

When he 1 on the island ten 2 twelve days, Robison realized that he would 3 count of time if he 4 not find some way of measuring it. So he 5 a large cross on the shore where he first landed. With his knife he cut this 6: "I came on shore here on the 30th September 7 1659." And on the sides of this post he cut a 8 everyday, and each seventh notch he made 9 than the 10 so that he would know when it 11 Sunday and for the first day of each month he made a still longer notch so that he could keep count of the month 12. At first he found it so 13 to be alone that every now and then, as he 14 over the island in search of food, he would begin to cry out and 15 his hands.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. was | B. had been | C. were | D. has been |
| 2. A. and | B. then | C. to | D. before |
| 3. A. lose | B. loose | C. loss | D. loosen |
| 4. A. does | B. do | C. doesn't | D. did |
| 5. A. set aside | B. set on | C. set up | D. set in |
| 6. A. indentation | B. inscription | C. phrase | D. design |
| 7. A. ; | B. : | C. _ | D. , |
| 8. A. note | B. nick | C. notch | D. circle |
| 9. A. longer | B. longest | C. long | D. short |
| 10. A. others | B. other | C. next | D. another |
| 11. A. is | B. were | C. was | D. reach |
| 12. A. but also | B. again | C. repeatedly | D. as well |
| 13. A. interesting | B. terrible | C. frighten | D. exciting |
| 14. A. wondered | B. loitered | C. roamed | D. travelled |
| 15. A. wrung | B. wring | C. pinch | D. throw |

For questions 16 to 18, fill in the blank space using the correct preposition.

16. New students must enrol _____ the course next Wednesday.
A. for
B. in
C. on
D. into
17. Many people perished _____ the earthquake.
A. through
B. at
C. in
D. by
18. My parents have now retired and live _____ a small pension.
A. on
B. from
C. for
D. by

In questions 19 and 20, choose the sentence that is correctly punctuated.

19. A. Children's books are often read by old ladies'.
B. Childrens' books are often read by old ladys.
C. Children's books are often read by old lady's.
D. Children's books are often read by old ladies.
20. A. We shouldn't, however, agree with everything he says.
B. We shouldn't however, agree with everything he says.
C. We should'nt however agree with everything he says.
D. We should'nt, however agree with everything he says.

For questions 21 to 23, choose the most suitable form of the verb to fill in the blank space.

21. John _____ the examination if he had worked hard.
A. would pass
B. had passed
C. would have passed
D. will pass
22. We _____ in this house for five years next April?
A. have lived
B. shall have lived
C. shall live
D. shall be living.
23. No sooner _____ the door than the thief fled.
A. was I opening
B. had I opened
C. have I been opening
D. did I open.

For questions 24 and 25, choose the alternative that means the same as the underlined sentence.

24. He isn't old enough to go to school
A. He is too old to go to school.
B. He is old enough to go to school.
C. He isn't too old to go to school.
D. He can't go to school because he is not of age.
25. My brother is quite strong and can lift a piano alone.
A. My brother is strong enough to lift a piano alone.
B. My brother can lift a piano because he is big enough.
C. My brother isn't strong enough and can lift a piano.
D. My brother lifts pianos.

Read the passage below carefully and then answer questions 26 to 38.

With a rapidly growing population, food demands are increasing pressure on the fixed and dwindling land resource, not to mention the rising degradation of the environment coupled with uncertainties resulting from climate change.

To complicate the matter further, low yields are rampant across the African continent, Kenya included. According to the Association for strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa report, the average yields of maize in East Africa is 1.5 tonnes per hectare compared to global average of 4.5t/ha. This is closely linked to unavailability of planting materials.

To increase production, the solution lies in seed enhancement or improvement of technology through plant breeding to generate the best quality seeds that are more productive and are pest and disease-resistant.

As opposed to natural selection, where only the strongest seeds survive, germplasm is a deliberate scientific process of improving seed quality and using this for production. It ensures that seeds of lower quality are removed from circulation.

Germplasm production is essential to modern agriculture. Crops and livestock are established from seeds with seed quality having major impact on potential yields. Successful germplasm production should understand farmers' needs in terms of the crops they prefer as well as the varieties they like and should be well-adapted to the various environments as well as resistant to prevalent diseases and inaffordable prices and proper packaging.

Seed enhancement technologies include coating by application of materials on the seed surface that contains protectants such as fungicides and film coating, which reduces loss of active material from seeds during transport and handling.

Then there is pelleting which delivers a range of beneficial additives including micronutrients and plant protection and is also used to alter seed shape, surface properties, density and size to enable more precise seed singulation and placement in the planting tray and soil, and priming, which is used to increase germination rate and uniformity and overcome seed dormancy.

26. Which of the following is not mentioned in the first paragraph?

- A. Population growth.
- B. Increased consumption
- C. Unlimited land resource.
- D. Environmental degradation.

27. How does environmental degradation affect food production?

- A. The unpredictable weather fails farmers mostly.
- B. The soil is too polluted to produce food crops
- C. Most crops cannot thrive in very high temperature.
- D. The farmers fear the effects of global warming.

28. The writer attributes low production to
 A. climate change.
 B. limited land resource.
 C. negligence by the authorities.
 D. lack of suitable planting material.
29. During natural selection, the farmer considers
 A. those seeds that are already sprouting.
 B. seeds that promise good yields.
 C. the seeds physical qualities.
 D. dried seeds.
30. For Germplasm to succeed, the following factors are important to note **except**
 A. the farmer's preference.
 B. previous yields.
 C. adaptation of the type of crop.
 D. costs involved.
31. From the passage, we can tell that
 A. pests and disease affect yields negatively.
 B. farmers have never understood the science of germplasm.
 C. improved seed quality will lead to limited yields.
 D. farmers cannot afford modern technology.
32. Which of the following lists contains the seed enhancement technologies mentioned in the passage?
 A. Pelting, singulation and coating.
 B. Coating, pelleting and priming.
 C. Coating, germplasm and selection
 D. Selection, coating and priming.
33. The word '**rampant**' as used in the passage means
 A. only experienced in Africa.
 B. affects Africa seriously.
 C. experienced in parts of Africa.

34. According to the writer, which of the seed enhancement technologies play a protective role?
 A. Pelleting.
 B. Priming.
 C. Coating.
 D. Singulation.
35. The word '**dormancy**' is used in the passage. The opposite of the adjective formed from it is
 A. bright.
 B. active.
 C. dull.
 D. inactive.
36. Maize production in East Africa
 A. is way below the global average.
 B. is half the global average.
 C. is twice as much as the global average
 D. surpasses the global average.
37. The word '**fixed**' as used in the passage could be replaced by
 A. measurable
 B. definite
 C. infinite
 D. limited.
38. From the passage, we can conclude that
 A. to realize improved yields, seed enhancement is necessary.
 B. seed enhancement technologies are very complex.
 C. farming methods are varied.
 D. Kenya's need to check the population growth.

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

One day a farmer hoeing his vineyard struck something hard. He bent over and saw that he had unearthed a fine mortar. He picked it up, rubbed the dirt off, and found the object to be solid gold.

“Only a king could own something like this”, he said. “I’ll take it to my king, who will most likely give me a handsome present in return!”

At home, he found his daughter Catherine waiting for him and he showed her the mortar, announcing he would present it to the king. Catherine said, “Beyond all doubt, it’s as lovely as lovely can be. But if you take it to the king, he will find fault with it, since something is missing, and you’ll even end up paying for it’.”

“And just what is missing? What could even a king find wrong with it, simpleton?”

“You just wait”; the king will say,

“the mortar is big and beautiful, but where, you dummy, is the pestle?”

The farmer shrugged his shoulders. He tucked the mortar under his arm and marched straight to the king’s palace. The guards weren’t going to let him in, but he told them he was bringing a wonderful gift, so they took him to His majesty. “ Sacred crown, began the farmer, in my vineyard I found this solid gold mortar, and I said to myself that the only place fit to display it was your palace. Therefore I am giving it to you, if you will have it.”

The king took the mortar and turned it round running his eye over every inch of it. Then he shook his head and spoke:

“The mortar is big and beautiful,
but missing is its pestle.”

Catherine’s words exactly, except that the king didn’t call him a dummy, since kings are well -bred persons. The farmer slapped his brow and couldn’t help but exclaim, “word for word! she guessed!”

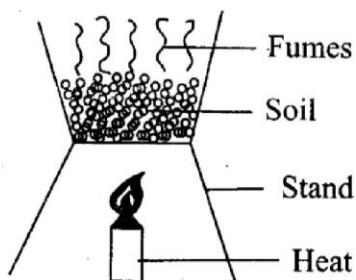
“Who guessed what?” asked the king.

“I beg your pardon,” said the farmer. “My daughter told me the king would say just these words, and I refused to believe her.” The king marveled at Catherine’s intelligence. To confirm the same, he gave the farmer flax to take to the daughter to make shorts for a whole regiment of soldiers within the shortest time possible.

The farmer was stunned. But you don’t argue with a king, so he picked up the bundle (which contained only a few measly strands of flax), bowed to the king, and set out for home, leaving the mortar without receiving a word of thanks, much less anything else.

39. From the first paragraph, we can tell that
A. a farmer unearthed a mortar made of pure gold.
B. the farmer used to dig gold.
C. the soil was quite hard.
D. the farmer had been trying to dig out the mortar for long.
40. The phrase '*only a king could own something like this*' suggests that
A. the object belonged to the king.
B. the object's value only suited a king.
C. the object was valueless.
D. the object was the king's long lost present.
41. What did Catherine discover about the pestle?
A. It was a simpleton.
B. It was obviously missing.
C. The king had never seen it.
D. It had no mortar.
42. How do we know that not every Tom, Dick and Harry was allowed into the King's palace?
A. The farmer had to display marching skills to be let in.
B. He had to show the guards the mortar.
C. The farmer had to convince the guards to let him in.
D. The farmer was not allowed into the palace.
43. The words '*simpleton*' and '*dummy*' are
A. insults
B. compliments
C. complements
D. nicknames.
44. How did the farmer approach the king?
A. With a tinge of sarcasm.
B. With a lot of respect.
C. With the audacity that showed lack of respect
D. Very fearfully.
45. Had the farmer listened to the daughter's words
A. he would have saved himself the embarrassment.
B. he would have challenged the king.
C. he would have earned a prize.
D. the king would have given him a handsome reward.
46. The word '*marveled*' as used in the passage could be replaced by,
A. wondered
B. flared up
C. admired
D. despised.
47. Why did the king give the farmer flax to take to Catherine?
A. To test the farmer's honesty.
B. As a prize to the girl.
C. He wanted shorts made for the soldiers.
D. To clear his doubts about her intelligence.
48. The farmer could not question the king's move because
A. he was a well-bred person.
B. arguing with the king was unheard of.
C. there was no time for argument.
D. he was not used to arguing.
49. In the end, what did the farmer receive?
A. Nothing at all.
B. Less than what he expected.
C. Strands of flax.
D. His mortar and no word of thanks.
50. What do you think Catherine did?
A. She made the king's shirts promptly.
B. She confirmed her intelligence.
C. She blamed her father.
D. With her wit, she challenged the king.

1. The transfer of heat through a vacuum is by
 - A. conduction and convection.
 - B. radiation only.
 - C. convection only.
 - D. convection and radiation.
2. The **best** procedure of separating a mixture of sand, beans and sugar is
 - A. picking, dissolving, filtering, evaporating.
 - B. dissolving, filtering, picking, evaporating.
 - C. picking, filtering, dissolving, evaporating.
 - D. dissolving, decanting, picking evaporating.
3. Which one of the following statements is **true** about an object that is in motion?
 - A. It cannot be stopped from motion at all.
 - B. Its direction of movement cannot be changed.
 - C. It continues moving straight unless a force is applied to it.
 - D. It changes its state as it moves.
4. The set-up below can be used to investigate a certain property of soil. Which one?



- A. Mineral salts.
- B. Water.
- C. Air.
- D. Humus.

