STEGA SERIES
DARASA LA NANE 2015
KISWAHILI

MUDA: 1: DAKIKA 40

Jaza pengo kwa jibu lifaalo.

Ni kweli ___1___ kuwa dunia ___2___ kwa sasa in uwanja wa ___3___. ___4___ wa ___5___ na utóvu

wa ___6___ zimeshamiri kama moto wa ___7___. Binadamu amegeuka ___8___ hajali wala ___9___ ayatendayo.

Ni kama kwamba ___10___ na maovu anayomtendea mwenzake.

1. A. unaopingika   B. usiopingika   C. usiokubalika   D. usioeleweka

2. A. tunamoishi   B. tunakoishi   C. tunapoishi   D. tunayoishi

3. A. ahera   B. furaha   C. raha   D. starehe

4. A. Mmonyoko   B. Momonyoko   C. Mmomonyoko   D. Ummomonyoko

5. A. madili   B. maadili   C. madhili   D. mandhari

6. A. heshima   B. bidii   C. heshimu   D. uheshimiano

7. A. jangwa   B. kichaka   C. msitu   D. nyika

8. A. samaki   B. mdudu   C. hayawani   D. ndege

9. A. kumbali   B. kubali   C. kibali   D. habari

10. A. anafurahishwa   B. atafurahishwa   C. alifurahishwa   D. amefurahishwa
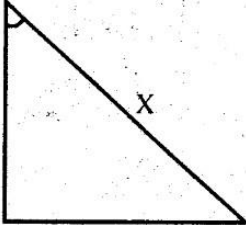
Kwa mara nyingine ___11___ ya wananchi nchini ___12___ na ___13___ wa chakula au janga la ___14___

Nchi ya Kenya hupatwa na ___15___ mara kwa mara kama vile mafuriko, uhalifu na ufisadi.

11. A. milioni   B. wamilioni   C. mamilioni   D. wamimilioni

12. A. wanakuba   B. wanakumbwa   C. wanakupwa   D. wanatupwa

13. A. upungufu   B. ongezeko   C. wingi   D. shida

14. A. shibe   B. jaa   C. waja   D. njaa

15. A. tatizo   B. matatizo   C. tatiza   D. matatisho

Kutoka swali la 16-30 jibu kulingana na maagizo.

16. Wanafunzi wote waliwasili mapema _____ hawakutaka kuadhibiwa.
    A. ili
    B. ila
    C. kwa kuwa
    D. kama vile

17. Ni sentensi ipi <u>sahihi</u>?
    A. Cherehani yangu imeharibika.
    B. Sote walifika alfajiri
    C. Matatizo ni nayo mengi.
    D. Yeye hujitahidi masomoni mwake.

18. Ukubwa wa sentensi. Kichwa cha ng'ombe kimekatwa ni _____
    A. Jijichwa la gombe limekatwa.
    B. Jichwa la gombe limekatwa.
    C. majichwa ya magombe yamekatwa
    D. kijichwa cha gombe kimekatwa.

19. Ni methali ipi ambayo inahimiza uvumilivu?
    A. Tembe kwa tembe huwa mkate
    B. Zohari ni nyumba ya njaa
    C. Mwenye pupa hadiriki kula tamu
    D. Ndugu mui ni heri kuwa naye

20. Ng'ombe huishi katika _____
    A. husuni
    B. tundu
    C. kombe
    D. chaa

21. Tambua sehemu x katika umbo hili.

    A. urefu
    B. tako
    C. kiegema
    D. pembe kkali

22. Chagua kundi lenye maneno ambayo ni vivumishi.
    A. nyekundu, mashuhuri, rojorojo, hodari
    B. chaki, nyumba, nyama, soksi
    C. Pu!, Tifu!, Ewaa!, Lo!

D. Haraka, leo, juzi, zamani

23. Andika sentensi hii katika <u>wingi</u>. Hakuniita nilipoingia.
    A. hakuniita tulipoingia
    B. hawakutuita tulipoingia
    C. hawakumwita tulipoingia
    D. hawakukuita tulipoingia

24. Tegua kitendawili hiki. Akiondoka hatuonani.
    A. usiku
    B. kioo
    C. giza
    D. mwangaza

25. Ni sentensi ipi inayoonyesha hali ya kutendwa?
    A. alifikiwa na ujumbe wa tanzia akicheza
    B. tulimsaidia alipopata ujumbe wa tanzia
    C. tulipongezana baada ya matokeo mema
    D. tulikaribia ukongoni kwa uchovu mwingi

26. Sentensi ipi ina <u>kielezi</u>?
    A. shughuli za kikazi zimeshamiri
    B. vyama vingi vya kisiasa vimefutiliwa orodha
    C. michezo inaendelea kunoga
    D. vyombo vidogo vinaelea majini

27. Taja <u>kiwakilishi</u> katika sentensi hii.
    A. Alitufahamisha yale jirani yake hakujua.
    A. yake
    B. yale
    C. jirani
    D. hakujua

28. Kipi ni kihisishi cha majuto?
    A. Hario!
    B. Jamani!
    C. Aka!
    D. Lau!

29. Orodha ipi iliyo na nomino za wingi?
    A. uji, ugali, chai, miwani, mate
    B. uzima, maisha, usingizi, matata
    C. Kenya, Uganda, Mashariki, Musa
    D. kalamu, masoko, kalamu, magari

30. Andika <u>kinyume</u> cha sentensi ifuatayo. Shangazi amenunua fahali.
    A. halati amenunua beberu
    B. halati ameuza mtamba
    C. mjomba amenunua mori
    D. amu ameuza matamba

<u>Soma ufahamu huu kisha ujibu maswali 31-40</u>

Majanga yaliua watu zaidi ya 22,000 mwaka jana huku kimbunga Haiyan nchini Ufilipino kikiwa kibaya zaidi ya majanga yote, shirika la msalaba mwekundu likisema.

Katika ripoti yake ya kila mwka kuhusu majanga, shirika mama la msalaba mwekundu lillionya kuwa mtazamo wa hali ilivyo ni wa kufadhaisha. "Mabadiliko ya hali ya anga yanaharibu maisha na kuzidisha madhara. Majanga ya aina hii pia yanazidi kutokea mara kwa mara na kusababisha madhara zaidi. Madhara hayo kwa mifumo ya kijamii, kimaumbile na kiuchumi yanaelekeza dunia katika enzi mpya ya hatari.

Haiyan ilitua kwa kishindo mwezi wa Novemba 2013 na kusababisha dhoruba kubwa katika mji wa Teclohan na maeneo ya karibu ya mkoa wa mashariki wa Leyte. Takriban watu 7,986 waliaga dunia.

Janga la pili baya zaidi lilikuwa mafuriko yaliyotokea Juni 2010 nchini India. Mafuriko haya yaliwaangamiza watu 6.054.

Idadi kamili ya vifo vilivyosababishwa na majanga ya aina hii mwaka jana ni 22,452 kulingana na shirika la msalaba mwekundu.

Idadi hiyo ilikuwa chini sana kuliko hesabu ya kadri ya vifo 97,954 katika kipindi 2004-2013.

Vile vile ilikuwa chini sana kuliko idadi ya juu zaidi ya vifo katika muongo uliopita iliyorekodiwa mwaka 2004 pale watu 242,829 waliangamia wengi kutokana na tetemeko la ardhi katika bahari ya Hindi lililosababisha Tsunami baadaye.

Idadi ya watu walioathiriwa na majanga katika mwaka 2013, takriban 100 milioni, wengi wakiwa wa bora Asia chini zaidi katika mwongo uliopita.

Hata hivyo, takwimu ni sehemu ya masimulizi. Hii ni kwa sababu majanga na maafa yameenea bila utaratibu maalum wa kuyarekodi, kwa hivyo kulinganisha mwaka kwa mingine katika takwimu kama hizo hakuna manufaa. Kila takwimu zaweza kubaini uwezo wa kukabiliana na maaafa.

Kwa mfano, watu 36 walifariki wakati kimbunga cha Phailin kiligonga India mwezi Oktoba 2010.

Maelfu ya watu waliokolewa hususan kutokana na mpango wa kupunguza madhara unaosifika sana na uliojumulisha kuhamisha wakazi mapema, hatua iliyochukuliwa tena wakati kimbunga Hudhud kilipopiga.

Mabadiliko ya ghafla ya kiuchumi, ongezeko la idadi ya watu na ukuaji wa miji ni katika mataifa yanayoendelea ni mambo yanayoweka watu hatarini zaidi.

Wataalamu wanaendelea kuonya kuwa mabadiliko ya hali ya anga yakichochewa na gesi katika vyumba vya green houses kunasababisha kutokea kwingi kwa hali mbaya ya hewa kote duniani.

