfall than the opposite side because,
   A. the area lies at a lower altitude
   B. the area does not have dense forests
   C. the area experiences cool conditions
   D. winds blowing over the area are cool.

34. Agro-foresty is the activity of,
   A. conserving natural forests
   B. growing crops and planting trees together
   C. fencing off forest reserves
   D. establishing forests in water catchment areas.

35. Many people who have moved out of Kenya to other countries have gone there to,
   A. improve their living standards
   B. get better medical treatment
   C. escape from tribal clashes
   D. look for better farming land.

36. Which group of rivers in Eastern Africa end in inland water bodies?

   A. R. Nzoia
      R. Omo
      R. Mara

   B. R. Juba
      R. Rufiji
      R. Tana

   C. R. Ruvuma
      R. Wami
      R. Matundu

   D. R. Nile
      R. Athi
      R. Turkwel

37. Members of the same clan in African communities are related by,
   A. marriages   B. language
   C. names   D. blood.

38. The person in charge of voting at a polling station is supposed to,
   A. show voters the candidates to vote for
   B. register voters in that ward
   C. supervise counting of votes
   D. campaign for the candidates.

39. Most of the exports of Eastern Africa **mainly** consist of,
   A. assembled goods
   B. agricultural products

   C. mineral resources
   D. manufactured goods.

40. Japan uses better fishing methods to catch fish in the seas **mainly** because,
   A. the seas around Japan have a lot of fish
   B. more people in Japan eat fish
   C. more capital is invested in fishing
   D. Japan has a long coastline.

41. The Oromo people settled in northern Kenya during migration because,
   A. the area was suitable for grazing
   B. the area had many trade items
   C. the area was good for crop farming
   D. the area was well defended from enemies.

Use the table below to answer questions 42 and 43.

Rainfall and temperature records for station **x**

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp (°c)	26	26	27	27	26	28	29	28	29	30	31	30
Rain(mm)	196	150	110	90	86	66	72	90	115	180	170	156

42. Average annual temperature at station **x** is approximately.
   A. 31°C   B. 26°C
   C. 28°C   D. 5°C

43. Which one of the following towns in Africa is **likely** to experience the climatic records shown above?
   A. Djibouti along the Red sea coast.
   B. Libreville along the Atlantic coast.
   C. Cape town in the Cape Region.
   D. Dodoma in Central Tanzania.

44. On a polling day during general elections in Kenya a voter is required to produce,
   A. an identity card
   B. a birth certificate
   C. a driving licence
   D. a school leaving certificate.

45. Seyyid said came to Eastern Africa in 1840 **mainly** to,
   A. trade in goods in the region
   B. look for the source of River Nile
   C. spread christianity
   D. search for a sea route to India.

46. Which one of the following statements about Arusha town is **not** true?
   A. It is located in a highland region.
   B. It receives adequate rainfall.
   C. It is the headquarter of a regional body.

D. It started as an Arab trading centre.

47. Which one of the following minerals is **correctly matched** with the place it is mined?

Mineral	Place
A. Fluospar	Mwatate.
B. Marble	Kajiado.
C. Salt	Kimwarer.
D. Gemstones	Malindi.

48. Population increase in Germany is low because,
    A. the country has good health facilities
    B. most people live in towns
    C. young people are few in relation to population
    D. there was few deaths among children.

49. Large poultry farms are located near towns **mainly** because,
    A. towns are supplied with electricity
    B. poultry feeds are sold in the towns
    C. people living in the towns provide labour
    D. towns have a large market for poultry products

50. Tourists who visit Switzerland are **mainly** attracted by,
    A. beautiful mountain scenery
    B. warm coastal beaches
    C. large variety of wild animals
    D. large urban centres.

51. Which one of the following is an economic importance of natural forests? They,
    A. are homes to wild animals
    B. are sources of timber
    C. are sources of river
    D. attract rainfall

52. According to the law in Kenya a family starts when,
    A. a marriage certificate is issued
    B. a man and woman get children
    C. marriage dowry has been paid
    D. an adult male and female live together as husband and wife.

53. Among the Abawanga people major decisions in the past were made by,
    A. queens   B. kings
    C. chiefs   D. headmen.

54. The legislative arm of the government in Kenya has the power to,

A. appoint the President
B. set election dates
C. amend laws in the constitution
D. appoint members of the cabinet.

55. The increase of refugees in Kenya from neighbouring countries has **mainly** led to,
    A. expansion of towns in the country
    B. increase in skilled labour
    C. increase in agricultural activities
    D. strain on social facilities in refugee camps.

56. Which one of the following countries in Africa was colonized by Germany up to 1919?
    A. Namibia.   B. Congo.
    C. Mauritius.   D. Mozambique.

57. Game parks have been established in Kenya **mainly** to,
    A. earn income for the country
    B. protect wild animals
    C. create land for farming
    D. create employment in the country.