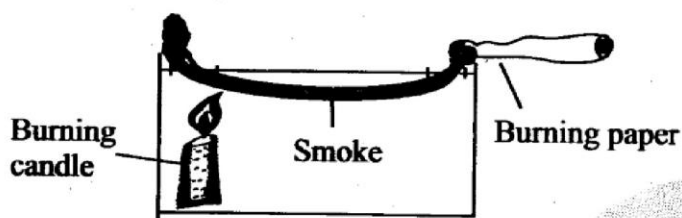
5. Which of the following pairs of processes occur when temperature increases?
 - A. Condensation and melting.
 - B. Freezing and evaporation.
 - C. Evaporation and melting.
 - D. Melting and freezing.
6. Which one of the following animals has no scales on its body?
 - A. Toad.
 - B. Crocodile.
 - C. Turtle.
 - D. Flamingo.
7. The **main** benefit of breast milk to the infants is that
 - A. it is always available.
 - B. it is in the right temperature.
 - C. it is easily digested by the infants.
 - D. it boosts the body immune system.
8. Rill erosion can be prevented by
 - A. contour ploughing.
 - B. terracing.
 - C. planting cover crops.
 - D. use of gabions.
9. The force of gravity in an object is its
 - A. volume
 - B. weight
 - C. pressure
 - D. mass.

10. Soil that is good for building cement houses has
 A. small air spaces.
 B. a fine texture.
 C. the highest capillarity.
 D. a coarse texture.
11. Below are the processes that take place during parturition in human being
 (i) *Cervix dilation*
 (ii) *Contraction of the uterus*
 (iii) *Bursting of the amniotic fluid*
 (iv) *Pushing out of the baby*
 (v) *Cutting of the umbilical cord*
 The correct order of the processes is
 A. ii, iv, iii, i, v
 B. i, iii, iv, ii, v
 C. v, iii, iv, ii, i
 D. ii, i, iii, iv, v
12. A farmer practising zero grazing is **most** likely to feed his animals on
 A. pasture and fodder.
 B. nappier grass and sunflower seeds.
 C. concentrates only.
 D. concentrates and pasture.
13. Which one of the following statements is **true** about the pulmonary vein? It carries
 A. de-oxygenated blood.
 B. blood from the lungs.
 C. blood under high pressure.
 D. blood from the heart.
14. Which of the following materials are both translucent?
 A. Frosted glass and bathroom window panes.
 B. Air and frosted glass.
 C. Paper and mirror.
 D. Frosted glass and mirror.
15. Which one of the following pairs is a source of current electricity **only**?
 A. Dynamo and dry cells.
 B. Lightning and dry cells.
 C. Dam and car battery.
 D. Dry cells and dam.
16. Which one of the following statements is **not true** about the nimbus clouds?
 A. They indicate heavy rainfall.
 B. They are dark grey in colour.
 C. They appear like cotton wool.
 D. They appear like mountains.
17. Which of the following planets are in the 3rd and 7th positions from the sun?
 A. Mars and neptune.
 B. Earth and uranus.
 C. Jupiter and uranus.
 D. Mars and uranus.
18. Which of the following characteristics **best** explains why some insects visit flowers?
 A. Large petals.
 B. Sticky stigma.
 C. Light pollen grains.
 D. Have nectar.

19. Which one of the following is a pair of non-magnetic materials **only**?

A. Copper and cobalt.
B. Iron and steel.
C. Chromium and aluminium.
D. Copper and aluminium.

20. The set - up below was used to investigate a certain property of matter.



Which aspect was being investigated?

A. convection in air.
B. conduction of heat.
C. expansion of air.
D. convection in liquids.

21. Below are uses of some components of air,

(i) *rusting*

(ii) *making fire extinguishers*

(iii) *in electric bulbs*

(iv) *Preservation of soft drinks*

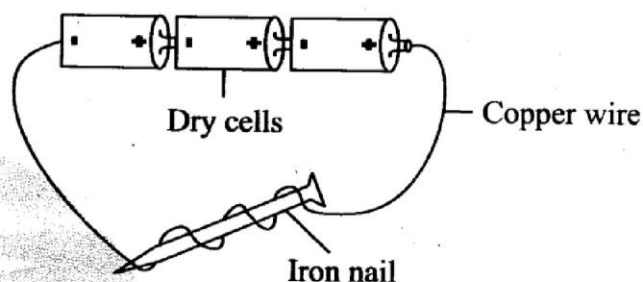
Which two uses are for the components that make up 0.03% of air?

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

22. The tube of an air thermometer is made to be as narrow as possible. The reason for this is

A. to increase visibility.
B. to prevent it from bursting.
C. to record slight temperature changes.
D. to make it look attractive.

23. Below is an illustration of a simple electromagnet.



The **correct** energy transformation for the above electromagnet is

A. Chemical \rightarrow electrical \rightarrow magnetic.
B. Electrical \rightarrow chemical \rightarrow magnetic.
C. Chemical \rightarrow magnetic \rightarrow electrical.
D. Magnetic \rightarrow chemical \rightarrow electrical.

24. The vaccines that are given at the age of nine months to an infant are meant for

A. tetanus and measles.
B. tuberculosis and yellow fever.
C. yellow fever and measles.
D. measles and polio.

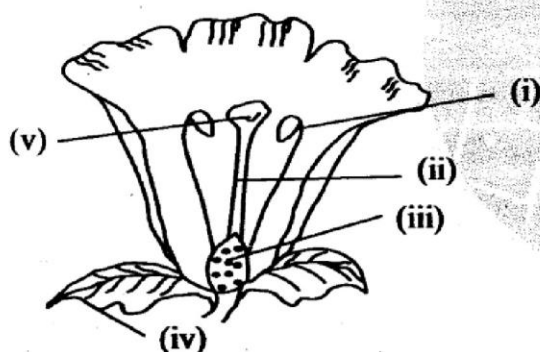
25. Why do farmers apply compost manure to the soil?

A. To provide specific nutrients in the soil.
B. To improve the structure of the soil.
C. To release nutrients to plants immediately.
D. To provide nutrients at the right amount.

26. Which one of the following pairs of plants store food in the leaves?
- Cassava and carrot.
 - Irish potato and arrow root.
 - Sweet potato and sugarcane.
 - Onion and kales.

27. The following are uses of light. Which one is **not**?
- Helps us to see clearly.
 - Used in photosynthesis.
 - Used in heating substance.
 - Used in taking photograph.

28. The diagram below shows some parts of a flower.



Which part represents where the pollen tube develops?

- (i).
 - (v).
 - (iv).
 - (ii).
29. Which one of the following is the correct food chain?
- Grass → grasshopper → cow.
 - Maize → mice → snake.
 - Sunflower → butterfly → rabbit.
 - Maize → antelope → rhino.

30. Which one of the following animal feeds gives animals carbohydrates and proteins respectively?

- Desmodium and glycine.
 - Lucerne and maize germ.
 - Hay and cloves.
 - Maize stalk and oats.
31. Which of the following groups of food would provide nutrients suitable for a child suffering from malnutrition?
- Beef, rice, eggs.
 - Beans, rice, meat.
 - Chapati, ugali, beans.
 - Kales, millet, eggs.

32. Malaria can best be prevented by
- destroying mosquitoes breeding places.
 - wearing gumboots while walking on stagnant water.
 - avoiding over crowded places.
 - sleeping under a mosquito net.

33. A fountain is a use of water
- in the industry.
 - for recreation.
 - in the farm.
 - at home.

34. Low self - esteem is an effect of HIV to
- the family.
 - the individual.
 - both the nation and the individual.
 - the nation.

35. Excessive use of herbicides **mainly** pollutes
- A. air.
 - B. water.
 - C. soil.
 - D. plants.

36. Which of the following parts of the breathing system are involved in cleaning and warming air?

- A. Trachea and bronchus.
- B. Lungs and nose.
- C. Trachea and nose.
- D. Diaphragm and alveoli.

37. Which one of the following types of crop pests damage crops by sucking the plant sap?

- A. Weaver birds.
- B. Stalk borers.
- C. Cutworms.
- D. Aphids.

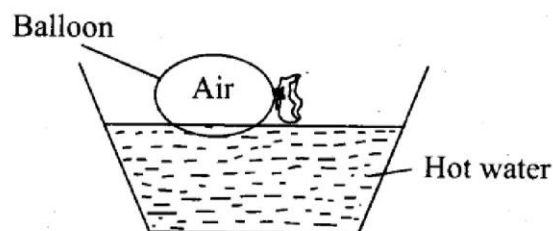
38. Which of the following statements is **not true** about states of matter?

- A. Liquids have a definite size.
- B. Solids have a definite mass.
- C. Gases have a definite volume.
- D. Solids have a definite shape.

39. Which of the following lists consists of **only** the materials that will float on water?

- A. Stone and iron.
- B. Wood and paper.
- C. Wax and aluminium.
- D. Wood and steel.

40. Std. 6 pupils performed the experiment shown below to investigate a certain property of matter.



Which property were they investigating?

- A. Liquids expand when heated.
- B. Air expands when heated.
- C. Air is a mixture of gases.
- D. A balloon expands on heating.

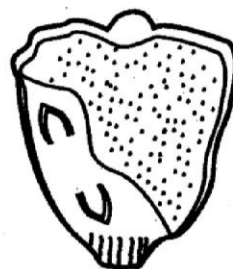
41. Which one of the following materials is a **non-metal** that **cannot** be used as an insulator of electricity?

- A. Carton.
- B. Plastic.
- C. Wood.
- D. Graphite.

42. The **most** commonly used method of preserving meat today is effective by
- A. dehydrating the food.
 - B. preventing the bacteria from reaching the food.

- C. making the bacteria inactive.
- D. killing the bacteria.

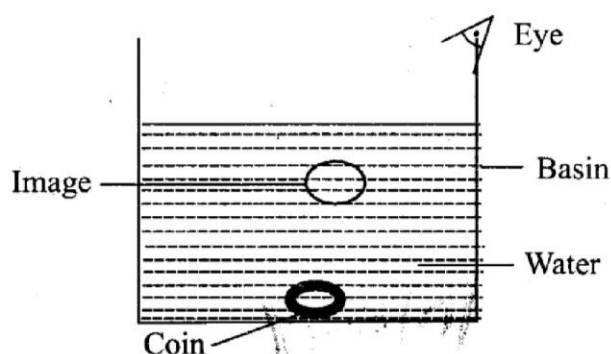
43. Which one of the following statements is **true** about the seed illustrated below?



- A. It has two seed leaves.
- B. Its seedling has a tap root.
- C. It stores food mainly in the cotyledon.
- D. It stores food mainly in the endosperm.

44. Which of the following lists comprises of **only** protective foods?
- A. Honey and lemon.
 - B. Lemon and oranges.
 - C. Eggs and fish.
 - D. Bread and pineapples.
45. All the following are illegal drugs in Kenya. Which one is **not**?
- A. Cobbler's glue.
 - B. Bhang.
 - C. Khat.
 - D. Heroin.
46. Which one of the following liquids will form a homogeneous solution when mixed?
- A. Water and spirit.
 - B. Milk and diesel.
 - C. Paraffin and alcohol.
 - D. Alcohol and cooking oil.