31. Kwa nini takwimu zinaonyesha majanga haziwezi kuaminiwa sana?

A. Hazistahili hata kidogo

B. Takwimu huonyesha majanga ya bara Asia

C. Takwimu hazijafanyiwa utafiti wa kisayansi

D. Kuchukua sehemu ndogo ya maafa ulimwenguni

32. Taifa la Ufilipino hupatikana katika bara lipi?

A. Afrika   B. Asia

C. Amerika   D. Uropa

33. Ni nini kinachochangia zaidi madhara duniani?

A. ongezeko la idadi ya watu

B. ongezeko la miti duniani

C. mageuzi katika hali ya anga

D. ukuaji wa uchumi wa mataifa yaliyoendelea

34. Janga la mafuriko nchini India huchochewa na ___

A. mvua nyingi ya masika

B. baridi shadidi

C. kiangazi kikubwa

D. gesi nyingi hewani

35. Ni bara lipi linaloathiriwa zaidi na majanga kulingana na kifungu?

A. Afrika   B. Asia

C. Uropa   D. Amerika

36. Muongo ambao watu 2,829 waliangamia ulianzia lini?

A. 2013   B. 1995

C. 1993   D. 1994

37. Dhoruba husababishwa na _____

A. maporomoko ya ardhi

B. kukauka kwa ardhi

C. upepo wenye nguvu sana

D. mvua nyingi

38. Madhara kama dhoruba, mafuriko na tetemeko la ardhi ni ya _____

A. kiuchumi   B. kimaumbile

C. kibinadamu   D. kisayansi

39. Kwa nini madhara ya kimbunga cha Phailon yaliweza kudhibitiwa ___

A. kuhamisha watu

B. kuimarisha uchumi wa taifa husika

C. kuwa na mipango kabambe kabla ya madhara kutokea

D. kuwaondoa raia kwenye miinuko

40. Tetemeko la ardhi ni sawa na

A. zilizala   B. tufani

C. kimbunga   D. mafuriko

Soma ufahamu huu kisha ujibu 41-50

Waama kigumba kwa nguruwe kwa binadamu ki uchungu. Hii ndiyo hali inayolikumba bara la Afrika huku mkurupuko wa janga la Ebola ukizidi kusambaa kwa hali ya kutisha.

Hivi majuzi kituo cha kudhibiti maradhi, CDC, chenye makao yake Atlanta, Marekani katika hatua pasipo kupepesa ukope kuwa chanjo dhidi ya Ebola inaweza tu kufanya kazi kwa watu walio na ngozi nyeupe.

Iwapo huo si ubaguzi wa rangi katika karne hii ya 21, basi ni uzumbukuku wa ajabu. Bila shaka hizi zinazidi kutia shaka na hasa ya magharibi kuhusu Afrika na si bure tetesi kuwa gonjwa hili ni njama ya mataifa ya ulaya.

Haya yanajiri huku ulimwengu ukifahamishwa kuhusu kifo cha kwanza cha raia wa Amerika kutokana na Ebola pamoja na kisa cha kwanza cha maambukizi ya Ebola kuripotiwa nchini Uhispania, hatari zilizopokelewa kwa mseto wa hisia za bezo na hasira.

Matukio haya yanaibua kumbukumbu za kilio cha raia mmoja wa Liberia akisema Ebola unatumaliza huku ulimwengu ukitazama tu!

Raia huyu alieleza kupitia makala yake jinsi nchi za magharibi zilivyoonyesha kisogo mataifa ya Afrika Magharibi kwa kuyaacha kukabiliana vilivyo na janga la Ebola huku zikifahamu vyema mataifa haya hayana uwezo wa kutosha.

Kwa masikitiko mwandishi alizidi kueleza jinsi wahudumu wa Afrika wanavyojitoa mhanga kuhatarisha maisha yao kwa kuhudumia wawele wa Ebola bila ya mavazi ya kujikinga hali iliyochangia wengi wa wahisani hao wa kiafrika kufariki kutokana na maradhi haya.

Si ajabu hasa kutokana na matukio haya baadhi ya watu wameanza kusaili nia hasa ya shirika la Afya ulimwenguni, WHO kuhusu Afrika. Hasa ikizingatiwa kuwa shirika hili lilifungua kambi yake nchini Sierra Leone baada ya mtaalamu mmoja wa maabara wa asili ya kimagharibi, kuambukizwa virusi hivyo na kama kawaida kusafirishwa kwa ndege hadi Amerika ambapo alipokea chanjo na kupona huku madaktari na wauguzi waafrika wakiendelea kufariki katika mataifa ya Afrika Magharibi, Liberia, Sierra Leone na Guinea.

Kufikia sasa Ebola imesababisha vifo vya watu zaidi ya 3,865 miongoni mwa watu 8,033 walioambukiza Afrika Magharibi.

Madai kwamba chanjo dhidi ya Ebola inaweza tu kuwafaa walio wa ngozi nyeupe kando na kuwa ni ubaguzi wa rangi, yanadhihirisha kwamba Magharibi haina nia ya dhati kuhusu Afrika yamkini kuna njama ya Magharibi ya kuendelea kulikandamiza Bara la Afrika (Taifa 10 Ijumaa oktoba 2014)

41. Ni jambo lipi ambalo linaonyesha kuwa bara la Afrika linabaguliwa katika vita dhidi ya Ebola?
    A. kudinda kuyajenga maabara ya Ebola Afrika
    B. kukosa kuwatuma wataalamu wa Ebola
    C. kudai chanjo inawafaa wazungu
    D. kutoshirikiana na madaktari wa kiafrika katika kutafuta tiba ya Ebola.

42. Ugonjwa wa Ebola ni tisho kwa _____
    A. ulimwengu mzima kwa jumla.
    B. Bara la Afrika.
    C. Bara la Amerika.
    D. Bara la Uropa.

43. Mwandishi anamaanisha nini anaposema… pasipo hata kupepesa macho"
    A. bila uoga   B. bila aibu
    C. bila huzuni   D. bila kushangaa

44. Ni jambo la kusikitisha kuwa _____
    A. Bara la Afrika linapuuzwa na mataifa ya Magharibi.
    B. Bara la Afrika linapuuza mataifa ya Magharibi
    C. Bara la Afrika na mataifa ya magharibi yana ushirikiano
    D. Bara la Afrika si muhimu kwa mataifa ya Magharibi

45. Eleza maana ya 'nchi za magharibi zilizoyaonyesha kisogo mataifa ya Afrika".
    A. kusaidia mataifa ya Afrika.
    B. kuuguza mataifa ya Afrika
    C. kuupaza mataifa ya Afrika
    D. kupenda mataifa ya Afrika

46. Kulingana na kifungu hiki, kwa nini maabara yalijengwa katika taifa la Sierra leone?
    A. kusaidia mataifa ya Afrika
    B. baada ya wagonjwa wa nchi hii kuongezeka
    C. baada ya shirika la Afya ulimwenguni kuona Ebola ikisambaa
    D. kugundua kwamba ugonjwa wa Ebola unawaathiri wote.

47. Kwa nini mataifa ya kiafrika hayawezi kukabiliana na ugonjwa wa Ebola?
    A. kukatwaa kusaidiwa
    B. udhaifu wa maendeleo ya kisayansi
    C. kutojua kuhusu ugonjwa wa Ebola
    D. wagonjwa kukataa kutibiwa.

48. Eleza maana ya neno yamkini.
    A. kuwa na hakika
    B. kutokuwa na hakika
    C. kuwa na hakika ndogo
    D. kukosa matumaini

49. Njia moja ya kusambaa kwa ugonjwa wa Ebola ni
    A. kudungwa sindano
    B. kutopata chanjo ukiwa mdogo
    C. kuishi Afrika magharibi
    D. kutangamana na wagonjwa wa Ebola

50. Kwa nini madaktari na wauguzi wanajitahadharisha?
    A. Hawana ujuzi hata kidogo
    B. Kukosa kusaidiwa na madaktari wa Magharibi
    C. Hawana vifaa vya kujikinga vya kutosha
    D. Kuwahudumia wagonjwa wengi

KIS 8/S05/15

STEGA SERIES (05)

STEGA SERIES
STANDARD EIGHT 2015
MATHEMATICS

Time: 2 Hours

1. What is five million eight thousand three hundred and three less a quarter of a million?

   A. 5008303   B. 4758303

   C. 4258303   D. 5258303

2. What is the value of
   $$\frac{27.9 \times 0.63}{0.217}?$$
   A. 81   B. 8.1

   C. 0.81   D. 0.081

3. What is the smallest number that can be divided by 8, 12 and 20 without a remainder?

   A. 120   B. 60

   C. 240   D. 4

4. Write $3\frac{1}{3}\%$ as a fraction in its simplest form?

   A. $\frac{3}{100}$ B. $\frac{1}{300}$

   C. $\frac{9}{100}$ D. $\frac{1}{30}$

5. What is the difference between the total values of the digits in hundreds and tenths in the number 528.234?

   A. 19.97   B. 500.2

   C. 499.8   D. 499.97

6. What is the next number in the pattern?

   71, 73, 79, _____

   A. 91   B. 85

   C. 81   D. 83

7. The price of tea increased from sh 100 to sh 120. What was the percentage increase?

   A. 20%   B. $83\frac{2}{3}\%$

   C. $16\frac{1}{3}\%$ D. 25%

8. In a meeting, there were 180 men present. There were 100 more women than men and twice as many children as adults. What was the total attendance?

