

**MATHEMATICS****STANDARD SEVEN - 2015****INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Please read these instructions carefully).**

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions.
2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in the question booklet.

**HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET.**

4. Use an ordinary pencil.
5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:

**YOUR INDEX NUMBER****YOUR NAME****NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL**

6. By drawing a **dark line** inside the correct numbered boxes, mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and **do not fold it**.
9. For each of the questions 1-50, four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C, D. In each case, only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet, show the correct answer by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

**Example:****In the Question Booklet:**

41. What is the product of the faces, edges and vertices of a closed cube?
  - A. 48
  - B. 576
  - C. 72
  - D. 92
 The correct answer is B.

**On the Answer sheet:**

[A] [B] [C] [D]     [A] [B] [C] [D]     [A] [B] [C] [D]     [A] [B] [C] [D]     [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes number 41, the box with letter **B** printed in it is marked.

11. Your dark line **MUST BE** within the box.
12. For each question, **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

**This question paper consists of 8 printed pages.**

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**TURN OVER**

1. What is the value of fifteen million seven hundred and five thousand five hundred and seven?
- Fifteen million seventy five thousand five hundred and seven
  - Fifteen million seven hundred and five five hundred and seven
  - Fifteen million seven hundred and five thousand five hundred and seven thousand
  - Fifteen million seven hundred and five thousand five hundred and seven

2. Work out the following and round off your answer to the nearest hundredths

$$1.976 \div 1.6$$

- 1.23
- 1.20
- 1.24
- 1.240

3. What is the difference between the total value of digits 7 and 6 in the number 374.268?

- 6.94
- 69999.94
- 699.94
- 69.94

4. What is the least digit that can be placed in the box to make the number 72  321 divisible by 11?

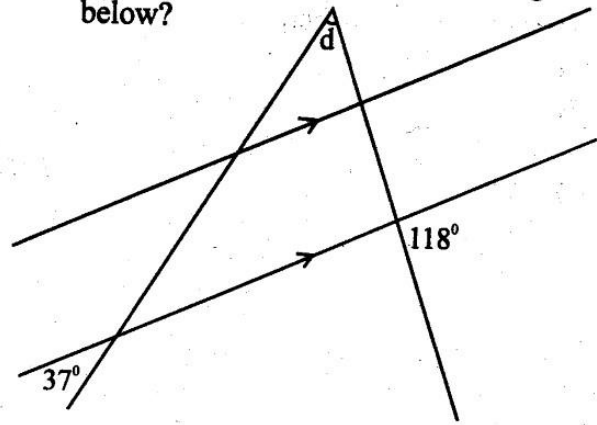
- 3
- 7
- 8
- 2

5. Work out

$$\sqrt{6\frac{19}{25}} + 1\frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2$$

- $2\frac{73}{75}$
- $3\frac{67}{75}$
- $6\frac{73}{75}$
- $4\frac{1}{75}$

6. What is the size of angle d in the figure below?



- $62^\circ$
- $81^\circ$
- $25^\circ$
- $99^\circ$

7. The perimeter of a rectangle is 176cm. Its width is 32cm. Calculate the area of the rectangle

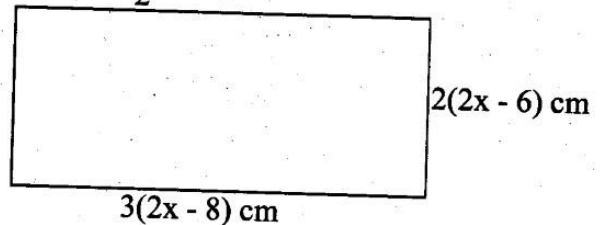
- $1792\text{cm}$
- $1492\text{cm}^2$
- $1504\text{cm}^2$
- $1792\text{cm}^2$

8. An aeroplane reached Nairobi at 0545hrs after travelling from London. The journey had taken 8 hour 30 minutes. At what time in 12 hours clock system had the plane left London?

- 9.15 p.m
- 2.45 a.m
- 2.45 p.m
- 9.15 a.m

9. Calculate the area of the rectangle drawn below

$$\frac{1}{2}(4x + 24)\text{cm}$$



- $720\text{cm}^2$
- $360\text{cm}^2$
- $640\text{cm}^2$
- $560\text{cm}^2$

10. The sum of two numbers is 372. The smaller number is 48 less than the larger number. Find the larger number
- A. 324  
B. 162  
C. 210  
D. 234

11. What is the area of a square whose length is  $6\frac{1}{4}$  cm?

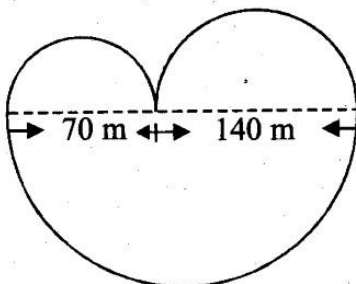
- A.  $25\text{cm}^2$   
B.  $39\frac{1}{2}\text{cm}^2$   
C.  $25\frac{1}{16}\text{cm}^2$   
D.  $39\frac{1}{16}\text{cm}^2$

12. Remove the bracket and simplify  $\frac{3}{7}(49 + 77x) + 3(18x - 8)$

- A.  $87x + 36$   
B.  $21x - 3$   
C.  $87x + 45$   
D.  $87x - 3$

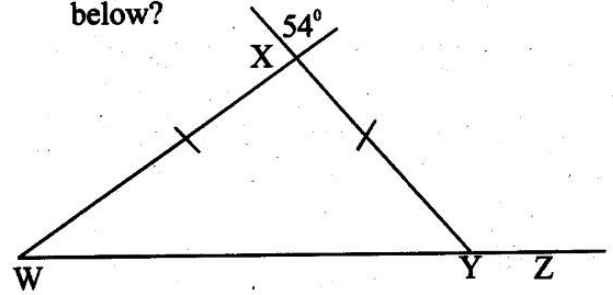
13. The area of a square formed on the hypotenuse side of right angled triangle is  $676\text{cm}^2$  while that on the base length is  $100\text{cm}^2$ . Calculate the height of the triangle.
- A. 24cm  
B. 26cm  
C. 25cm  
D. 30cm.