47. The illustration below was set up to demonstrate a certain property of light.

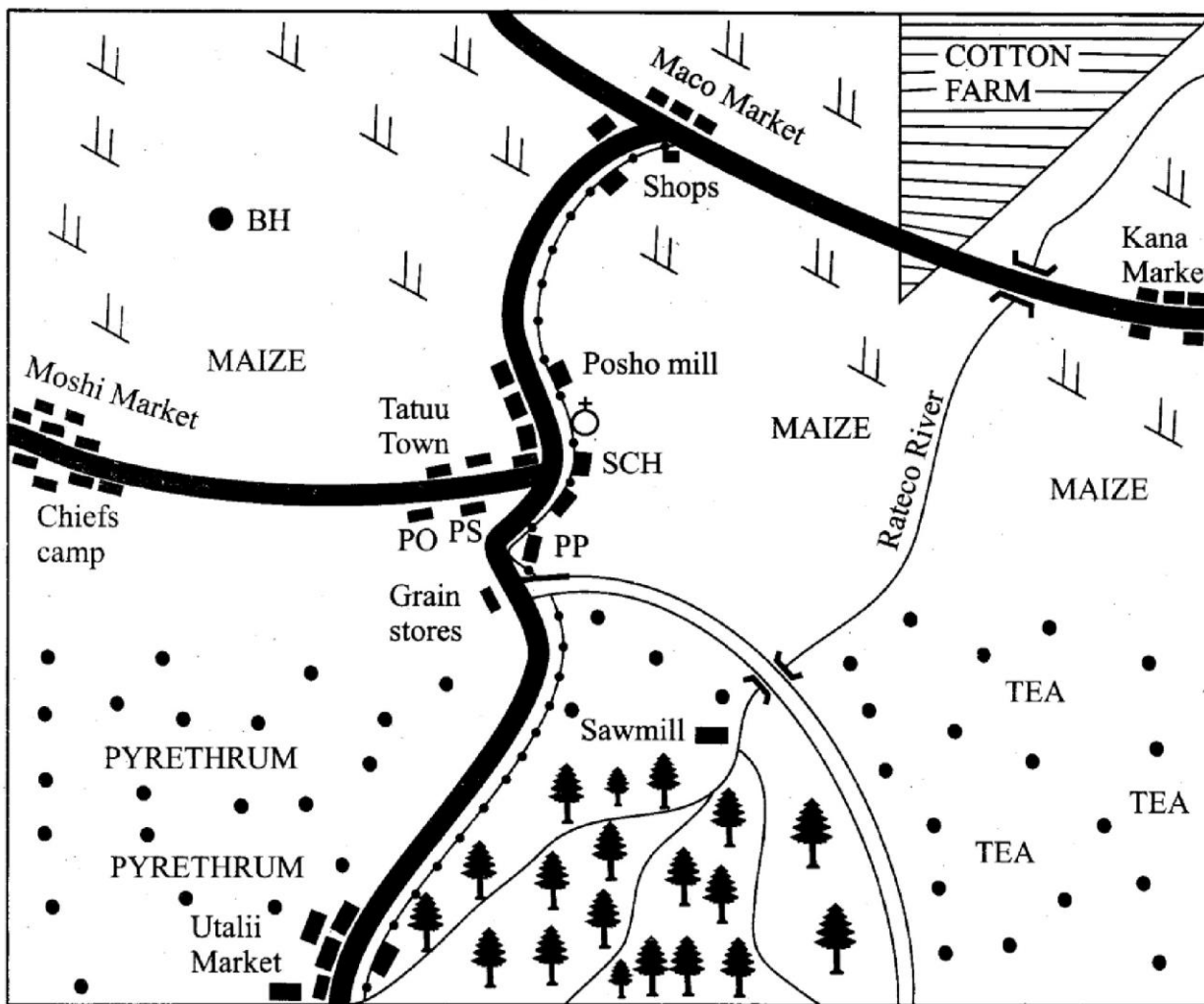


- The property of light investigated was
- A. bouncing back of light.
 - B. reflection of light.
 - C. dispersion of light.
 - D. refraction of light.

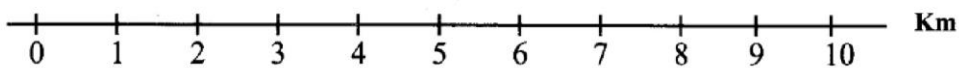
48. In which one of the following ways of conserving water is water used sparingly?
- A. Using water that has washed clothes to clean the house.
 - B. Harvesting rain water.
 - C. Closing taps when water is not in use.
 - D. Using little water at the farms only.
49. Which one of the following components of blood helps to fight off infections in the body?
- A. White blood cells.
 - B. Red blood cells.
 - C. Platelets.
 - D. Haemoglobin.
50. Which one of the following is an emotional change that takes place in adolescent boys?
- A. Increase in height and weight.
 - B. Wet dreams.
 - C. Growth of pubic hair.
 - D. Feeling attracted to the opposite sex.

PART I: SOCIAL STUDIES.

RATEGO AREA



SCALE



KEY:

	Huts/Houses		Loose surface all weather road	Sch School	PO - Post office
	Permanent buildings		River	PS - Police station	
	Telephone line		Bridge	PP - Police post	
	Tarmac road		Forest		Scrub
				BH - Borehole	

Study the map of **Ratego Area** and answer Questions

1 to 7.

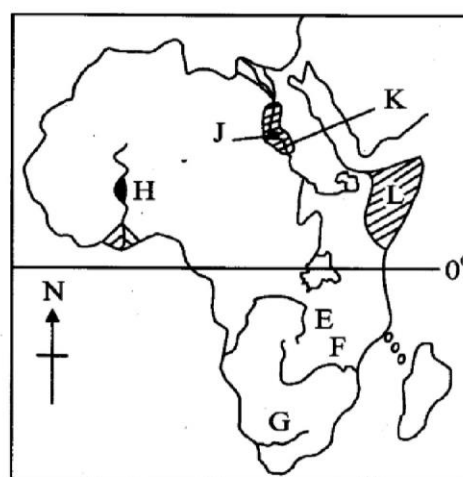
1. The land in Ratego area rises from
 - A. South to North East
 - B. North West to South East
 - C. South West to North East
 - D. North East to South.
2. What is the approximate area of the cotton farm in the area?
 - A. 8km²
 - B. 16km²
 - C. 11km²
 - D. 14km²
3. Which is the likely reason why grain stores were built at Tatu town?
 - A. Presence of large population in the area.
 - B. High production of maize in the surrounding area.
 - C. Availability of security in the area.
 - D. Well developed transport in the area.
4. According to the evidence in the map, the **main** economic activity in Ratego area is trading and
 - A. cattle keeping.
 - B. crop farming.
 - C. fishing.
 - D. saw milling.
5. What evidence is there to show that some plants of Ratego area receive low rainfall? Presence of
 - A. seasonal rivers.
 - B. a forest.
 - C. the borehole.
 - D. a saw mill.
6. The highest place on the map is near
 - A. the cotton farm.
 - B. the chiefs camp.
 - C. the shops.
 - D. Utalii market.

7. Which one of the following statements is **true** about settlements in Ratego area? Most settlements are
 - A. found in the plantations
 - B. along the river valleys
 - C. near the borehole
 - D. found along the roads.
8. Which one of the following groups of communities migrated into Kenya from the West?
 - A. Pokomo, Mijikenda, Taita.
 - B. Abaluhya, Abagusii, Abakuria.
 - C. Borana, Somali, Rendile.
 - D. Akamba, Ameru, Aembu.
9. Which one of the following is **true** about the climate of the cape province of South Africa? The Cape province
 - A. is hot throughout the year
 - B. receives rainfall in June
 - C. is cool throughout the year
 - D. receives most of the rain from the South East trade winds.
10. In traditional Kenyan societies ceremonies were **mainly** held
 - A. during the rainy season
 - B. for people to select marriage partners
 - C. for relatives to meet each other
 - D. to mark important events in the society.
11. Below are statements about a lake in Africa
 - (i) It is a freshwater lake
 - (ii) It formed as a result of faulting of the earth
 - (iii) It is a major source of fishThe lake described above is
 - A. Lake Victoria
 - B. Lake Tana
 - C. Lake Tanganyika
 - D. Lake Chad.
12. Which one of the following groups consists of minerals mined through deep shaft method?
 - A. Petroleum and soda ash.
 - B. Gold and copper.
 - C. Flourspar and copper.
 - D. Soda ash and limestone.

13. The Kenya African Union was formed in order to
- help Eliud Mathu fight for African interests in the legislative council
 - oppose the policy of reducing the number of African livestock
 - fight for the release of Jomo Kenyatta
 - protest the introduction of female circumcision.
14. The instrument used for measuring water vapour in the air is
- a thermometer.
 - a hygrometer.
 - a barometer.
 - an anemometer.
15. Which one of the following statements is **true** about growing of flowers in Kenya and Netherlands? Flower
- are grown for sale in the local markets only.
 - are grown together with trees.
 - are grown mainly in lowland areas.
 - are mainly grown in small farms.
16. One of the achievements of Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt is that
- he settled the landless in settlement schemes.
 - he was the first President of his country.
 - he allowed the formation of many political parties in his country.
 - he promoted communal farming along river Nile.
17. The **most** effective way of reducing poaching in the game parks in Kenya is by
- imposing severe punishment on people found poaching.
 - educating people on the importance of wildlife.
 - employing more game wardens in the parks.
 - improving aerial surveillance in the parks.

18. Which one of the following statements is **true** about the reaction of Maasai of Kenya to the establishment of British rule in the country?
- They assisted the British to establish their rule over other communities.
 - They encouraged British administrators to replace traditional rulers.
 - They resisted British colonial rule.
 - They made weapons with the help of British administrators.
19. Which one of the following factors **least** explains why air transport is not commonly used means of transport in Kenya?
- It is very expensive.
 - It only carries light goods.
 - It operates on a strict schedule.
 - It experiences delays due to congestion.
20. A child who is adopted by a Kenyan citizen will be allowed to become a citizen of Kenya only if he
- marries a Kenyan.
 - he lives in Kenya for many years.
 - obeys the laws of the land.
 - applies to become a citizen.

Use the map of Africa provided to answer questions 21 to 24.



21. The rivers marked E, F and G respectively are
- Orange, Congo and Zambezi
 - Congo, Zambezi and Orange

- C. Niger, Ruvuma and Orange.
D. Nile, Zambezi and Congo.
22. The human made lakes marked H and J are
A. Volta and Nasser.
B. Kariba and Volta.
C. Kainji and Nasser.
D. Kariba and Nasser.
23. The **main** reason why there is high population in the shaded area marked K is that
A. there is sufficient water for farming.
B. there are manufacturing industries.
C. there are mining activities.
D. there are many towns.
24. Which factor influences the climate of the shaded region marked L?
A. Nearness to a large water mass.
B. Height above sea level.
C. Ocean currents.
D. Shape of the Coast line.
25. Three of the following are results of the Belgians policy of paternalism in Congo. Which one is **not**?
A. Some Africans became citizens of Belgium.
B. Unemployed Africans in towns were relocated to rural areas.
C. Africans were not allowed to own land.
D. Africans offered free labour in plantations.
26. Which one of the following combinations of African countries was colonised by Britain during the scramble for Africa?
A. Namibia and Tanganyika.
B. South Africa and Zambia.
C. Mozambique and Angola.
D. Chad and Mali.
27. Manyala wishes to build a butchery in one of the shopping centres in his county. He is **most likely** to locate the butchery in the shopping centre where there is
A. good supply of water and security.
B. enough land and storage facilities.
C. ready supply of labour and electricity.
D. ready market and good supply of water.
28. The following cash crops were grown in Kenya during the colonial period
(i) *Pyrethrum*
(ii) *Tea*
(iii) *Cotton*
(iv) *Maize*
(v) *Bananas*
Which one of the following combinations of the crops listed above was grown mainly by the white settlers?
A. (i), (ii) and (v)
B. (iii), (iv) and (v)
C. (i), (ii) and (iii)
D. (ii), (iv) and (v)
29. Which one of the following groups of security departments is responsible for inspecting public service vehicles before being allowed on the road?
A. The General Service Unit.
B. The Administration Police.
C. The Kenya Navy
D. The Traffic Police.
30. Below are some statements about a marriage system in Kenya.
(i) *The marriage is only for those who can afford the expenses of bringing up a family*
(ii) *The couple is issued with a certificate of marriage*
(iii) *It allows a man to have a maximum of four wives at a time.*
The statements describe the marriage system called
A. customary marriage.
B. civil marriage.
C. Islamic marriage.
D. christian marriage.
31. One of the functions of the National Assembly in Kenya is to
A. prepare motions for discussion in parliament.
B. approve the budget of the government.
C. appoint employees of the civil service.
D. employ senior government officials.