   A. 840   B. 460

   C. 1380   D. 920

9. The mass of 8 boys in a Nairobi Primary School is 46 kg. Seven pupils weigh 50 kg, 43kg, 48kg, 30kg, 57kg, 40kg, and 48 kg. What is the mass of the eighth boy?

   A. 54kg   B. 34kg

   C. 48kg   D. 44kg

10. Njuki used 66 poles to fence his circular fish pond. If the poles were placed at an intervals of 3 metres, what was the diameter of the pond?

    A. 98m   B. 31.5m

    C. 63m   D. 49m

11. What is $50.8 \div 2.2$ correct to two decimal places?

    A. 23.09

    B. 23.10

    C. 23.00

    D. 23.091

12. A bus travelled at an average speed of 72 km/h. What was the speed in metres per second?

    A. 2m/s   B. 2000m/s

    C. 200m/s   D. 20m/s

13. The marked price of a T.V set was sh 7500. Kiama was given a 30% discount for paying in cash. How much money did he pay for the T.V?

    A. sh 5250   B. sh2250

    C. sh 9750   D. sh. 7470

14. A worker earns sh 12000. He saves $\frac{1}{3}$ of his salary and uses $\frac{2}{5}$ of the remainder to pay for rent. He uses the rest of the money to pay college fees for his daughter. How much does he pay as college fees?

    A. sh 8000   B. sh 4000
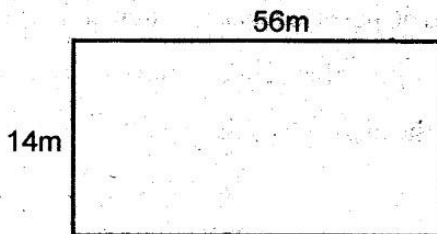
    C. sh 3200   D. sh 4800

15. One hundred 2dl packets of milk were emptied into a 50 litre container. How many more 2dl packets are needed to fill the container?
   A. 150   B. 100
   C. 300   D. 300

16. What is the value of $1\frac{1}{2}$ of $(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{8})\div\frac{3}{4}=$
   A. $1\frac{1}{4}$ B. $2\frac{2}{3}$
   C. $\frac{3}{4}$ D. $\frac{3}{8}$

17. The area of the rectangle below is equal to the area of a square. What is twice the perimeter of the square?

   56m

   14m

   A. 224m   B. 784m.
   C. 112m   D. 56m

18. Solve the inequality
   8d - 6 > 3d + 4
   A. 2<d   B. 10<d
   C. d >$3\frac{1}{2}$ D. 2.>d

19. The volume of a cylinder is 7392 cm³. If the cylinder has a height of 12cm, what is the diameter of the cylinder?
   A. 14cm   B. 28cm
   C. 7cm   D. 35cm

20. A tank is $\frac{5}{12}$ full of water. When 156 litres are added to it, the tank becomes $\frac{2}{3}$ full. What is the capacity of the tank when full?
   A. 624   B. 395
   C. 196   D. 434

21. Construct rhombus WXYZ in which WX = XY = 5cm. Angle ZWX = 70⁰. What is the length of the shorter diagonal?
   A. 3.1cm   B. 8.2cm
   C. 5.7cm   D. 6.2cm

22. A bus driver drove from Nyeri to Nairobi at an average speed of 45 km/h. He drove back on the same route at an average speed of 60 km/h. If he took a total of 3hr 30 min, what is the total distance he covered?
   A. 90 km   B. 252 km
   C. 126 km   D. 180 km

23. Juma bought the following items from a shop
   2 kg of cooking fat for sh 215
   3 kg of sugar @ sh 140
   $1\frac{1}{2}$ litres of milk @ sh 35 per $\frac{1}{2}$ litre.
   4 bars of soap at sh 61 per bar
   He paid using one thousand shilling note. How much did he add the shopkeeper in order to be given a balance of sh 20?
   A. sh 4   B. sh 16
   C. sh 6   D. sh 984

24. A farmer sold his cow at sh 20000 making a loss of 30%. How much would he have sold it to make a 5% profit?
   A. sh 300000   B. sh 14000
   C. sh 230000   D. sh 25000

25. A businessman took a loan of sh 50000 from a bank. The bank charged simple interest at the rate of 15% p.a. If he repaid the money after 2 years, how much did he repay altogether?
   A. sh 65000   B.sh 66125
   C. sh 16125   D. sh 15000

26. Which of the following numbers increases by one hundred?
   A. 542145, 543142, 544145, 545145
   B. 542145, 542245, 542,345,541845
   C. 542145, 542045, 541945, 541845
   D. 542145, 542255,542365, 542375

27. x children bought y mangoes each. They later discovered that n of them were bad. They shared the remaining mangoes equally. Which one of the

following expressions represents the number of mangoes each child got?

A. $\dfrac{xy - n}{x}$

B. $\dfrac{xyn}{x}$

C. $\dfrac{xy - n}{n}$

D. $\dfrac{xy + n}{x}$

28. A salesman gets a commission of 8% on the value of goods he sells. In one month he sold goods worth sh 200,000. How much did the owner receive?

A. sh 16000

B. sh 216000

C. sh 184000

D. sh 208000

29. The ratio of girls to boys in a school is 6:5. If there are 100 more girls than boys, what is the total number of pupils in the school?

A. 110

B. 500

C. 600

D. 1100

30. The figure below represents the net of a solid
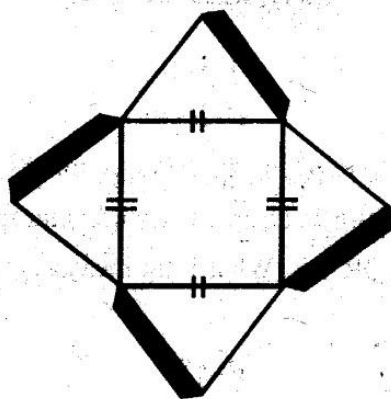
Which solid can be made from the net?

A. Triangular prism

B. Triangular pyramid

C. Square prism

D. Square pyramid

31. Work out :-

$2 + 4 \times 8 \div 4 - 2 =$

A. 8

B. 10

C. 6

D. 14

32. A square garden has an area of 4 ha. What will be the length of the wire needed to fence round the garden twice?

A. 1600m

B. 4800

C. 800m

D. 240m

33. What is the value of $\dfrac{a^2 b + c - 2b}{a + c}$ if $a = 3$ $b = a + 2$ and $c = 2a + 1$

A. 6.2

B. 22.2

C. 4.2

D. 2

34. A roll of cloth, 540 m long was cut into equal pieces each 3.6 m. If each piece was enough for a dress, how many dresses were made from the roll?

A. 1500

B. 150

C 1.5

D. 15

35. What is the value of x in the equation

$3x - 2 (x + 1) = 4$?

A. 5

B. 2

C 3

D. 6

36. Find the area of the figure below.
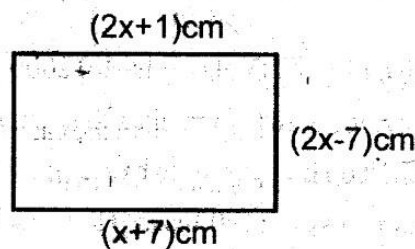
A. 6cm²

B. 36 cm²

C. 65cm²

D. 13 cm²

37. In a class, 70% of the pupils are boys. If there are 12 more boys than girls, how many girls are there?

A. 12

B. 30

C. 21

D. 9

38. The temperature of a liquid was 50⁰C. It was cooled until it read 10⁰C in 5 minutes. What was the drop in temperature per unit time?

A. 12⁰C per minute

B. 2⁰C per minute

C. 10⁰C per minute

D. 8⁰C per minute

39. The figure below represents an open cylinder.
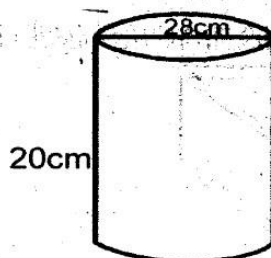
What is its total surface area?