58. The **main** role of prefects in school management is to,
    A. prepare the school routine
    B. supervise development projects in the school
    C. advise the school management committee.
    D. supervise other pupils in school activities.

59. It is important to respect human rights in order to,
    A. reduce the work of police officers
    B. stop making laws in the country
    C. promote development and freedom in the country
    D. reduce congestion in prisons.

60. The method of conflict resolution used to bring peace after the 2007 elections in Kenya was,
    A. mediation   B. litigation
    C. consensus   D. reconciliation.

61. As a result of their disobedience in the garden of Eden, human beings were made to,
   A. cultivate the land
   B. bear children
   C. take care of the creation
   D. die in their lifetime.

62. Noah showed obedience to God when he,
   A. saved human beings from the flood
   B. built the Ark
   C. moved from Haran
   D. accepted to sacrifice his son.

63. From the call of Moses near Mount Sinai christians learn to,
   A. give to the needy
   B. respect places of worship
   C. ask God for their needs
   D. pray in humility.

64. An activity on the night of the Exodus that showed the Israelites were in hurry to leave Egypt was,
   A. killing of Egyptian first borns
   B. eating of bitter herbs
   C. eating of unleavened bread
   D. smearing of blood on their door posts.

65. When God gave the Israelites the commandments he appeared on Mount Sinai in the form of,
   A. a cloud   B. rain
   C. rainbow   D. a strong wind.

66. The **main** duty of judges when the Israelites were living in Canaan was,
   A. offering sacrifices
   B. foretelling future events
   C. appointing kings
   D. leading soldiers to war.

67. From the story of David and Goliath, the value christians should have is,
   A. humility   B. faith
   C. respect   D. self-control.

68. Who became the king in Judah after the split of the United Kingdom of Israel?
   A. Jeroboam.   B. Ahab.
   C. Solomon.   D. Rehoboam.

69. Which one of the following old testament prophets said that Jesus would be called Immanuel?
   A. Isaiah.   B. Jeremiah.
   C. Solomon.   D. Rehoboam.

70. From the story of Angel Gabriel and Zechariah in the temple christians learn that,
   A. God answers their prayers
   B. they should thank God for their blessings
   C. they should believe in the scriptures
   D. some dreams come true.

71. Joseph and Mary went to Bethlehem at the time Jesus was born following the orders of,
   A. Pontious pilate
   B. Emperor Augustus
   C. Governor Quirinius
   D. King Herod.

72. Which one of the following events happened when Jesus was fasting in the wilderness?
   A. Jesus changed water into wine.
   B. The devil talked to Jesus.
   C. Jesus' clothes changed to dazzling white.
   D. Jesus changed stones into bread.

73. Jesus performed miracles **mainly** to,
   A. show God's love for his people
   B. show that he was the expected messiah
   C. make people accept his teaching
   D. show mercy to the suffering.

74. The parable of Jesus about the two men who went to pray teaches christians to have,
   A. kindness   B. humility
   C. knowledge   D. courage.

75. Which one of the following was taught by Jesus during the last supper?
   A. Who is the greatest.
   B. How to pray.
   C. The true vine.
   D. Light of the world.

76. Which one of the following women went to the tomb of Jesus early in the morning?
   A. Martha.   B. Tabitha.
   C. Joanna.   D. Lydia.

77. Which command did Jesus give to his disciples when he was being taken up to heaven?
   A. "Go to all people and make them my disciples"
   B. "Love one another as I have loved you"
   C. "Be good to those who mistreat you"
   D. "Ask and it shall be given to you"

78. Thomas could not believe that Jesus had resurrected because,
   A. he knew Jesus was dead
   B. he had not gone to the tomb
   C. he was always doubting many things

D. he had not seen Jesus.

79. In order to take the place of Judas Iscariot the disciples elected,
A. Paul
B. Matthias
C. Stephen
D. Philip.

80. The fruit of self control helps christians to,
A. meet new friends
B. get good jobs
C. save for the future
D. control their emotions.

81. According to the teachings of traditional African religion, God,
A. is the creator of human beings
B. is worshipped through Jesus
C. lives in high mountains
D. is three in one.

82. Differences in traditional African communities are **best** solved by,
A. beating the person who is wrong
B. reading the Bible
C. involving elders
D. keeping quiet.

83. Names given to God in traditional African societies symbolize his,
A. power
B. size
C. anger
D. strength.

84. A practice in traditional African societies which is also done in christianity is,
A. polygamy
B. worship
C. witchcraft
D. wearing charms.

85. Christians teach against the misuse of drugs because,
A. makes people poor
B. they are illegal
C. some of them do not have warning signs
D. endanger the user's health.

86. Kiprotich has not done well in KCPE. As a christian the **best** advice to give him is,
A. to join a local polytechnic
B. to go to a big town to look for a job
C. to get married
D. to repeat standard eight.

87. Christians donate food to the poor in order to,
A. support the government
B. do the will of God
C. be popular
D. make themselves known.