32. Below are some conditions that favour the growing of a certain crop.

- (i) Fertile soils which are well drained
- (ii) Temperatures of about 25°C during the growing period
- (iii) Rainfall of about 500mm - 1000mm annually

The conditions described above favour the growing of

- A. sugarcane.
 - B. cotton.
 - C. pyrethrum.
 - D. cocoa.
33. On his way from school, Karimi a Standard Six pupil, saw his neighbour's cattle destroying his crops in the farm. As a responsible citizen, Karimi should
- A. call the people to chase away the cattle.
 - B. report the matter to his parents.
 - C. keep quiet about the matter.
 - D. inform the neighbour.
34. Which one of the following will promote peace in a society?
- A. Initiation.
 - B. Intermarriage.
 - C. Discrimination.
 - D. Disloyalty.
35. One of the reasons for the formation of the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) was to demand for
- A. the independence of African states.
 - B. the release of all the political prisoners.
 - C. employment of educated Africans.
 - D. preservation of African traditions.
36. Three of the following are true about the administration of first aid. Which one is **not**? It is administered in order to
- A. save life.
 - B. inform the family of the victim.
 - C. promote recovery.
 - D. prevent further injury.

37. The **best** way to solve problems facing urban centres in Kenya is to

- A. create awareness on the benefits of urban centres.
- B. construct bypasses.
- C. set up industries in the rural areas.
- D. provide descent housing.

38. Below are functions of a town in Eastern Africa.

- (i) It is an industrial centre
- (ii) It has a container depot
- (iii) It is connected to the interior by a pipeline
- (iv) It is a sea port capable of accommodating large vessels

The town whose functions are listed above is

- A. Dar es salaam
- B. Jinja
- C. Malindi
- D. Addis Ababa.

39. The **best** way of reducing crime in Kenya is by

- A. employing enough security officers to arrest criminals.
- B. building enough prisons to handle convicted criminals.
- C. caning those who break the law.
- D. making people aware of the consequences of committing crime.

40. Three of the following are problems facing road transport in Kenya. Which one is **not**?

- A. High cost of constructing roads.
- B. Impassable roads during the rainy season.
- C. Traffic jams in urban centres.
- D. Narrow roads which reduce the speed of vehicles.

41. Below are some uses of minerals.

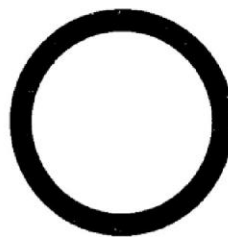
- (i) Preservation of food
- (ii) Making water filters
- (iii) Manufacture of paper
- (iv) Making tin cans for storing perfumes
- (v) Flavouring animal feeds

Which one of the following combinations of uses listed above is for salt?

- A. (i), (iii) and (v)
- B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- C. (iii), (iv) and (v)
- D. (i), (ii) and (iii)

42. David, a Standard Seven pupil in a boarding school, forgets his books during the school holidays and the head teacher needs them. The fastest way for the parents to send the books to the school is by
- A. sending somebody with the books to school
 - B. sending the books through the post office
 - C. sending a message to the head teacher for David to collect his books from home
 - D. using Courier Service Company to deliver the books.
43. The senate in Kenya is made up of
- A. the youth representative, nominated women and the speaker.
 - B. the President, cabinet secretaries and the Attorney General.
 - C. the members of parliament, women representatives and the Chief Justice.
 - D. the President, Chief Justice and the cabinet secretaries.
44. Which one of the following industries is common in Thika town?
- A. Fruit canning and oil refinery.
 - B. Steel rolling and petroleum refining.
 - C. Food processing and motor vehicle assembly.
 - D. Glass making and steel rolling.
45. The organization that brings together countries that were colonised by Britain is
- A. Organisation of African Unity (OAU)
 - B. United Nations Organization (UNO)
 - C. League of Nations
 - D. Commonwealth of Nations.
46. The National Anthem promotes unity by
- A. encouraging people to be united
 - B. singing it in the National language
 - C. encouraging Kenyans to defend their country
 - D. singing on the school assembly days.

47. The diagram below represents a common road sign on Kenyan roads.



- The road sign shown above indicates that
- A. the road is closed for all motor vehicles
 - B. motorists should stop and allow traffic to pass
 - C. there is danger on the road
 - D. heavy commercial vehicles are prohibited.

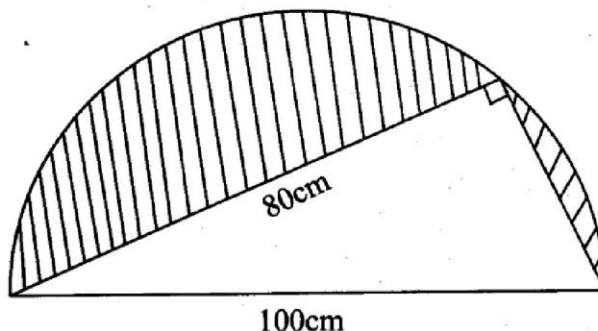
48. Below are some statements about pastoral farming.
- (i) People move with their animals largely depending on when the rains falls
 - (ii) Animals are fattened and sold to slaughter houses
 - (iii) Pastoralism is a major foreign exchange earner
 - (iv) Scouts on horses backs search for places with water and pasture before migrating
- Which one of the following combinations of statements is **true** about the Fulani?
- A. (i), (ii) and (v)
 - B. (i), (ii) and (iv)
 - C. (iii), (iv) and (v)
 - D. (ii), (iii) and (v)

49. Which one of the following was the **main** problem experienced when setting up the Aswan High Dam project?
- A. Loss of the fertile silt downstream.
 - B. Displacement of people to give room for the dam.
 - C. Fluctuation of water due to high temperatures.
 - D. Spread of waterborne diseases that affect many people.

50. Below are some administrative units in Kenya.
 (i) County
 (ii) Sub-County
 (iii) Ward
 (iv) Location
 The administrative head in charge of a sub-county is the
 A. Deputy County Commissioner.
 B. Assistant County Commissioner.
 C. County Commissioner.
 D. Sub County Commissioner.
51. Which one of the following actions by pupils can **best** reduce conflicts in the schools?
 A. Use of administrators to solve conflicts.
 B. Reporting stubborn pupils to their parents.
 C. Allowing pupils to make school rules they wish.
 D. Reading many books to excel in the exams.
52. The development of fishing along the coast of Eastern Africa has been hindered **mainly** by
 A. presence of pirates in the Indian Ocean.
 B. flooding caused by heavy rainfall.
 C. lack of well managed co-operatives.
 D. lack of modern storage and fishing facilities.
53. The **main** reason for establishing Jua Kali industries in Kenya was to help solve the problem of
 A. unemployment.
 B. land fragmentation.
 C. pollution.
 D. landlessness.
54. Which one of the following statements is **not true** about tourism in Switzerland?
 A. Sandy beaches at the Coast attract many tourists in summer.
 B. The main tourist attraction is the beautiful scenery.
 C. Many languages spoken in the country attract tourists.
 D. Most tourists are attracted by the warm and cool climate.
55. Which one of the following items does Kenya obtain **mainly** through importation?
 A. Oil products.
 B. Footwear.
 C. Furniture.
 D. Machinery.
56. A factory which adds value to agricultural raw materials and changes them into products that looks like them is a
 A. processing industry.
 B. manufacturing industry.
 C. service industry.
 D. Jua Kali industry.
57. Education on drug abuse is important **mainly** because
 A. it gives information about commonly abused drugs in Kenya.
 B. it provides information on effects of drug abuse.
 C. it helps reduce the work of the Anti-Narcotics police.
 D. it gives information about the selling points of drugs.
58. Which one of the following traditional methods of predicting weather was used to indicate the coming of rains?
 A. Shedding of leaves.
 B. Appearance of locusts.
 C. Cracking of soil.
 D. Sudden rise of temperatures at night.
59. The system used by Britain to rule over Northern Nigeria was known as
 A. assimilation.
 B. indirect rule.
 C. direct rule.
 D. association.
60. The **best** way of controlling soil erosion on steep slopes is by
 A. building gabions.
 B. strip cropping.
 C. constructing terraces.
 D. planting cover crops.

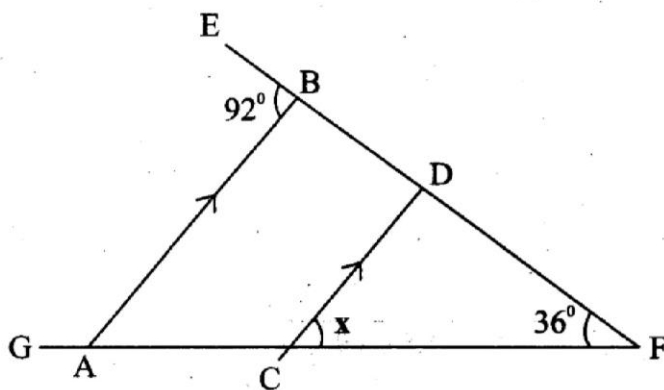
1. Write eighty million eight hundred and eight thousand and eight hundredths in symbols.
A. 80 808 008
B. 80 8080 000.8
C. 80 808 080
D. 80 808 000.08
2. What is the place value of digit 4 after working out $2.5248 \div 1.2$?
A. Ones
B. Thousandths
C. Tenths
D. Hundredths.
3. The base length of a right angled triangle is $2\frac{4}{7}$ cm. Its height is $4\frac{2}{3}$ cm. Calculate its area.
A. 6cm^2
B. 12cm^2
C. 18cm^2
D. 3cm^2
4. 180 pupils went for a field trip to Nakuru National Park. $\frac{2}{3}$ of the pupils were from the lower primary and the rest were from the upper primary. The pupils from the upper were charged sh. 150 for the entrance to the park. While those in the lower paid half of what those in the upper paid. How much money did they pay altogether?
A. sh. 9000
B. sh. 27000
C. sh. 18000
D. sh. 4500
5. By how many times is the total value of digit 1 more than the total value of digit 5 in the number 4125693?
A. 2
B. 200
C. 20
D. 2000

6. Calculate the area of the shaded part in the figure below. (use $\pi = 3.14$)



- A. 3925cm^2
B. 5450cm^2
C. 2525cm^2
D. 1525cm^2
7. The marked price of an item was sh. 550. A man paid sh. 2200 for 5 such items. Calculate the percentage discount allowed.
A. 25%
B. 15%
C. 20%
D. 50%
8. Solve for the value of x in the equation $\frac{x}{2} + 2(x - 1) = 6$
A. 3
B. $3\frac{1}{5}$
C. $1\frac{3}{5}$
D. 2
9. Work out $\frac{3.75 \times 1.68 \times 2.6 \times 0.9}{4.8 \times 4.5 \times 3.9}$
A. 0.175
B. 17.5
C. 1.75
D. 17.5

10. A clock gains 5 minutes every 5 hours. It was set right on Friday at 11.52pm. What time did it show the following Friday when the correct time was 11.52pm?
- A. 9.04 pm
B. 2104 hrs
C. 1440 hrs
D. 2.40 am
11. The path leading to the gate of Kamweru's house is planted with flowers on both sides. In total 62 flower seedlings were planted. If they were planted 2m apart. Calculate the distance between the gate and Kamweru's house.
- A. 60m
B. 124m
C. 62m
D. 122m
12. The ratio of beef to dairy cattle in a farm is 3:7. There are 16 more dairy cattle than beef cattle. How many cattle are there in the farm?
- A. 12
B. 28
C. 40
D. 36
13. In the figure below line **AB** is parallel to line **CD**, angle **CFD** = 36° and angle **EBA** = 92° . What is the value of the angle marked **x**?