A. 2992cm²

B. 23320cm²

C. 2376cm²

D. 1760cm²

40. In the figure below line AB is parallel to CD. Angle ABD =65⁰
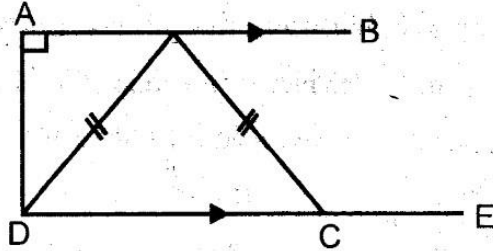
What is the value of angle CBD?

A. 90⁰

B. 25⁰

C. 130⁰

D. 50⁰

41. A lorry is loaded with 60 bags of cement each weighing 50kg. If the lorry weighs 7.2 tonnes when loaded with the cement, find the mass of the empty lorry

A. 3t

B. 10.2 t

C. 42t

D. 4.2t

42. The cash price of a DVD player is sh 12000. The hire purchase price is 20% more than the cash price. Owino bought it on hire purchase by paying 9 equal monthly instalments of sh 1200 each. How much was the deposit?

A. sh 4200

B. sh 2400

C. sh 10800

D. sh 3600

43. An empty box weighs 1.6 kg. A boy filled it with books until the total mass was 8.1 kg. If each book weighs 250g how many books were put in the box?

A. 30

B. 45

C. 40

D. 26

44. Twelve men can dig a shamba in 8 days. They were joined by some men at the start of work and the work was done in 6 days. How many more men joined them?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 16

D. 12

45. The figure below represents an open rectangular prism.
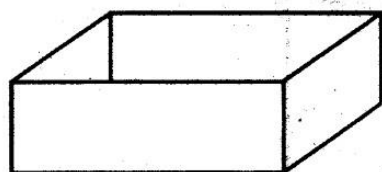
What is the sum of the number of faces and edges?

A. 13

B. 17

C. 14

D. 3

46. What is half the product of the **LCM** and the **GCD** of 12,16,and 18?

A. 144

B. 148

C. 288

D. 290

47. A train took 3h 15 min to travel from Nairobi to Naivasha. If it reached Naivasha at 0200 h on Sunday, at what time and day had it left Nairobi?

A. 2245 h Saturday

B. 1825 h Monday

C. 1515h Sunday

D. 1045h Saturday

48. The figure below is a trapezium whose area is 240 cm². What is the distance marked with letter x?
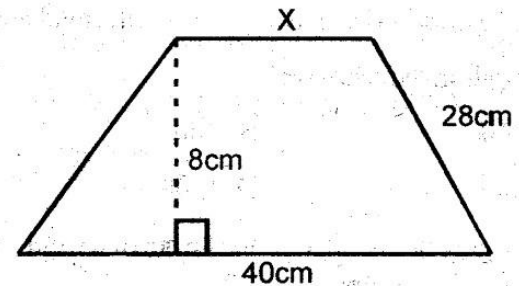
A. 16cm

B. 8cm

C. 20cm

D. 30cm

49. Draw a triangle PQR in which PQ=8cm, QR=7cm and angle PQR=60⁰. Drop a perpendicular from P and let it meet QR at S. What is the measure of angle SPR?

A. 24⁰

B. 55⁰

C. 65⁰

D.31⁰

50. The pie chart below show the diseases affecting 540 patients in a certain hospital
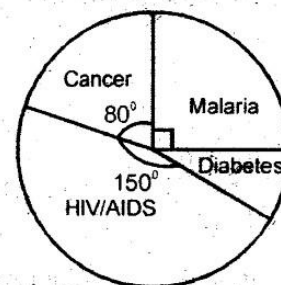
How many more patients had HIV/AIDS that diabetes?

A. 165

B. 285

C. 110

D. 225

STEGA SERIES
STANDARD EIGHT 2015
ENGLISH

Time: 1hour 40 minutes

Read the broken passage below and fill in the blank spaces numbered 1 -15 correctly

___1___ fifteen minutes, Assistant ___2___ Musyoka listened to Dakama without ___3___ . ___4___ were both ___5___ in the ___6___ room of the ___7___ house in Nairobi's South B estate.

Dakama shifted in his seat from time to time to make his injured shoulder comfortable. On his discharge ___8___ hospital, the doctor had said that the bullet had just ___9___ a tendon and recovery ___10___ be fast. The doctor had ___11___ that he takes it easy and not over exert himself. He ___12___ felt like telling him that was a dream. A man ___13___ threat as he was ___14___ ___15___ take it easy.

1.	A. In	B. By	C. For	D. At
2.	A. comisioner	B. commissioner	C. comissioner	D. commisioner
3.	A. interrupting	B. interruption	C. interruptive	D. interrapted
4.	A. There	B. These	C. Their	D. They
5.	A. sitted	B. settled	C. seated	D. settling
6.	A. living	B. leaving	C. leafing	D. liveing
7.	A. policemans	B. policeman's	C. policemans'	D. policeman
8.	A. for	B. at	C. in	D. from
9.	A. teared	B. tore	C. torn	D. tear
10.	A. would	B. could	C. should	D. might
11.	A. advise	B. advised	C. adviced	D. advice
12.	A. hard	B. had	C. heard	D. herd
13.	A. on	B. onto	C. in	D. under
14.	A. couldn't	B. wouldn't	C. won't	D. shouldn't
15.	A. probably	B. likely	C. possibly	D. certainly

For questions 16 - 17, choose the correct order of adjectives

16. At the park, we saw a _____ giraffe.
    A. Maasai, young, brown spotted tall
    B. brown spotted, tall, young, Maasai
    C. tall, young, brown spotted, Maasai
    D. tall, brown spotted, young, Maasai

17. Jeremy carried a _____ laptop.
    A. grey, small, Italian
    B. small, Italian, grey
    C. grey, Italian, small
    D. small, grey, Italian

Complete correctly

18. You can't do this exam, can you? _____
    A. No, I can   B. No, I can't
    C. Yes, I can't   D. Yes, I will

19. Richard swam very well, _____?
    A. didn't he?   B. did he?
    C. is it?   D. is't it?

Replace the underlined phrase

20. Nelima <u>looked for</u> her keys in vain.
    A. sought   B. found
    C. searched   D. seeked

21. Martin <u>takes after</u> his uncle.
    A. resembles   B. cared for
    C. protects   D. irritates

Write the sentence in passive voice

22. Anna rides a bicycle.
    A. A bicycle is rode by Anna.
    B. The bicycle is riden by Anna.
    C. A bicycle is ridden by Anna.
    D. A bicycle is been rode by Anna.

23. The mechanic is repairing the truck
    A. The truck is repaired
    B. The truck is being repaired by the mechanic
    C. The mechanic has repaired a truck
    D. The truck has been repaired by the mechanic

Choose the correct prepositions

24. I agree _____ his suggestion.
    A. to   B. with
    C. by   D. onto

25. Wendy writes _____ an ink pen.
    A. in   B. with
    C. by   D. onto

Read the following passage and then answer questions 26-39.

It was a dream come true for Friends School Kamusinga hockey team when they received the 2014 SOYA Award at an event held at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre, last Friday. SOYA Awards are meant to honour the best sports talent in the country and are graced by the famous sports people from various disciplines. Friends School Kamusinga are the East and Central Africa region hockey reigning champions. They won the regional title after <u>beating</u> Maseno School during the 2014 regional championships held in Dar-es salaam, Tanzania. The school beat many other contenders in the category as well.

During the finals Friends School Kamusinga beat Maseno 3-0 in the East Africa school games. I caught up with the hockey team last weekend soon after attending the red carpet awards ceremony. The team's joy knew no bounds. They could hardly believe they had taken the lead. During the SOYA Awards ceremony, the boys mingled with renowned athletes such as the overall winner, common wealth and Africa 5000m champion Caleb Mwangangi among others.

The captain told me that the award was a great motivation for the team and the school in general, which also excels in other sports disciplines and academics. The team had achieved victory due to team work and support from the school's administration. Being honoured together with the best in the country would motivate the team to reach greater heights and to aim for more trophies.