88. Your classmate tells other pupils how rich his father is. He should be advised to be, A
A. proud
B. patient

C. kind
D. humbel.

89. Which one is an act of charity?
A. Paying fees for an orphan.
B. Building a good house.
C. Helping a child cross the road.
D. Buying good clothes.

90. The first missionary school in Kenya was started at,
A. Thogoto
B. Rabai
C. Maseno
D. Kihuhia.

SECTION II
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. The holy Quran was revealed to prophet,
A. Daud
B. Musa
C. Ibrahim
D. Mohammad.

62. The wife of the prophet, Aisha was the daughter of,
A. Uthman
B. Abubakar
C. Umar
D. Ali

63. How many prophets of Allah (SW) are mentioned in the Quran?
A. 40
B. 25
C. 124
D. 99

64. How many muslims participated in the battle of Uhud?
A. 313
B. 10 000
C. 3000
D. 1000

65. The act of hiding goods by traders in order to raise the prices is known as,
A. hoarding
B. usury
C. ghush
D. riba.

66. Which one of the following surah warns muslims against backbiting and romour mongering?
A. Fatiha.
B. Fiil.
C. Kauthar.
D. Humaza.

67. Who among the following angels is **correctly matched** with his duties?
A. Mikail → bring wahy.
B. Izrafeel → blowing the trumpet.
C. Izrail → guarding paradise.
D. Jibril → taking souls.

68. The second month of the Islamic calendar is,
A. Muharram
B. Shaban
C. Ramadhan
D. Safar

69. The prophet of Allah (SW) who was given the miracle of a walking rod was,
A. Musa
B. Ibrahim

C. Nuh   D. Isa.

70. Which surah of the Quran talks about the favours of Allah (SW) to the Quraish?
A. Kauthar.   B. Aadiyat.
C. Quraish.   D. Asr.

71. What should a muslim say before starting to do something?
A. Alhamdulillah.
B. Bismillahi.
C. Maashallah.
D. Astaghfirullah.

72. The festival celebrated to mark the birth of prophet mohammad (S.A.W) is known as,
A. Isra-wal-miraj
B. Milad-un-Nabii
C. Idd-ul-fitr
D. Aqiigah.

73. Which one of the following terms refers to heavy Najis?
A. Mughaladha.
B. Mutawisit.
C. Khafif.
D. Hadath.

74. How many rakaat are there in swalat - ul-jumu'a?
A. Three.   B. Two.
C. Four.   D. One.

75. Who is famed for running between the two hills of safa and marwa?
A. Ismail.   B. Ibrahim.
C. Hajar.   D. Sarah.

76. The prayer performed to seek for rain from Allah (SW) is,
A. Istikharah   B. Kusuf
C. Istisqai   D. Taraweh.

77. How many verses are there in Surah Al-Fatiha?
A. Seven.   B. Six.
C. Eight.   D. Ten.

78. Which of the following intoxicant is commonly abused by muslims?
A. Marijuana.   B. Alcohol.
C. Cocaine.   D. Miraa.

79. Which one of the following is the second pillar of Islam?
A. Kalima.   B. Salat.
C. Saum.   D. Zakat.

80. How many rakaat are there in swalat - ul - Dhuhur?
A. One.   B. Three.

C. Two.   D. Four.

81. Which surah of the Quran talks about the story of Abraha?
A. Fiil.   B. Kauthar.
C. Masad.   D. Tiin.

82. Muslims thank Allah (SW) by saying,
A. Alhamdulillah.
B. Bismillahi.
C. Jazakallah.
D. Astaghfirullah.

83. How many children did prophet mohammad (SAW) have?
A. Seven.   B. Six.
C. Four.   D. Three.

84. Which one of the following sunnah prayer is the last prayer of the day?
A. Taraweh.
B. Witr.
C. Tahajud.
D. Dhuha.

85. How many Idols had been placed in the Kaabah by the Quraish?
A. 160   B. 60
C. 260   D. 360

86. Which Surah of the Quran is known as "Thuluthul - Quran"?
A. Ikhlas.
B. Falaq.
C. Nas.
D. Fatiha.

87. The fifth and last faradh prayer of the day is,
A. Dhuhr   B. Isha
C. Maghrib   D. Asr.

88. The attribute of Allah (SW) that shows he is the most merciful is,
A. Ar-Rahman
B. Al-Qudus
C. Al-Aziz
D. Ar-Raheem.

89. Who among the following prophets of Allah (SW) was commanded by Allah (SW) to build an ark?
A. Nuh.   B. Hud.
C. Isa.   D. Mohammad.

90. Which one of the following is not done during Umrah?
A. Arafat.
B. Sa'ay.
C. Ihram.
D. Tawaaf.

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

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

COMPOSITION / INSHA MARKING SCHEME
Marking Scheme Criterion

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

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

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

Imagination
(a). Unusual but appropriate use of words and phrases
(b). Variety of structure

N.B: Please, teachers are requested to scrutinize this marking scheme before use. It is worth

MARKING SCHEME STD. 8