- A. 88°
B. 56°
C. 92°
D. 124°

14. A businessman deposited sh. 14 000 in a bank. The bank gave simple interest at a rate of 2% per annum. After how long had his money amounted to sh. 14 210?
- A. 3 years
B. 9 years
C. $1\frac{3}{4}$ years
D. 9 months
15. An empty pick - up weighs 2950kg when empty. It weighs 7.15 tonnes when loaded with 60 bags of maize germ. Calculate the mass of each bag in kilograms.
- A. 71.5kg
B. 70kg
C. 60kg
D. 90kg
16. The fractions $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{4}{9}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ were arranged from the largest to the smallest. Which one of the following was the correct order?
- A. $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{4}{9}$
B. $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{4}{9}$
C. $\frac{4}{9}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{7}$
D. $\frac{4}{9}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{1}{3}$

17. What is the value of

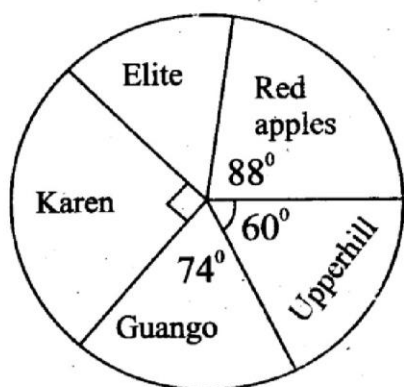
$$4\frac{2}{7} \div (5\frac{1}{3} \times 2\frac{1}{4}) - 2\frac{1}{2} + 5\frac{3}{7}$$

- A. $3\frac{2}{7}$
B. $2\frac{2}{7}$
C. $3\frac{3}{14}$
D. $2\frac{4}{14}$

18. A saleslady is paid a basic salary of sh. 4200. She is also paid a 5% commission on the value of goods sold up to sh. 70000 and 3% commission on all sales above sh. 70000. In one month she sold goods worth sh. 150 000. How much money did she earn that month?
- sh. 10 100
 - sh. 6600
 - sh. 7700
 - sh. 11 000

19. Sarah is 12 years older than Joseph, who is 5 years older than James. The sum of their ages is 58 years. How old was James 5 years ago?
- 12 years
 - 19 years
 - 7 years
 - 22 years.

20. The pie-chart below shows the number of pupils available in five schools in Kiroko Zone. If there are 288 pupils in Elite school. Calculate the total number of pupils in Upper - hill and Karen school.

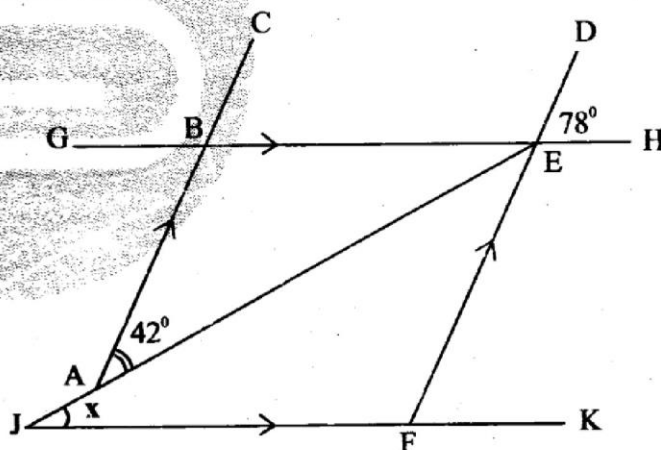


- 540
 - 900
 - 360
 - 2160
21. A motorist left Narok for Kisumu. The first section of the journey took $2\frac{4}{5}$ hours before going for a 30 minutes lunch. The second

section took, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. He arrived in Kisumu at 3.30pm. At what time had he left Narok?

- 4.03am
 - 11.30am
 - 11.27am
 - 10.42am
22. 24 printing machines can complete some work in 15 days. How many more days will be required if 6 of the machines broke down before they even started the work?
- 20
 - 21
 - 6
 - 5

23. In the figure below line ABC is parallel to line FED and line GBEH is parallel to line JFK.



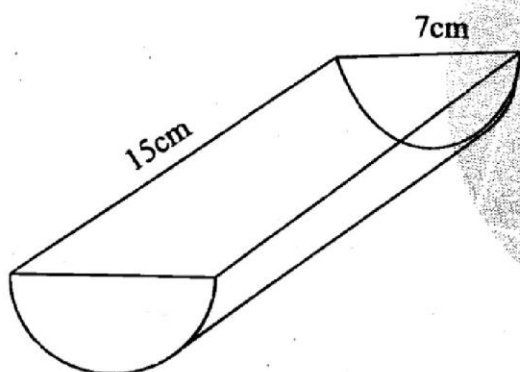
What is the size of angle marked x ?

- 36°
 - 42°
 - 102°
 - 48°
24. Construct a parallelogram WXYZ in which line $WZ = XY = 7\text{cm}$, line $WX = ZY = 5\text{cm}$ and angle $XYZ = 130^\circ$. What is the size of diagonal WY?
- 10.9cm
 - 5.3cm
 - 12.5cm
 - 6cm

25. A section of a road 3km long is represented on a map by a line 0.2cm long. What is the scale used?
- A. 1:1.5
B. 1:1500
C. 1:1500000
D. 1:150 000

26. The mean mass of 7 Std. 8 pupils is 38kg. 6 of the boys weigh 40kg, 41.5kg, 37kg, 38.5kg, 36kg and 39kg. What is the median mass of the 7 boys?
- A. 38.5kg
B. 38kg
C. 37kg
D. 39kg

27. What is the surface area of the trough drawn below? ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)



- A. 203.5cm^2
B. 308.5cm^2
C. 577.5cm^2
D. 126.5cm^2
28. A trader bought 2 bags of potatoes at sh. 2400 each. He spent sh. 200 to transport them to his kiosk. He sold the potatoes in buckets each costing sh. 250. If he sold 26 buckets altogether, calculate the percentage profit he made.
- A. 3%
B. 25%
C. 30%
D. 15%

29. $\frac{3}{8}$ of Kiogora's farm is used to grow tea, $\frac{1}{3}$ is used to grow coffee and $\frac{2}{7}$ of the remainder is used to grow food crops. The rest is used to grow grass. What fraction of his land is used to grow grass?

- A. $\frac{5}{24}$
B. $\frac{19}{24}$
C. $\frac{1}{12}$
D. $\frac{1}{24}$

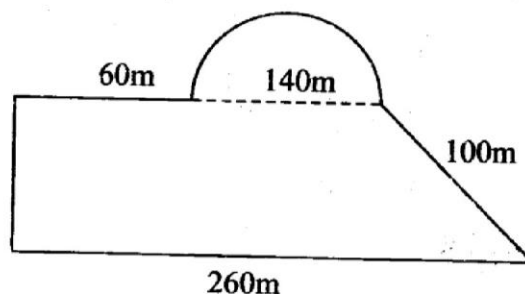
30. The length of a rectangle is 35cm while its width is 29cm. Its perimeter is equal to the perimeter of a square. Calculate the area of the square.

- A. 128cm^2
B. 900cm^2
C. 1024cm^2
D. 1015cm^2

31. The scale used in a map is 1:20000. The base length of a triangular plot in the map is 3cm while its height is 4cm. Calculate the perimeter of the plot in metres.

- A. 1200m
B. 240 000m
C. 120 000m
D. 2400m

32. The figure below represents Mr. Owino's piece of land. Calculate its area in hectares.

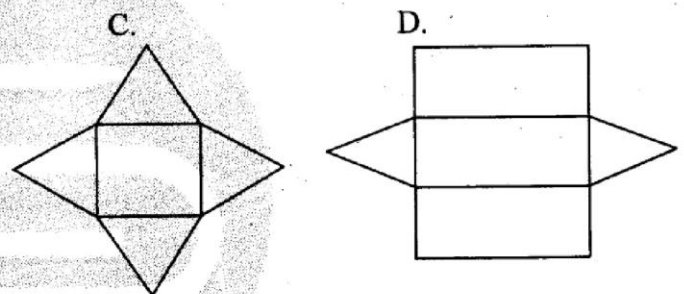
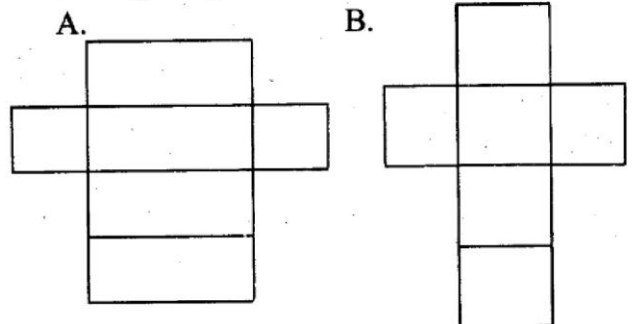


- A. 0.261
B. 2.61
C. 26.1
D. 261

33. The area of a square plot is 4225m^2 . Its length was increased by 20% and the other one decreased by 20%. What is the area of the rectangle formed?
- A. 4225m^2
 B. 4212m^2
 C. 4056m^2
 D. 4199m^2
34. An athlete covered a distance of 250m in 50 seconds. Calculate his speed in km/hr.
- A. 18km/h
 B. 25km/h
 C. 36km/h
 D. 12.5km/h
35. The marked price of a sofa set is sh. 25 000. A 10% discount is allowed for a customer who buys it cash. The hire purchase price is 5% more than the marked price. By how much more is the hire purchase price than the cash price?
- A. sh. 3750
 B. sh. 2500
 C. sh. 1250
 D. sh. 3500
36. A motorcyclist left town A for town B at 10.00am driving at a speed of 36km/h. After $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours the motorcycle got a puncture which took him 30 minutes to repair. He then continued with the journey at a speed of 46km/h and arrived at town B at 2.00pm. What is the distance between the two towns in kilometres?
- A. 164km
 B. 136km
 C. 113km
 D. 182km
37. The mean marks of Mathematics in 7 tests is 60. The mean score of the first 5 tests is 58. The mean marks scored in the 7th test is 4 marks less than the mean marks scored in the 6th test. What is the mean mark of the 6th test?

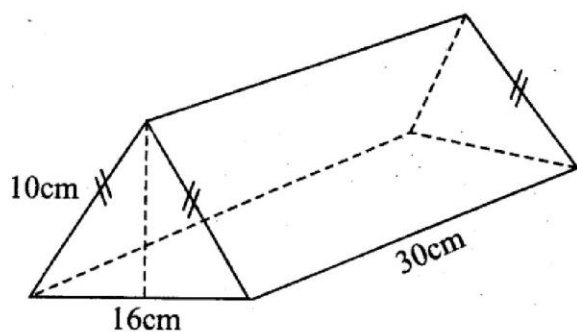
- A. 63
 B. 67
 C. 65
 D. 69

38. Which one of the following nets will form a rectangular prism when folded?



39. Joram deposited sh. 17 000 in a bank that gave simple interest at a rate of 20% p.a. After one year he withdrew all the interest earned. How much money was in his account by the end of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years?
- A. sh. 5440
 B. sh. 22000
 C. sh. 26928
 D. sh. 22100
40. A woman walked to the market at a speed of 3km/h. On her way back home she walked at an average speed 2km/h. In total she used 5hours. What was the distance from her home to the market and back?
- A. 6km
 B. 25km
 C. 8km
 D. 12km

41. Calculate the volume of the triangular prism drawn below.



- A. 1440cm^3
 B. 1208cm^3
 C. 2400cm^3
 D. 2440cm^3
42. The charges of sending a telegram is sh. 10 for the first 12 words or less. Each extra word is charged 70 cents. A government tax of 10% is charged on the total amount. How much did Fatuma spend to send the following telegram?
 ALI HASSAN BOX 40750 MOMBASA THE IDIL FITR CELEBRATIONS ARE COMING SOON WELCOME TO OUR HOME FATUMA
- A. sh. 16.50
 B. sh. 17.05
 C. sh. 16.05
 D. sh. 14.85
43. What is half the value of $\frac{y^2 \times 2x}{2z + x}$?
 given that $x = 2$, $y = 2x$ and $z = 3$
- A. 4
 B. 8
 C. 6
 D. 3
44. The temperature of water was 35°C below the boiling point. Its temperature was raised by 20°C before being allowed to cool at a rate of 3°C per minute. What was the temperature of the water after cooling it for 8 minutes?
- A. 85°C
 B. 61°C

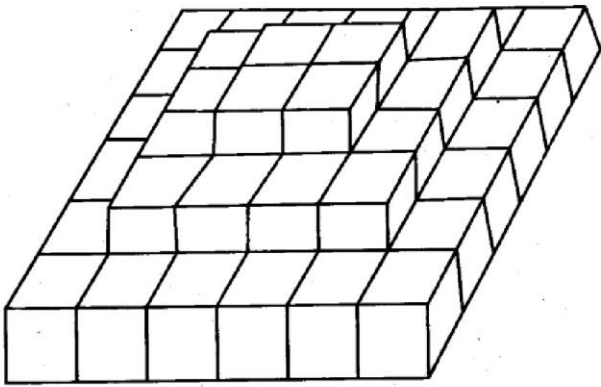
- C. 31°C
 D. 65°C

45. The table below shows bus fares from Nyahururu to Nairobi via Nyeri for adults. The fare for children is half that of adults.