26. According to the first paragraph
    A. the team dreams a lot.
    B. the Kamusinga team has lost their game
    C. the friends school kamusinga hockey team was successful
    D. the Award winners were hardly recognized

27. What's the importance of SOYA Award?
    A. to make the team happy
    B. it's given because the team was the best
    C. to create fame
    D. it's meant to recognize outstanding talent countrywide

28. "---------- and are graced by the famous-------"
    The sentence means that _____
    A. the award has numerous graces
    B. the famous people receive the awards
    C. the well known sportsmen attend the ceremony and award the winners
    D. the well disciplined athletes attend the ceremony

29. The word 'beating' as used to in the passage can be replaced with
    A. losing   B. awarding
    C. defeating   D. winning

30. 'Which of the following statements is true?
    A. The hockey competitions were held out of the country
    B. The Soya Awards took place in Kamusinga grounds
    C. The Friends of Kamusinga won the award
    D. Maseno school has always beaten Kamusinga

31. The word contenders means
    A. the cheering squad
    B. the opponent players
    C. all other athletes
    D. friends of the team

32. When was Maseno beaten?
    A. from the start of the game
    B. in the first half of the game

C. during the last part of the game
D. just before the finals

33. When did the writer meet the team?
    A. the following week
    B. immediately the award ceremony ended
    C. soon after playing
    D. when attending the ceremony

34. What is meant by red carpet?
    A. most honoured
    B. the award was painted red
    C. the team walked along a red carpet
    D. a ceremony held on a red carpetl

35. The work renowned is an antonym of _____
    A. unfamiliar   B. famous
    C. well known   D. recognized

36. As the boys received the awards, they _____
    A. mingled with other footballers
    B. interacted with well known players
    C. saw Caleb Mwangangi
    D. only met the overall winner common wealth champion

37. According to the hockey captain,
    A. Kamusinga only does well in academics
    B. the school excells in both sports and academics
    C. the team was demotivated by the award
    D. the hockey team wastes time in the field

38. The hockey team did well due to-
    A. the spirit of team work
    B. the support from the school administration
    C. support from the school administration and working together
    D. their sports-manship skills

39. The best summary for the passage is
    A. Friends School Kamusinga shines in SOYA Awards
    B. Great sportsmanship
    C. An Award ceremony from SOYA
    D. Hockey team is awarded

Read the following passage carefully and then answer questions 40-50.

Butterflies are part of the class of insects in the order 'Lepidoptera'. Adult butterflies have large often brightly coloured wings. and conspicuous fluttering flight. Some butterflies have parasitic relationships with organisms including protozoans, flies, ants.other invertebrates and verterbrates.

Some species are pests because in their larval stages they can damage domestic crops and trees, However. some species are agents of pollination of some plants and caterpillars of a few butterflies eg harvestors eat harmful insects.

Culturally. butterflies are a popular motif in the visual and literary arts. Butterflies in their adult stage can live from a week to nearly a year depending on their species. Many species have long larval stages while others can remain dormant in their pupal or egg stages and thereby survive winters.

Butterfly eggs are protected by a hard-ridged outer layer of shell called chorion. This is lined with a thin coating of wax which prevents the egg from drying out before the larva has had time to fully develop. Each egg contains a number of tiny funnel-shaped openings at one end, called micropyles; the purpose of these holes is to allow sperm to enter and fertilize the egg.

Butterfly and moth eggs vary greately in size between species, but they are all either spherical or ovate. The eggs are fixed to a leaf with a special glue which hardens rapidly. As it hardens, it contracts, deforming the shape of the egg. The egg stage lasts a few weeks and hatching may take place in spring.

40. It is true to say that -
    A. Butterflies aren't true insects
    B. butterflies are the only one in the order 'Lepidoptera'
    C. mature butterflies have fluttering flight
    D. adult butterflies have small wings

41. Some butterflies have parasitic relationships with all the following except?
    A. bees   B. flies
    C. ants   D. protozoa

42. Why are some buterflies referred to as pests?
    A. because of their flight
    B. due to their destructive nature
    C. because of the parasitic relationship
    D. because all insects are pests

43. At what stage are butterflies harmful?
    A. pupal stage   B. adult stage
    C. egg stage   D. larval stage

44. It is true to say that-
    A. some butterfly species help in pollination
    B. all butterflies are useful
    C. butterflies eat harmful insects
    D. harvestors are very destructive

45. To remain dormant means-
    A. without further growth
    B. to grow drastically
    C. to remain alive without dying
    D. immature butterflies

46. Chorion helps in.-
    A. maturity of the egg
    B. protection of eggs
    C. to harden the egg
    D. development of a hard ridged egg

47. Eggs do not dry out because _____
    A. of the hard ridge
    B. of the outer layer
    C. of a thin coating of wax
    D. of chorion

48. What are micropyles?
    A. opening in a bean seed
    B. small openings on a butterfly egg which are funnel shaped
    C. funnel shaped eggs of a butterfly
    D. very thiny eggs

49. Eggs of a butterfly do not fall off the leaves because
    A. they are fixed firmly
    B. they harden immediately they are laid
    C. they are protected by chorion
    D. the special glue firmly fixes them and they harden rapidly

50. The best summary for the passage is-
    A. Eggs of a butterfly
    B. Butterflies
    C. Different butterfly species
    D. How butterflies live

STEGA SERIES 05

STEGA SERIES
STANDARD EIGHT 2015
SCIENCE

Time: 1 hour 40 min

1. Which one of the following is an excretory organ?
   - A. Rectum
   - B. Lungs
   - C. Stomach
   - D. Intestines

2. The following are effects of water pollution **except**
   - A. suffocation of water animals
   - B. waterborne diseases
   - C. acid rain
   - D. excessive growth of algae

3. Class six pupils from Bidii Primary School filled a tin that had holes on the bottom with water. They later poured the water on a bare ground. Which one of the following observations did they make?
   - A. Shallow channels
   - B. V shaped channels
   - C. Washing of a thin layer of soil
   - D. Small holes

4. Creating public awaresness on HIV/AIDS can be done in the following places **except**
   - A. workshops
   - B. weddings
   - C. crusades
   - D. funerals

5. The nature of damage caused on crops by pests depends on
   - A. time of attack
   - B. number of pest
   - C. type of mouth part of the pest
   - D. part of the crop attacked

6. Study the beak below
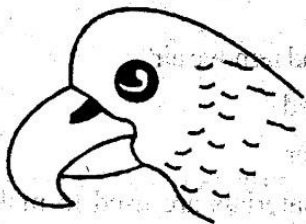
   The beak is likely to be that of a
   - A. sunbird
   - B. hawk
   - C. duck
   - D. weavedr bird

7. Which one of the following statements is true about a spade when in use?
   - A. The effort is between load and fulcrum
   - B. The load is between fulcrum and effort
   - C. The fulcrum is between load and effort
   - D. The load arm is shorter than effort exam

8. One of the following electric appliances used at home is incorrectly matched with its use. Which one is it?

Appliance	Function
A. Fridge	-cooling food stuffs
B. Electric kettle	-receive information
C. Emersion heater	-boiling water
D. Electric cooker	-heating food

9. Which one of the following foods will not be digested by the digestive juice produced by the stomach?
   - A. beans
   - B. meat
   - C. milk
   - D. maize

10. Study the plant below

    The plant is adapted to survive in its habitat in the following ways **except**
    - A. succulent stem
    - B. increased number of stomata
    - C. green stem
    - D. lack of leaves

11. Class four pupils carried out the experiment below using three blocks of wood

Which block reached the bottom of the basin first

A. Q   B. P

C. None   D. R

12. Pupils were asked to classify food based on the nutrients they contain. Who gave the correct grouping of foods with same nutrients?

A. Ochieng: - Carrots, kales, spinach

B. Njoki:- Oranges, ugali, beans

C. Salim: - Beans, rice, ugali

D. Korir:- Milk, arrowroots, sweet potatoes

13. Heat transfer through a vacuum is known as

A. convection   B. radiation

C. conduction   D. condensation

14. Class six pupils modelled the solar system as below

Which error did the pupils make?

A. Drawing eight orbits

B. Modelling different sizes of planets

C. Placing two planets in one orbit

D. Placing sun at the centre

15. Which is the **most** effective way of preventing spread of water borne diseases?

A. Killing water snails

B. Washing foods eaten raw

C. Vaccination

D. Proper sanitation

16. Which one of the following is **NOT** an effect of force?

A. Oppose motion

B. Stopping a stationery object

C. Stop a moving object

D. Changing the state of matter of an object.

17. Permanent hardness of water is removed by

A. boiling   B. filtering

C. adding chemicals   D. decanting

18. The following activities are done by pupils using soil **except**

A. feeling it with fingers

B. making models

C. mixing it with cement

D. filling cans

19. One of the following sources of light can be used to light a house at night. Which one is it?

A. Candle   B. Fire fly

C. Sun   D. Stars

20. Growing plants can be used by man to make

A. medicine   B. spices

C. clothes   D. fence

21. The following are proper ways of storing medicines at home **except**

A. lable medicines before storing

B. completing the dose given

C. storing in cool dry place

D. storing ointments away from tablets.

22. The illustration below shows changes of state of matter

Which process leads to formation of ice?