NYAHURURU					
100	NDARAGWA				
150	100	NYERI			
200	170	120	KARATINA		
270	240	200	100	SAGANA	
300	260	220	150	70	THIKA
350	300	260	220	180	100 NAIROBI

- A man, his wife and 2 of his children left Nyahururu, dropped their children at school in Sagana town before proceeding to Nairobi. How much money did they pay for their fares?
- A. sh. 810
 B. sh. 1510
 C. sh. 1170
 D. sh. 1350
46. The volume of a packet of milk is 125cm^3 . How many decilitres of milk were used to pack 180 such packets?
- A. 22.5dl
 B. 2250dl
 C. 22500dl
 D. 225dl
47. A pupil scored 68% in English, 72% in Mathematics, 80% in Science, 88% in Kiswahili and 92% in Social Studies. If this information was represented on a pie chart, how many degrees would represent the marks scored in Science?
- A. 72°
 B. 92°
 C. 80°
 D. 88°

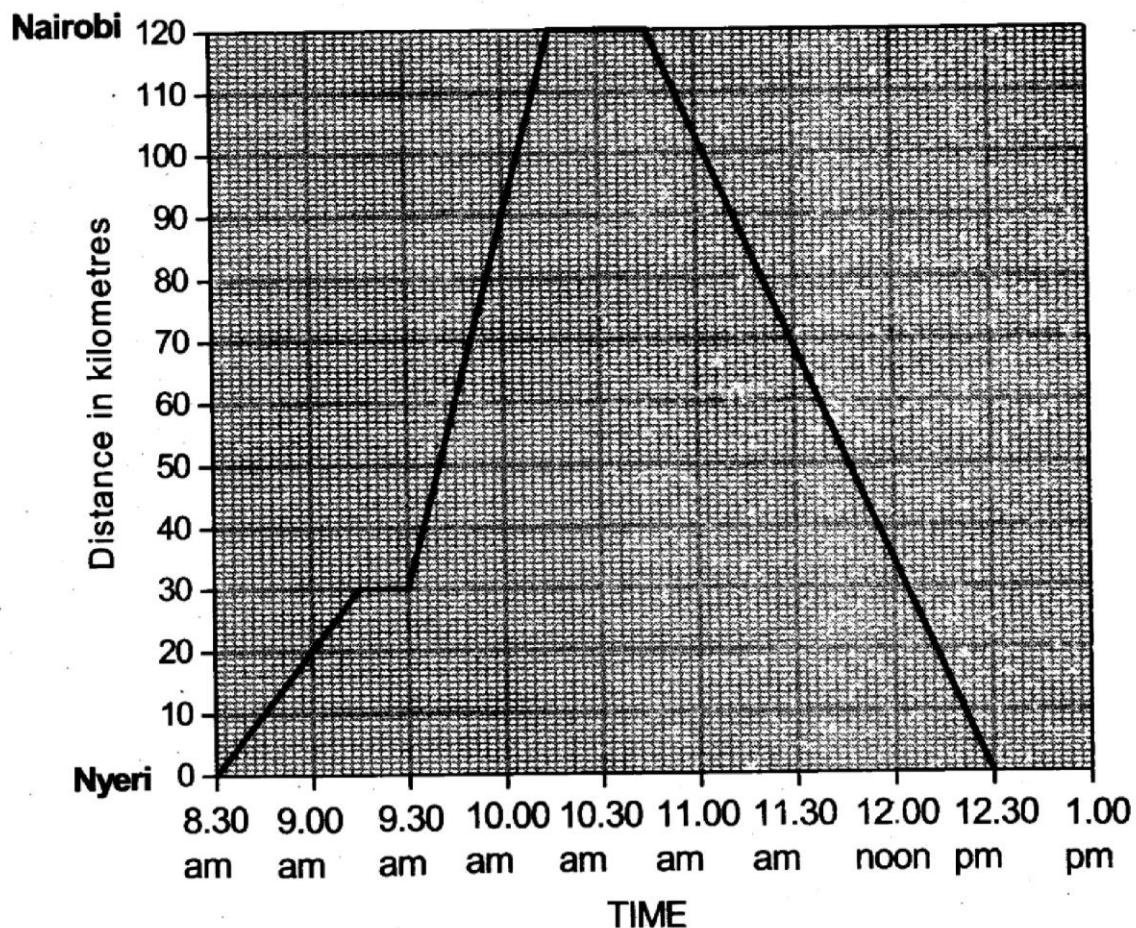
48. How many cubes are used to make this stack?



- A. 56
B. 60
C. 48
D. 64

49. A closed cylinder has a radius of 40cm and a height of 56cm. Calculate its curved surface area. ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)
- A. 24128cm²
B. 281600cm²
C. 7828cm²
D. 14080cm²

50. The graph below shows Mueni's journey from Nyeri to Nairobi and back. What is her average speed for the whole journey?



- A. 30km/h
B. 15km/h
C. 60km/h
D. 80km/h

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

Nilimweleza mama tuhuma _____ 1 _____ dhidi ya mjomba japo _____ 2 _____ bila kuonyesha dalili _____ 3 _____ kimako. Alionekana mwenye mawazo mengi na _____ 4 _____ kumuuliza _____ 5 _____. Wasiwasi _____ 6 _____ mama. Alinitazama tu _____ 7 _____. "Ni jukumu la _____ 8 _____ kuthibitisha madai dhidi ya mjomba wako," mama alisema.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | A. yangu | B. langu | C. changu | D. vyangu |
| 2. | A. alisikia | B. alinisikiliza | C. aliniskiza | D. alimsikiliza |
| 3. | A. lolote la | B. chochote cha | C. yoyote ya | D. zozote wa |
| 4. | A. nilimshawishi | B. alinishawishi | C. nilimshawishikia | D. nilishawishika |
| 5. | A. jambo lililomsononesha | B. kitu iliyomsumbua | | |
| | C. mawazo zilizomsumbua | D. madhila zilizomfika | | |
| 6. | A. ilimwingia | B. ulimvaa | C. zilimnyemelea | D. yalimvaa |
| 7. | A. hapiki hapakui | B. hana hanani | C. hakiri habali | D. haliki hatafuniki |
| 8. | A. shahidi | B. kiongozi wa mashtaka | C. wakili | D. hakim |

Uhuru wa kupokea habari na kujielezani _____ 9 _____ ya kila Mkenya kwa _____ 10 _____ katiba yetu. Kitendo cha wabunge kupitisha sheria _____ 11 _____ katiba ya kudhibiti habari tunazopokea sio tu _____ 12 _____ kwa Wakenya _____ 13 _____ kwa wanahabari. Suala hili linadhihirisha kuwa wabunge wetu _____ 14 _____ maisha ya wananchi. Yafaa viongozi wote washirikiane na wananchi wala sio kujibari kutokana na tabaka lao kwa kuwa; _____ 15 _____.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| 9. | A. haki | B. havi | C. hati | D. bahati |
| 10. | A. wajibu wa | B. mujibu wa | C. mujibu ya | D. majawabu ya |
| 11. | A. kinyume na | B. kando na | C. kinyume cha | D. mbali na |
| 12. | A. kufurahishwa | B. kukerwa | C. kupunguzwa | D. dhuluma |
| 13. | A. bali pia | B. mbali pia | C. vile pia | D. hata pia |
| 14. | A. hawaijali | B. hawajali | C. hawayajali | D. haijali |
| 15. | A. jifya moja haliinjiki chungu | B. mlenga jiwe kundini hajui limpigaye | | |
| | C. taratibu ndio mwendo | D. aliye kando haanguki na mti | | |

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

16. Kiambishi 'ki' kimetumikaje katika sentensi ifuatayo?
Cherehani kimenunuliwa na mshoni.
A. Kuonyesha masharti.
B. Kuonyesha kiambishingeli.
C. Kuonyesha kitendo kilifanywa.
D. Kuonyesha wakati timilifu.
17. Kamilisha kwa jawabu sahihi
Waridi _____ hunukia hupendeza.
A. ambayo
B. ambao
C. ambacho
D. ambalo
18. Nora amekula kalenda kwa miaka mingi. Maneno kula kalenda yanamaanisha kuwa
A. ameteseka miaka mingi.
B. ana taabu nyingi.
C. alikosa alichokusudia.
D. amefungwa jela.
19. Mji wa Kato uko kaskazini ya mji wa Songa. Nao mji wa Nyamasagia uko kaskazini ya mji wa Kato. Je, mji wa Kato uko upande gani wa mji wa Nyamasagia?
A. Kusini.
B. Mashariki.
C. Kaskazini.
D. Magharibi.
20. Watahiniwa walifanya bidii kutwa kucha ili wafaulu. Maneno yaliyopigiwa mstari ni
A. nahau
B. taksiri
C. vielezi vya mkazo
D. vivumishi visisitizi.
21. Mbwa huyu ameshiba, yule anapiga miayo kwa njaa. Maneno, 'huyu', 'yule', 'kwa njaa' yanaitwaje?
A. Kiwakilishi, kivumishi, kitenzi.
B. Kielezi, kiashiria, kivumishi.
C. Kivumishi, kiwakilishi, kiashiria.
D. Kiashiria, kiwakilishi, kielezi.

22. Kifaa cha kiwandani kinachotumiwa na mhunzi kwa kuwekea chuma anachokifua huitwa
A. fuawe.
B. mashine ya kulehemu.
C. nyundo.
D. jiriwa.
23. Masaibu yaliyomsibu sahibu yangu yalimwathiri shaibu anayeishi naye. Maneno yaliyopigiwa mstari huitwaje?
A. Vitawe.
B. Visawe.
C. Vitate.
D. Misemo.
24. Chagua sentensi isiyokuwa sanifu.
A. Majogoo ya kwanza huwika saa nane usiku hivi.
B. Mkoba wa mwanafunzi umeanguka.
C. Mkutanoni mlikuwa na gavana wa gatuze letu.
D. Mwanasiasa mfidia atashtakiwa mahakamani.
25. Ni sentensi gani iliyotumia kihisishi kwa usahihi?
A. Aka! Tuonane kesho asubuhi.
B. Pukachaka! Kiti hicho ni duni sana hakifai mbele ya watu.
C. Simile! Nitakusaidia wakati wa shida.
D. Po! Timu yetu imefunga bao.
26. Kinyume cha sentensi "Mjakazi amenunua kipora"
A. Mjakazi hakununua kipora.
B. Kitwana amenunua tembe.
C. Mtwana ameuza tembe.
D. Mtwana ameuza mtamba.
27. Ondoa 'amba' katika sentensi ifuatayo; *Kuku ambaye alitaga hatauzwa.*
A. Kuku atagaye hatauzwa.
B. Kuku atagae hatauzwa.
C. Kuku aliyetaga hatauzwa.
D. Kuku alitaga hatauzwa.

28. Bainisha matumizi ya 'ni' katika sentensi ifuatayo.
'Panya ameingia shimoni'
A. Namna.
B. Mahali.
C. Wingi.
D. Nafsi.

29. Picha hii inaonyesha kiungo cha mapishi.



- Kiungo hiki ni
A. pilipili tamu.
B. pilipili hoho.
C. dania.
D. kitunguu saumu.

30. "Makiwa" ni maamkizi ya wakati gani?
A. Asubuhi.
B. Wakati wa msiba hasa kwa waliofiwa.
C. Wakati wa usiku au jioni.
D. Wakati wa mchana.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Madhila yanayowakumba watoto walio kwenye ajira ni mengi. Ajira hizi huweza kuwa za nyumbani, kwa watu wengine, mashambani, viwandani ama kwenye migodi. Katika bara letu pekee, takribani watoto milioni sabini wanahusika katika ajira mbalimbali.

Mara nyingi ajira hizi huwa za malipo kiduchu kwa vyovyote vile, ajira haziwi za hiari. Huwa za kulazimishwa na mtu mzima au mahitaji ya kimaisha hususan uchochole katika jamii. Ajira hizi huwadhuru watoto kiafya, kisaikolojia na kimaumbile mbali na kuhatarisha maisha yao.

Kundi hili la wafanyakazi ni kubwa katika mashamba mengi makubwa ya zaara. Mashamba ya majani chai, mikonge, kahawa, tumbaku na machimbo ya migodi ya madini yanaongoza katika dhuluma hii. Tatizo la ajira za watoto limekithiri barani Afrika. Hii ndiyo sababu asilimia sitini tu ya watoto ndio wanaoingia shule za msingi. Kwa kweli watoto wachanga wanapofanyishwa kazi nzito kwa majira marefu, hudumaa kiakili na kukumbwa na matatizo ya kisaikolojia kwa sababu ya kukabiliana na masuala ya kikazi na kiutuuzima kabla hawajachuchuka. Wengine hupoteza viungo vya mwili. Watoto hawa hukoseshwa fursa ya kujumuika na kuchangamkia maisha ya ujana wao. Mambo haya huwafanya kuibezwa na kuichukia jamii.

Ajira za watoto huweza pia kutokana na itikadi. Baadhi ya jamii wazazi huzaa watoto wengi ili watumiwe kama vitegauchumi. Wao huwalazimisha kufanya kila nui za kazi. Waajiri huwakumbatia maadamu masharti ya kuwaajiri ni nafuu. Vijakazi na vitwana wa kufanya kazi za nyumbani ndio wengi zaidi. Asilimia tisini ya wafanyakazi wa nyumbani ni vijakazi. Wao hutendewa unyama na ukatili usio kifani. Wakati mwingine hunyimwa ujira wao.

Katika maeneo ya kitalii, watoto hudhulumiwa kimapenzi na huingizwa shughuli za ukahaba bila malipo au kwa malipo duni. Miji mikubwa ya kimataifa ina sifa na shughuli hizi katili. Mbali na hayo, wao huhusishwa katika ulanguzi wa dawa za kulevya na shughuli za kuuza bidhaa kwa kuzitembeza. Wengine husafiri jongomeo katika vita vya magenge na wengine huambukizwa magonjwa ya zinaa.

Ukweli ulio bayana ni kuwa ajira za watoto ni njia moja ya kuitoa jamii uhai. Ustawi wa kiuchumi wa baadhi ya nchi za kimagharibi hautokani na jinsi zilivyowanyanyasa watoto na kuwatumikisha katika ajira siku za kisogoni. Nchi lazima ziungane kubuni mikakati ya kumaliza ajira ya watoto.

Serikali na viongozi pamoja na jamii ina jukumu. Lazima pawepo na sera na sheria za kulinda watoto. Lazima ihakikishwe kuwa sheria inaachwa kufuata mkondo wake. Waajiri ambao wanakiuka sheria wachukuliwe hatua kali dhidi ya vitendo vyao.

31. Ajira za watoto
A. hufanyika katika nyumba za watu pekee.
B. hazifanyiki kwenye mashamba.
C. husababisha mateso mengi kwao.
D. huletea familia mapato mengi.
32. 'Katika bara letu pekee, takribani watoto milioni sabini wanahusika katika ajira mbalimbali' maana ya kifungu hiki ni
A. watoto karibu milioni sabini wameajiriwa.
B. watoto chini ya milioni sabini wameajiriwa.
C. watoto zaidi ya milioni sabini wameajiriwa.
D. watoto milioni sabini wameajiriwa.
33. Chagua jawabu lisilo sahihi kulingana na aya ya pili
A. Watoto hulazimishwa kufanya kazi.
B. Watoto walio kwenye ajira hulipwa pesa kidogo.
C. Umaskini hulazimu baadhi ya watoto kuajiriwa.
D. Mara nyingi watoto hufanya kazi bila kulazimishwa.
34. 'Tatizo la ajira za watoto limekithiri barani Afrika'. Inamaanisha
A. aina hii ya ajira imekita mizizi Afrika.
B. aina hii ya ajira imepita mipaka Afrika.
C. ajira ya watoto haijaenea kote barani Afrika.
D. ajira ya watoto inapatikana katika bara la Afrika pekee.
35. Chagua jawabu sahihi kulingana na kifungu.
A. Asilimia kumi tu ya watoto ndiyo inayoingia shule za msingi.
B. Asilimia tisini tu ya watoto ndiyo inayoingia shule za msingi.
C. Asilimia tisini ya wafanyakazi wa nyumbani ni wavulana.
D. Asilimia kumi ya wafanyakazi wa nyumbani ni wasichana.
36. Kazi inayofanywa na watoto inayohitaji wao kutumia nguvu nyingi inaweza kuelezwa kama kazi ya
A. shokoa
B. ujima
C. sulubu
D. msaragambo.
37. Chagua matatizo yanayowakabili watoto wanaofanya kazi,
A. kuichukia na kuibeza jamii, kulemaa, kudumaa kiakili.
B. kudhulumiwa kimapenzi, kudumaa kiakili, kufurahia ujana wao.
C. kurukwa akili, kupoteza viungo vya mwili, kulipwa mishahara duni.
D. Kulemaa, kupungukiwa akili, kuchuchuka, mishahara duni.
38. 'Ajira za watoto huweza pia kutokana na itikadi'. Ina maana kuwa
A. ajira za watoto hutokana na kukubalika kwao katika familia.
B. kuwepo kwa kazi nyingi husababisha ajira za watoto.
C. mila na desturi huchangia ajira ya watoto.
D. imani za watu huchangia ajira ya watoto.
39. Ni sehemu gani ambazo watoto hudhulumiwa kimapenzi zaidi?
A. Mashamba ya kahawa na majani chai.
B. Maeneo ya kitalii.
C. Machimbo ya migodi.
D. Kwenye nyumba za watu.
40. Ujumbe unaojitokeza katika aya ya mwisho ni
A. jukumu la kulinda watoto dhidi ya ajira ni la kila mtu.
B. serikali na viongozi ndio wenye wajibu wa kulinda watoto.
C. hakuna sera na sheria za kulinda watoto dhidi ya ajira.
D. ajira ya watoto huinua jamii kiuchumi.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Mapesa alikuwa kijana mtanashati aliyeumbwa akaumbika. Sura ya kuvutia, daima alivalia maridadi na sauti yake ilikuwa nyororo na ya kuvutia. Hata hivyo uzuri wake huu ulikuwa wa kuyu ndani mabuu. Ikawa kweli kama walivyosema wahenga kwamba si yote yang'aayo ni dhahabu. Alikuwa mwizi wa vitu vidogo vidogo kama vile kalamu, vifutio na masurufu aliyopata ndani ya mabegi ya wanafunzi wenzake madarasani.

Mwenendo huu wa Mapesa alianza tangu utotoni na kila alipojaribu kurekebisha ikawa harekebishi; mazoea yana tabu. Wazazi waligundua jambo hili na kujaribu kulivalia njuga kwa nia ya kumrekebisha lakini wapi? yamkini kulikuwepo na marafiki zake wanafiki waliomvika kilemba cha ukoka na kumfanya kumea pembe. Wazazi wake waliamini kuwa angejirekebisha kadiri alivyoendelea kukua na hivyo wakainua mikono yao.

Kile walichosahau ni kwamba kambare hukunjwa angali mbichi. Akikauka hakunjiki bali atavunjika. Wizi wake ukawa jambo la kawaida na ukapiga hatua kwani alianza kuiba vitu vikubwa vikubwa ambavyo vilimvutia. Badala ya kuiba vitu vilivyokuwa ndani ya mabegi, alitoweka na mabegi ya wenzake. Ajabu ni kuwa aliyarundika nyumbani pamoja na vitu vyote vilivyokuwemo.

Mapesa alionja asali akachonga mzinga. Wizi ukamkolea. Kadri alivyokua ndivyo alizidi kuwa na tamaa ya vitu vikubwa. Alihitimu na kujiunga na magenge ya vijana wa mtaani waliowanyang'anya wapitanjia mali yao kwa kuwapiga kabali na hata kuwajeruhi.

Mali wakapata na yakawafurahisha sana. Lakini walisahau kwamba mchimba kisima huingia mwenyewe. Wakazi walifanya vikao kadhaa na kuandaa mikakati ya kudhibiti wahalifu waliowanyima starehe. Kumbe kikulacho ki nguoni mwako. Wakati huo ndipo Mapesa alikuwa amekamilisha darasa la nane na hakuwa na haja ya kujiendeleza kimasomo kwani vya bwerere alikuwa amevizoea.

Genge lake lilikuwa kubwa na la kutisha. Chifu wa eneo hilo aliwaonya vijana wa eneo hilo kuhusu visa vya uhalifu na athari zake lakini ikawa ni sikio la kufa ambalo halisikii dawa. Hawakusikia la mwadhini wala la mteka maji msikitini.

Mtego uliwekwa kuwanasa wahalifu waliotishia usalama wa wanakijiji. Mara nyingi Mapesa aliepuka kutiwa mbaroni. Lakini tujuavyo, chenye mwanzo hakikosi kuwa na mwisho. Usiku mmoja, genge likiwa kazini likazungukwa na walinda usalama. Likaamrisha kujisalimisha na kusalimu amri. Risasi zikafyatuliwa na watu kadhaa kuangushwa chini. Mmoja wao alikuwa Mapesa. Mbio zake zikaishia ukingoni.

41. "Uzuri wake huu ulikuwa wa kuyu ndani mabuu". ina maana kuwa.
 A. Mapesa alikuwa na hulka mbaya
 B. Mapesa alivutia tu kwa nje lakini vitendo vyake vilikuwa viovu.
 C. Hakuna urembo usiokuwa na kasoro.
 D. Mapesa alikuwa mwizi kwa miaka kadhaa.
42. Chagua jawabu lisilo sahihi kulingana na aya ya kwanza.
 A. Sura ya Mapesa iliwavutia watu wengi.
 B. Siku zote alivalia nguo maridadi.
 C. Mapesa aliwaibia wanafunzi vitu mikobani.
 D. Mapesa aliiba vitu vidogo vidogo madarasani.
43. Masurufu ni
 A. pesa anazopewa mwanafunzi kulipa shuleni kusoma.
 B. ada ya kulipa kwenye gari.
 C. pesa anazopewa mtu kwa matumizi yake safarini.
 D. malipo ya kumsajili mwanafunzi shuleni anapojiunga na shule.
44. Jambo linalodhihirisha kuwa wazazi wa Mapesa walikata tamaa na mtoto wao ni
 A. kumrekebisha mara kwa mara.
 B. kuvalia tatizo la mwana wao njuga.
 C. kumwacha ajirekebishe kadri alivyokua.
 D. kuinua mikono yao.
45. '...Yamkini kulikuwepo na marafiki zake wanafiki waliomvika kilemba cha ukoka na kumfanya kumea pembe. Maana yake ni
 A. Yawezekana kuna marafiki wanafiki waliompa sifa asizostahili.
 B. Yawezekana kuna marafiki wanafiki waliomchochea kuiba.
 C. Hakika kulikuwa na marafiki wanafiki waliompa sifa asizostahili.
 D. Kwa hakika kulikuwa na marafiki wanafiki waliomchochea kuiba.
46. Kosa lililofanywa na wazazi wa Mapesa ni
 A. kutofichua kwa chifu kuwa Mapesa alikuwa mwizi.
 B. kumruhusu Mapesa kurundika mali ya wizi nyumbani.
 C. kutoshirikiana na chifu na wanakijiji kumnasa Mapesa.
 D. kutomrekebisha Mapesa akiwa mdogo.
47. Mapesa alionja asali akachonga mzinga kwa kuwa
 A. alisitisha vitendo vyake vya wizi.
 B. alianza kuiba vitu vikubwa vikubwa.
 C. aliongeza vitendo vya wizi na kuushikilia kabisa.
 D. aliacha kuendelea na masomo yake.
48. Kulingana na kifungu, methali 'mchimba kizima huingia mwenyewe' ina maana kuwa
 A. anayejiingiza kwenye shinda huishia kuwahusisha wenye ukoo wake.
 B. mtu akipatwa na shida hukimbilia watu wa kwao kumsaidia.
 C. anayemwandalia mwenzake maovu, maovu hayo huyapata yeye.
 D. anayejiingiza kwenye shida hukabiliwa na shida hizo peke yake.
49. Madhumuni ya wakazi kufanya vikao yalikuwa,
 A. kuwaua wezi.
 B. kuwatia mbaroni wezi.
 C. kuunda mbinu za kuwashika wezi.
 D. kuwaonya wezi.
50. Kulingana na kifungu
 A. Mapesa aliepuka kunaswa na mwishowe akauawa.
 B. Mapesa hakuwa miongoni mwa watu waliosafiri jongomeo.
 C. Mapesa aliacha masomo kutokana na shinikizo la marafiki zake.
 D. wahalifu walipunguza vitendo vyao baada ya kuonywa.