A. Q   B. P

C. R   D. S

23. Food preserved under canning is first heated at very high temperatures **mainly** to

A. kill germs

B. kill germs and remove air

C. cook the food

D. remove water

24. Transparent materials are used to make all the following **except**

A. spectacles

B. wind screens

C. windows of bathrooms

D. church windows

25. Which one of the following statements best explains friction force?

A. Force that resists the sliding of an object

B. Force to be overcomed

C. Force that speeds up movement of objects

D. Force that pulls things to the earth

26. The following are advantages of organic manures **except**

A. nutrients stay in the soil for long

B. improves air circulation in the soil

C. provides necessary nutrients to plants

D. specific nutrients can be estimated

27. Which one of the following is a common human intestinal worm?

A. Liverflukes   B. Threadworms

C. Ringworms   D. Cutworms

28. Plants depend on animals for

A. support   B. habitat

C. pollination   D. shelter

29. Which one of the following is **not** a function of the liquid part of blood?

A. Transports oxygen

B. Transports food nutrients

C. Transports salts

D. Transports hormones

30. The experiment below was carried out to investigate a use of a certain gas
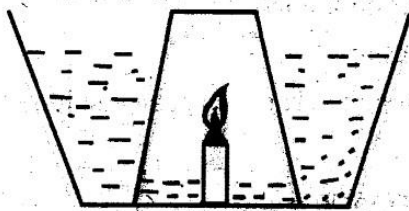
The gas investigated was **LIKELY** to occupy _____ percentage in the air

A. 21   B. 78

C. 0.03   D. 0.97

31. A heavy box was pushed over round sticks this was to

A. increase friction

B. reduce the weight of the box

C. reduce friction

D. make the box heavy

32. Which one of the following activities is done to demonstrate that sound moves in all directions?

A. Drop things from different heights

B. Blind folding a partner and ringing a bell for them to show the direction.

C. Using three cards in a straight line

D. Talking at the same time

33. Which one of the following does **not** happen during birth?

A. Uterine walls contract

B. Amnion sac breaks

C. Amniotic fluid is released

D. Uterine walls are released

34. Which one of the following groups consists of animal feeds that animals graze directly?

A. Clover, napiergrass, grass

B. Clovers, kikuyu grass, bran

C. Lucern, kikuyu grass, desmodium

D. Maize stalks, oats, kikuyu grass

35. One of the following is a non magnetic material. Which one is it?

A. Copper   B. Cobalt

C. Iron   D. Steel

36. Which of the following crop pests attacks seedlings?

A. Aphids   B. Cutworms

C. Stalkborer   D. Weaver birds

37. The white clouds that are high in the sky have the following characteristics **except**

A. have irregular shapes

B. look like bundles of cotton wool

C. have flat bases

D. have rounded tops

38. The soil that has rough texture is also **likely** to

A. have poor passage of water

B. be used in modelling

C. have low capillarity

D. have few air spaces

39. Study the figure below
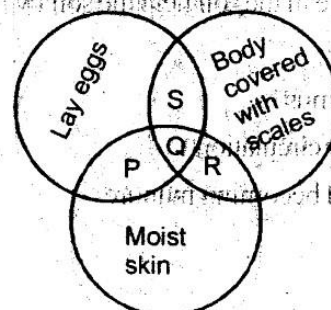
Which letter would **BEST** represent a crocodile, a snake and a lizard?

A. R

B. P

C. Q

D. S

40. Noise pollution can lead to the following effects **except**

A. deafness

B. lack of concentration

C. ringing in the ears

D. mental disorder

41. Two boys with the same heights but different masses were balancing on a sea saw. To balance well

A. they should sit at same distance form the fulcrum

B. they should sit at the end of the pole

C. the heavier boy should sit near pivot

D. the lighter boy should stand on the pole

42. The diagrm below shows a set up carried out while separating mixtures.

— Heat
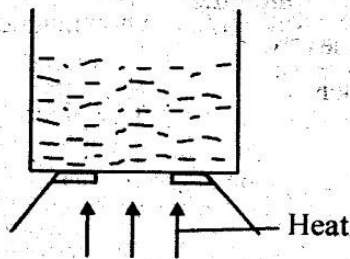
It is **likely** to be used to separate a mixture of

A. water and salt

B. flour and water

C. water and tea leaves

D. water and soil

43. While making a windsock, which one of the following is **not true**

A. it should have two open ends in the sock

B. the sock should have many small holes

C. the pole should be long

D. the mouth end should be wider

44. Animals that live in the soil help the soil by

A. eating pests

B. giving out humus

C. improving air circulation

D. decaying and becoming manure

45. Which one of the following is a characteristic of all animals

A. they excrete

B. they give birth

C. they walk

D. they feed on plants

46. Which one of the following should be avoided during heavy thunderstoms?

A. wearing red clothes

B. sitting near fire

C. wearing gumboots

D. leaning on a wall

47. Water in the farms is **not used** for

A. mixing farm chemicals

B. making foutains

C. watering plants

D. keeping fish

48. Which one of the following is an adaptation to swimming?

A. Presence of wings

B. Presence of gills

C. Webbed feet

D. Strong hind legs

49. The following are importance of lighting a house **except**

A. encouraging pests

B. for safety

C. reading comfortably

D. seeing clearly

50. After leaving the heart, oxygenated blood flows through the

A. pulmonary vein

B. venacava

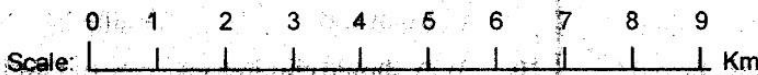C. pulmonary artery

D. aorta

**STEGA
SERIES
05**

STEGA SERIES
STANDARD EIGHT 2015
SOCIAL STUDIES

Time: 2hours :15 Min

Study the map of Nyandarua county and answer questions 1 - 7

NYANDARUA COUNTY

SWAMP

D.C

KCC

P.S

MM M

M

N

R. SIO

POA TOWN

Scale: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ⌐ Km

KEY:
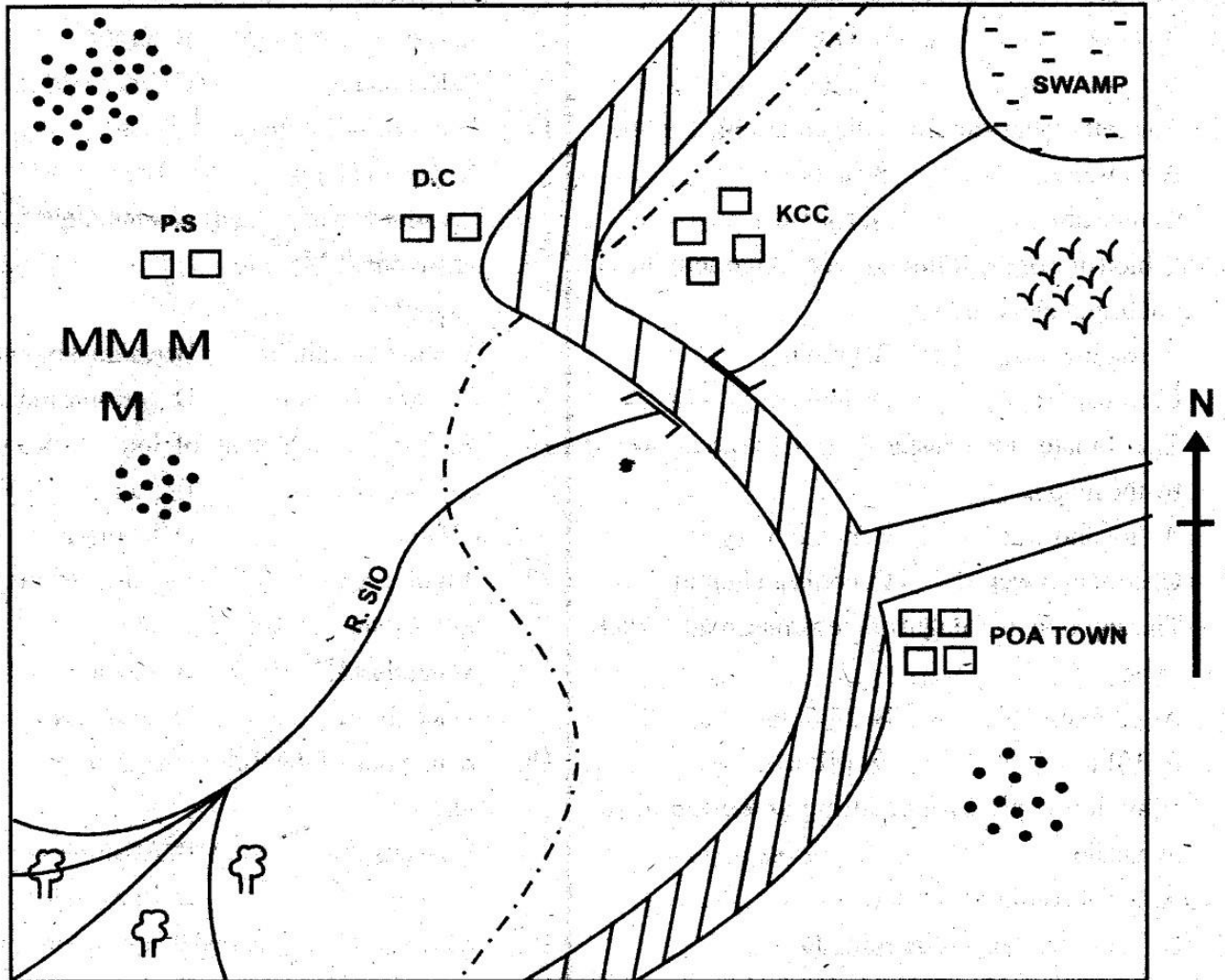
▱▱▱ Tarmac road	MM	Maize
〜〜 Murram road	✓ ✓ ✓	Pyrethrum
·—·—· District Boundaries	KCC	Kenya Co-operative Creameries
🌲🌲 Forest	D.C	District Commissioner
▢▢▢ Permanent Buildings	P.S	Police Station
⋮ Settlement		