SECTION II
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. The disobedience of Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden teaches Christians
A. to keep away from snakes.
B. to ask for help.
C. to repent their sins.
D. that God punishes sinful people.
62. Which of these words were said by God to Abraham when he was living in Haran?
A. "I will bless those who bless you"
B. "This slave Eliezer will not inherit your property"
C. "Your name will no longer be Abram"
D. "Nine months from now ... Sarah will have a son"
63. The brothers of Joseph did **not** recognize him in Egypt when they went to buy food because
A. there was a famine in Canaan.
B. they did not expect to meet him.
C. their eyes were closed.
D. they had not told Joseph their origin.
64. The Passover was celebrated by the Israelites in Egypt to
A. thank God for giving them manna.
B. remember when water came out of a rock.
C. mark the day God led them out of Egypt.
D. mark the giving of the ten commandments.
65. Which one of the following was done by Deborah in the land of Canaan?
A. She solved disputes among the Israelites.
B. She prayed to God for a son.
C. She served in the temple as a priest.
D. She divided the land of Canaan.
66. From the story of David and Jonathan Christians learn to
A. use their leisure time well.
B. show respect to leaders.
C. help people in problems.
D. act in humility.
67. When King Ahab sinned he was punished by
A. getting leprosy all over his body.
B. becoming blind.
C. turning into a wild beast.
D. being killed in war.
68. The call of Jeremiah to become a prophet teaches Christians to
A. become preachers at a young age.
B. make choices that please God.
C. do only what they are able.
D. seek help in difficult situations.
69. Prophet Elisha raised a dead boy back to life in
A. Shunem
B. Zarephath
C. Syria
D. Ramah.
70. "*A light to reveal your will to the Gentiles*". (Luke 2:32). These words were said by
A. Angel Gabriel when he appeared to Mary
B. Simeon when he received Jesus at the temple
C. Jesus when he drove traders from the temple
D. Zechariah when Angel Gabriel appeared to him.
71. The ~~main~~ message of Jesus to Christians in the sermon on the mountain is
A. to encourage them live holy lives.
B. giving service to others.
C. meeting the needs of the poor.
D. the importance of baptism.
72. What was Jesus doing in Cana when he changed water into wine?
A. He had gone to raise Lazarus.
B. He was eating a meal in the house of Zacchaeus.
C. He was attending a wedding.
D. He was attending the passover feast.
73. Which miracle of Jesus teaches Christians to help people with special needs?
A. Changing water into wine.
B. Miraculous catch of fish.
C. Walking on water.
D. Healing the ten lepers.
74. The parable of Jesus about the widow and the judge teaches Christians to
A. convert more people.
B. be fair in the actions.
C. preach the word of God.
D. pay their taxes.

75. People praised God when Jesus entered Jerusalem riding on a donkey because
 A. they recognized him as the Messiah.
 B. he had performed miracles.
 C. he had fed them with fish and bread.
 D. he was the King of the Jews.
76. Who among the following people helped in burying Jesus?
 A. Nicodemus.
 B. Simon of Cyrene.
 C. Peter.
 D. Lazarus.
77. Which of these words were spoken by Jesus on the cross before he died?
 A. "Love one another"
 B. "I am the true vine"
 C. "It is finished"
 D. "Do this in memory of me"
78. The two disciples walking to Emmaus were surprised when
 A. Jesus told them who he was.
 B. Jesus shared a meal with them.
 C. they found an empty tomb.
 D. Jesus asked them what they were discussing.
79. Paul and Silas were put in jail in
 A. Troas
 B. Damascus
 C. Joppa
 D. Philippi.
80. The story of Stephen the deacon teaches Christians to
 A. be ready to suffer for Christ.
 B. respect lawful authority.
 C. share with the needy.
 D. be fair in their actions.
81. The fruit of the Holy spirit seen in the early believers when they met to worship is
 A. goodness
 B. unity
 C. tolerance
 D. humility.
82. Which of the following is done during marriage in both traditional African societies and Christianity?
 A. Baptizing the couple.
 B. Taking vows.
 C. Praying for the couple.
 D. Exchanging rings.
83. People in traditional African communities respect marriage by
 A. marrying more than one wife.
 B. giving gifts to wives.
 C. having many children.
 D. remaining faithful.
84. Which one of the following statements about prayer in both traditional African religion and Christianity is true?
 A. It is read from books.
 B. It is said to seek forgiveness from God.
 C. It is said by elderly people only.
 D. It is said while kneeling.
85. In traditional African societies it is believed that everything in the universe was created by
 A. ancestors.
 B. clan leaders.
 C. living dead.
 D. God.
86. Kavesu says a prayer before taking her meals as a show of
 A. gratitude
 B. love
 C. wisdom
 D. humility.
87. Special schools have been established by the church in Kenya in order to
 A. recognize actions of the Christians.
 B. help the needy in the society.
 C. recognize the rights of the needy people.
 D. obey the laws of the country.
88. Moses was asked to explain ecumenism. The right answer should be
 A. community of believers.
 B. faith of believers.
 C. unity of believers.
 D. kindness of believers.
89. Which one of the following concepts about God is found in the Apostles' creed?
 A. God gives wealth.
 B. God is the true vine.
 C. God is the Shepherd.
 D. God is the Father.
90. The early European missionaries taught Africans how to read and write in order to
 A. make them preachers.
 B. improve their health.
 C. build churches.
 D. earn their living.

SECTION II
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. How many verses of surah Al-Alaq were revealed during the first revelation?
A. Four. B. Six.
C. Seven. D. Five.
62. Which one of the following holy books were relied upon by the people of Nabii Isa (a.s)?
A. Taurat.
B. Zabur.
C. Injeel.
D. Quran.
63. The **main** reason why the holy Quran was revealed was
A. to force people into Islam
B. to guide people on the right path
C. to complete the prophethood
D. to inform people about God.
64. How many days did Allah (SW) take to create the world and the universe?
A. Ten. B. Four.
C. Six. D. Eleven.
65. The **main** lesson that muslims can learn from surah Al-Asr is
A. patience B. honesty
C. love D. obedience.
66. The **main** teaching of surah Ikhlas is
A. role of man
B. value of knowledge
C. oneness of Allah
D. creation of Allah.
67. Which one of the following is **not** a symbol of revelation as mentioned in surah Tiin?
A. Jerusalem.
B. Egypt.
C. Makkah.
D. Madina.
68. The act of consulting the spirits as well as associating Allah (SW) with partners is known as
A. Tawheed
B. Shir
C. kIman
D. Swabr.
69. The belief in the prophets of Allah (SW) is the _____ pillar of Iman.
A. fourth B. fifth
C. third D. sixth
70. Three of the following acts can spoil udhu **except**
A. fainting
B. laughing loudly.
C. excessive bleeding
D. breaking wind
71. Which one of the following pillars of Hajj promotes equality?
A. Ihram.
B. Tawauf.
C. Sa'ay.
D. Arafat.
72. Which one of the following surahs came to assure the prophet (SAW) that revelation would continue to come to Him?
A. Maun.
B. Inshirah.
C. Dhuha.
D. Takathur.
73. Which title did the Quraish give to the prophet (SAW) for being truthful?
A. Al-kareen.
B. Al-muumin.
C. Al- mustafa.
D. Al-Ameen.
74. Which one of the following items is **not** chargeable for zakat?
A. Maize.
B. Furniture.
C. Money.
D. Gold.
75. The fast observed on the 10th of Muharram is known as
A. Ashura
B. Siatatin shawwal
C. Ayyamul-Baidh
D. Kafara.
76. Who among the following is **not** a recipient of zakat?
A. The orphans.
B. The needy.
C. The converts.
D. The poor.

77. The best thing to do during your birthday according to the sunnah of the prophet (SAW) is
 A. *bake a large cake*
 B. *organise a huge party*
 C. *observe a fast*
 D. *pray for the dead.*
78. Which one of the following is **not** a rite of Umrah?
 A. *Arafat.*
 B. *Tawaaf.*
 C. *Sa'ay.*
 D. *Shaving.*
79. Your friend Hamida found Standard Eight boys planning to break into the school library. What would be the right course of action for her to take?
 A. *Inform their parents.*
 B. *Join them.*
 C. *Leave them alone.*
 D. *Inform the headteacher.*
80. Which one of the following is **the main** reason why muslims do not take drugs?
 A. *It is a command of Allah(SW).*
 B. *It is a waste of money.*
 C. *They are harmful to our health.*
 D. *It is a waste of time.*
81. How many rights does a muslim neighbour who is also a relative have?
 A. *Four.*
 B. *Three.*
 C. *Two.*
 D. *One.*
82. Which one of the following sins is punishable by stoning to death?
 A. *Fornication.*
 B. *Murder.*
 C. *Adultery.*
 D. *Stealing.*
83. Which one of the following is **not** a manner of toileting in Islam?
 A. *Entering the left foot.*
 B. *Squatting while responding to a call of nature.*
 C. *Coming out by the right foot.*
 D. *Carrying the Quran.*
84. Which one of the following is **not** a condition for an Islamic marriage to take place?
 A. *Paying dowry.*
 B. *Presence of two male witnesses.*
 C. *Consent of the walii.*
 D. *Consent of the couple.*
85. Who among the following is **not** affected by bribery?
 A. *The giver.*
 B. *The mediator.*
 C. *The receiptent.*
 D. *The prophets.*
86. The term riba is used to mean
 A. *interest*
 B. *hoarding*
 C. *adulteration*
 D. *profit.*
87. Who among the following prophets of Allah (SW) used to fast on alternate days?
 A. *Suleiman.*
 B. *Daud.*
 C. *Nuh.*
 D. *Mohammad.*
88. Which one of the following is true about the prophets of Allah (SW)?
 A. *They did not have parents.*
 B. *They were females.*
 C. *They were infallible.*
 D. *They neither ate nor drank.*
89. How did Allah (SW) punish the people of Nabii Nuh (as)?
 A. *Earthquake.*
 B. *Huge fire.*
 C. *Loud noise.*
 D. *Floods.*
90. The rightly guided caliph who died a natural death was
 A. *Abubakr*
 B. *Uthman*
 C. *Umar*
 D. *Ali.*

Umepewa dakika 40 kuandika insha yako.

Andika mazungumzo baina ya marafiki wawili kuhusu madhara ya dawa za kulevya.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

You have 40 minutes to write your composition.

Write an interesting composition ending with the following words.

..... It was certainly true that 'One good turn deserves another'.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.



TARGETER
006

YEAR 2015

MARKING SCHEME

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

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