1. The area covered by the map slopes from
   A. South West to North East
   B. North to South
   C. South West to North West
   D. South to North

2. Nyandarua is likely to be located at
   A. The Coast   B. The Highlands
   C. The desert   D. The semi arid area

3. The main administrator of the area is likely to be
   A. D.O   B. D.C
   C. Governor   D. P.C

4. The settlement pattern of the area is likely to be
   A. clustered   B. linear
   C. nucleated   D. sparse

5. Which one of the following economic activities is not found in the area?
   A. trading   B. farming
   C. transport   D. lumbering

6. The climate of the Eastern part of the area covered by the map is
   A. hot and wet   B. hot and dry
   C. cool and wet   D. cool and humid

7. The approximate length of the tarmac road is likely to be
   A. 20.5km   B. 25.5km
   C. 13km   D. 17km

8. Why do people avoid settling at the top of the mountain?
   A. It is too cold for settlement
   B. There are dangerous animals
   C. It is covered by the thick vegetation
   D. The area has sparse population

9. Which one of the following is the odd one out?
   A. Pokomo   B. Digo
   C. Kauma   D. Jibana

10. Bantus moved from Shungwaya to their present land due to
    A. search for fertile soils
    B. attack by the Galla
    C. poor climatic conditions
    D. search for pasture for their animals

11. Which one of the following groups consist of members of the same language group?
    A. Abagusii, Abakuria, Luo

B. Baganda, Chonyi, Nyamwezi
C. Dinka, Shilluk, Pokomo
D. Fantis, Kwahu, Nzima

12. Which one of the following skillls was taught in indigenous education?
    A. hunting   B. reading
    C. printing   D. writing

13. Who among the following explorers carried out activities along river Zambezi?
    A. David Livingstone B. Krapf
    C. Rebmann   D. Vasco da Gama

14. The rotation of the earth causes
    A. day and night   B. seasons
    C. formation of rainfall D. change in time

15. Mt. Kenya, Mt. Meru and Mt. Kilimanjaro are examples of
    A. block mountains   B. residual mountains
    C. fold mountains   D. volcanic mountains

16. The earliest inhabitants of South Africa were
    A. Khoi khoi   B. San
    C. Dutch   D. Khoisan

17. Which one of the following instruments measures both strength and direction of wind?
    A. windsock   B. anemometer
    C. windvane   D. compass

18. Which one of the following groups is the odd one out?
    A. Nyamwezi   B. Akamba
    C. Hehe   D. Baganda

19. Which soil is also called black cotton soil?
    A. sandy soil   B. clay soil
    C. loam soil   D. alluvial

20. Why should children take care of family properties?
    A. They love their family
    B. To show sense of responsibility
    C. To earn favour from their parents
    D. Because their families are poor.

21. The meeting by the European colonialists to partition Africa was held in
    A. 1944   B. 1846
    C. 1895   D. 1920

22. Three of the following are characteristics of equatorial climate. Which one is not?

A. The region lies between the tropics

B. It receives rainfall throughout the year

C. Presence of hardwood trees

D. High range of temperatures

23. Three of the following are collaborators except

A. Lewanika   B. Kabaka Mutesa 1

C. Kabaka Mwanga   D. Karuri wa Gakure

24. What is weather?

A. Amount of rainfall recorded daily

B. Average weather conditions for a long time

C. Daily weather conditions of a place

D. The highest and lowest temperature recorded

25. Which one of the following is an economic importance of soil?

A. decorating bodies

B. building terraces

C. making bricks

D. making residential house

26. Which one of the following countries used constitutional means to gain independence?

A. Kenya   B. Mozambique

C. Ghana   D. Zimbabwe

27. Which one of the following methods of fishing allows overfishing?

A. Trawling   B. spearing

C. purse-seining   D. lining

28. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

     Country   Capital city

A. Burundi   Maputo

B. Zambia   Accra

C. Ghana   Bunjumbura

D. South Sudan   Jumba

29. Which one of the following is the role of a prefect in the school management?

A. Employing teachers

B. Giving extra work

C. Maintaining school discipline among pupils

D. Writing noise makers

30. Which one of the following factors can lead to slow population growth?

A. marrying many wives

B. early marriages

C. low cost of living

31. The main reason for the eastablishment of Mwea Tebere irrigation scheme was to

A. increase food production

B. to settle landless people

C. make use of less productive land

D. economically use water of River Tana

32. The main crop exported from Kenya today is

A. pyrethrum   B. tea

C. coffee   D. rice

33. The staple food in Kenya is

A. maize   B. bananas

C. tea   D. rice

34. Who among the following leaders in Africa was the greatest poet?

A. Leopold Sedar Senghor

B. Julius Kabarage Nyerere

C. Johnstone Kamau Ngengi

D. Colonel Gamel Nasser

Use the map below to answer questions 35-38
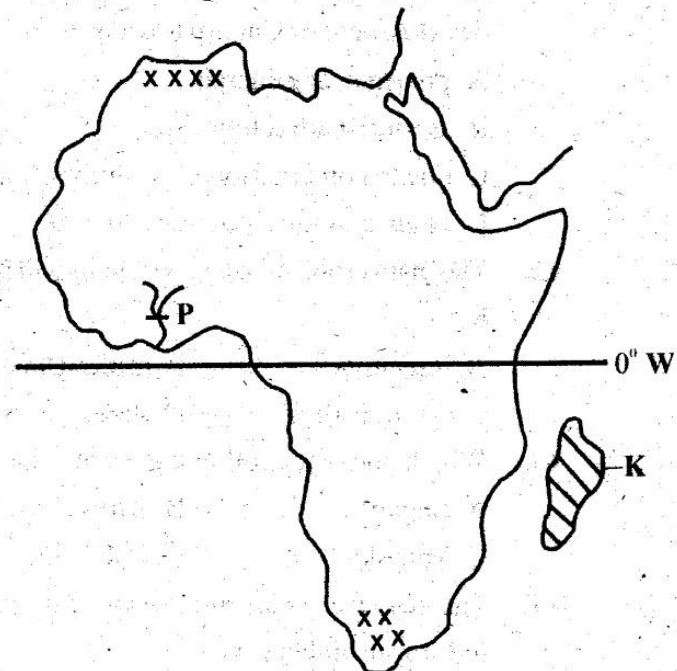
35. The region marked x x x x received a type of climate called

A. Equatorial   B. desert

C. mediterranean   D. mountain

36. When is the sun overhead at latitude W?

A. June   B. March

C. April   D. December

37. The country marked K was colonized by
    A. French   B. Italian
    C. British   D. German
38. The main reason for the river project marked P is to
    A. provide water for irrigation
    B. produce H.E.P
    C. to control flooding
    D. provide water for domestic use
39. The main contribution of tea farming to the economy of Kenya is
    A. it create jobs
    B. development of infrastructure
    C. earn foreign exchange
    D. development of communication network
40. Which one of the following minerals is used in making cement?
    A. sand   B. limestone
    C. soda ash   D. floupar
41. The main reason that led to the growth and development of Nakuru town is
    A. presence of minerals
    B. as tourist attraction site.
    C. due to construction of Kenya-Uganda railway
    D. as an agricultural collection centre
42. The main problem facing pastoralists in Kenya today is
    A. insecurity   B. prolonged drought
    C. cattle rustling D. diseases and pests
43. Which one of the following is not a fish farm?
    A. Sagana   B. Kibos
    C. Muguku   D. Lake Jipe
44. The main factors favouring large scale dairy farming in Kenyan highland is
    A. cool and wet climate
    B. milk storage farms
    C. availability of labour
    D. presence of K.C.C
45. The slowest but cheapest means of transport is
    A. water   B. road
    C. railway   D. cable
46. The main problem facing marine fishing in the coast of Africa is

A. lack of funds
B. no proper management
C. lack of market
D. poor climatic conditions
47. Which one of the following is a service industry?
    A. fruit canning   B. milk processing
    C. saw milling   D. tyre re-trading
48. The main factor to consider while locating a bakery industry is
    A. market availability   B. labour availability
    C. presence of water   D. presence of security
49. African socialism in Kenya was introduced in
    A. 1960   B. 1963
    C. 1965   D. 1978
50. The main problem facing tourism in Kenya today is
    A. insecurity
    B. pollution
    C. lack of houses
    D. reduction of the wild animals
51. The first chairperson of OAU was
    A. Jomo Kenyatta   B. Julius Nyerere
    C. Haille Sellasie D. Ben Beira
52. The secretary to the school committee is
    A. one elected parent   B. the deputy headteacher
    C. the headteacher   D. the school headboy
53. A member of parliament is elected to represent people in the parliament. This type of democracy is called
    A. parliamentary democracy
    B. direct democracy
    C. civil democracy
    D. indirect democracy
54. The game reserves in Kenya are managed by
    A. national government
    B. Kenya Wildlife Services
    C. county governments
    D. location committees.
55. Which of the following events that happened after independence came first?
    A. formation of Kenya People's Union
    B. death of John Robert Ouko
    C. repeal of section 2(a) of our constitution
    D. death of Ronald Ngala

56. The state of emergency was lifted by
    A. Sir Evalyn Barring
    B. Sir Patrick Reinson
    C. Sir Edward Northery
    D. Sir MacDonald

57. The highest court in Kenya is the _____
    A. supreme court   B. high court
    C. court of appeal   D. magistrate court

58. The main function of parliament is to
    A. punish criminals
    B. settle disputes
    C. ammend laws
    D. formulate government policies

59. Who among the following is not a member of cabinet
    A. The president   B. Deputy president
    C. Cabinet secretaries D. The Chief Justice

60. The road sign means

    A. bumps ahead   B. no u- turn
    C. drive with caution   D. round about ahead

C.R.E

61. The sun, moon and stars were created by God during
    the _____ day.
    A. 3rd   B. 2nd
    C. 4th   D. 5th

62. The father of faith in the Bible was
    A. Abraham   B. Moses
    C. Noah   D. Isaac

63. Which one of the following happened at the foot of
    Mt. Sinai?
    A. Moses was given the ten commandments
    B. Moses met his father in law Jethro
    C. Moses married Zipporah
    D. Moses built the Holy altar

64. Which one of the following commandments shows
    respect for life?
    A. 4th   B. 3rd
    C. 5th   D. 6th

65. Who among the following was a judge, a priest and
    a prophet?
    A. Moses   B. Deborah
    C. Samuel   D. Joshua

66. Who brought the ark of the covenant in the temple
    in Jerusalem?
    A. Solomon   B. David
    C. Saul   D. Amnon

67. From the incidence of King Ahab and Naboth,
    christians learn that they should
    A. be greed for money
    B. humble themselves
    C. be contented with what they have
    D. kill their neighbours

68. The prophet who brought back to life the son of a
    widow is _____
    A. Elijah   B. Hosea
    C. Joel   D. Zacharia

69. Jesus was circumcised at the age of
    A. 40 days   B. 8 days
    D. 12 years   D. 30 years

70. Who among the following wanted to kill baby Jesus?
    A. Herod   B. Caiphas
    C. Anas   D. Cain

71. "This is my own dear son with whom am well
    pleased with; listen to him." These words were
    heard during _____
    A. transfiguration of Jesus
    B. Baptism of Jesus
    C. the wedding at Cana of Galilee
    D. the day of pentecost

72. Which one of the following parables is the odd one
    out?
    A. A friend at midnight
    B. The widow and the judge
    C. The mustard seed
    D. The pharisee and the tax collector

73. Jesus said, "Talitha kaum", When did Jesus use
    these words?
    A. When raising Lazarus
    B. When raising Jairus daughter
    C. When raising the son of a widow at Nain
    D. When healing mother-in-law of Peter

74. Peter denied Jesus christ three times because
    A. he was afraid of the crowd
    B. he was greed for money
    C. he lacked faith
    D. he had promised Jesus to do so.

75. Who among the following did not see baby Jesus?
    A. Mary
    B. Joseph
    C. John the Baptist
    D. relatives of Mary and Joseph

76. Who among the following asked for the body of Jesus for burial?
    A. Joseph of Arimathaea   B. Nicodemus
    C. Simon the magician   D. Simon of Cyrene

77. Who among the following prophesied about the pentecost day? Prophet
    A. Amos   B. Joel
    C. Zachariah   D. Daniel

78. Who among the following is the odd one out?
    A. Meshack   B. Daniel
    C. Shadrack   D. Abednego

79. Paul raised a boy called Eytcus at
    A. Troas   B. Phillippi
    C. Debre   D. Gaza

80. Which one of the following is not a fruit of the holy spirit?
    A. love   B. faith
    C. faithfulness D. goodness

81. The first christian martyr was
    A. Stephen   B. Daniel
    C. Darius   D. Seth

82. Who among the following is found in both christianity and in Africa Traditional Society?
    A. diviners   B. prophets
    C. pastors   D. medicinemen

83. In the apostles' creed, Jesus is referred to as
    A. lord   B. almighty
    C. father   D. universe

84. In African Traditional Society, marriage was sealed using
    A. dowry   B. children
    C. love   D. faithfulness

85. Which one of the following activities is found in both christianity and Traditional African Society?
    A. baptism
    B. reciting prayers
    C. offering animal sacrifices
    D. burning incense

86. John a standard 8 boy saw two boys fighting. As a christian what should he do?
    A. inform the other pupils
    B. separate them
    C. inform the headteacher
    D. allow them to fight

87. Mary despises other pupils in class because she comes from a well up family. As a christian Mary should
    A. continue that way
    B. humble herself
    C. transfer to another school
    D. help others

88. Sex between boys and girls to prove their manhood and womanhood is called
    A. fornication   B. rape
    C. incest   D. gayism

89. Which one of the following activities would a christian involve himself in during leisure time?
    A. watch movies
    B. reading the Bible
    C. helping the needy
    D. drawing christian charts

90. The main reason why christians should not misuse drugs is
    A. they lead to addiction
    B. they lead to family breakups
    C. they lead to misuse of money
    D. they lead to ill health

STEGA SERIES - STD 8
MARKING SCHEME 2015

STEGA SERIES 05

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

A COMPOSITION MARKING SCHEME

MARKING CRITERION

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

Accuracy (8 marks)

(16)
   a) Correct tenses and agreement of verbs (4 marks) b) Accurate use of vocabulary (4 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 connection 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 of words and phrases (4 marks)
   b) Variety of structure (4 marks)

NB: Please, teachers are requested to scrutinize this marking scheme before use, it is worth

JINA LAKO	
NAMBARI YAKO	
JINA LA SHULE YAKO	

STEGA SERIES 05

STEGA SERIES
KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA PILI: INSHA
DARASA LA NANE 2015

MUDA : DAK 40

SOMA MAAGIZO HAYA KWA MAKINI

1.   Kwenye nafasi zilizoachwa hapo juu andika Jina lako, Nambari yako kamili ya mtihani na jina la Shule yako.

2.   Sasa fungua karatasi hii, soma kichwa cha insha kwa makini na uandike insha yako kwenye nafasi uliyoachiwa.

Umepewa mwanzo wa insha. Iandike kwa maneno yako mwenyewe na uifanye iwe ya kusisimua uwezavyo.

Visa vya ugaidi vimeongezeka sana katika nchi hii yetu na ulimwengu kwa jumla..........................

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YOUR NAME	
INDEX NUMBER	
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL	

STEGA SERIES 05

STEGA SERIES
ENGLISH SECTION B: COMPOSITION
STANDARD EIGHT 2015

TIME: 40 MIN

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. In the spaces provided above write Your Name, Full Index Number and the Name of Your School.

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

This question paper consists of 4 printed pages

TURN OVER

The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words and make it as interesting as possible.

It was raining heavily that Friday afternoon. I was walking along the road when I heard a car trying to stop. ....