14. Mr kemboi ran round the figure represented below thrice. What distance in kilometres did he cover? ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )



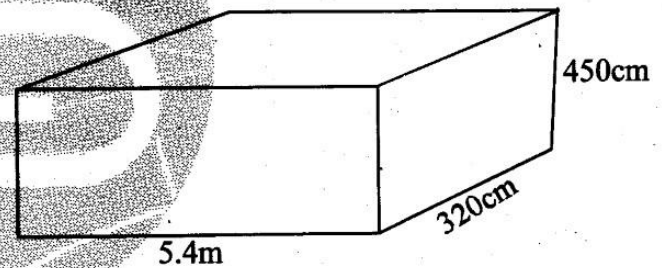
- A. 19.8 km  
B. 1.98 km  
C. 8.8 km  
D. 0.66 km

15. What is the size of angle XYZ in the figure below?



- A.  $117^\circ$   
B.  $126^\circ$   
C.  $63^\circ$   
D.  $107^\circ$

16. Calculate the volume of the rectangular cuboid below in  $\text{m}^3$



- A.  $7776\text{m}^3$   
B.  $77.76\text{m}^3$   
C.  $77760\text{m}^3$   
D.  $777600\text{m}^3$

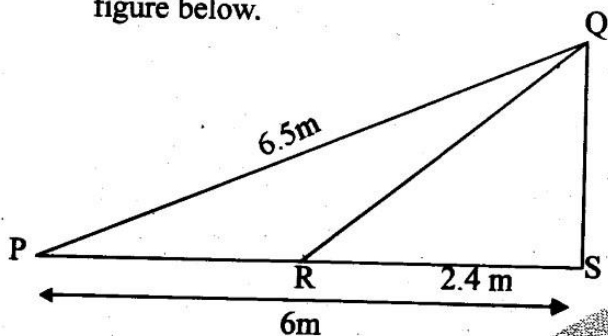
17. Solve the value of x in the equation below

$$\frac{1}{3}(9x + 12) + 2(2x + 1) = 59$$

- A.  $4\frac{4}{7}$   
B.  $7\frac{4}{7}$   
C.  $2\frac{7}{9}$   
D.  $9\frac{2}{7}$

18. The area of a right angled triangle is  $84\text{cm}^2$ . Its height is represented by  $2x + 8$  cm while its base length is 7cm. Calculate the value of  $x$ .
- A. 16cm
  - B. 24cm
  - C. 12 cm
  - D. 8cm

19. Calculate the area of triangle **PQR** in the figure below.

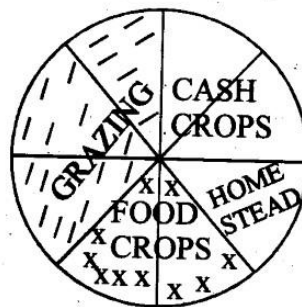


- A.  $7.5\text{m}^2$
  - B.  $4\frac{1}{2}\text{m}^2$
  - C.  $6\text{m}^2$
  - D.  $3\text{m}^2$
20. What is the sum of the next two fractions in the pattern?
- $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{6}, 1\frac{1}{6}, 1\frac{1}{2}$  \_\_\_\_\_
- A. 3
  - B.  $1\frac{5}{6}$
  - C. 4
  - D.  $2\frac{1}{6}$

21. Work out  $(49 \div 6) \div (3\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{1}{6})$
- A.  $\frac{2}{7}$
  - B.  $3\frac{1}{2}$
  - C.  $2\frac{1}{2}$
  - D.  $8\frac{1}{6}$

22. What is the product of the **LCM** and the **GCD** of 18, 24 and 36?
- A. 72
  - B. 144
  - C. 216
  - D. 432

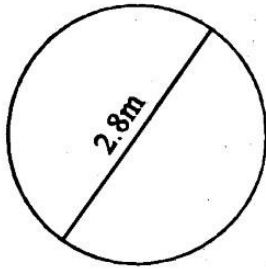
23. The piechart below shows how a farmer utilises his 144 hectares piece of land.



How much more land is used for grazing than growing food crops?

- A. 36
  - B. 18
  - C. 54
  - D. 72
24. If  $x=5$ ,  $y=x-2$  and  $z=4$ , what is the value of  $\frac{1}{2}(2x+y) + (2z-x)$ ?
- A.  $9\frac{1}{2}$
  - B. 12.5
  - C. 11
  - D.  $10\frac{1}{2}$
25. Calculate the sum of all the prime numbers between 70 and 100.
- A. 492
  - B. 482
  - C. 324
  - D. 395
26. A family buys 2 - 700ml bottles of milk everyday. How many litres did they buy in the month of February year 2012?
- A. 406l
  - B. 39.5l
  - C. 392l
  - D. 40.6l

27. Calculate the area of the circle drawn below



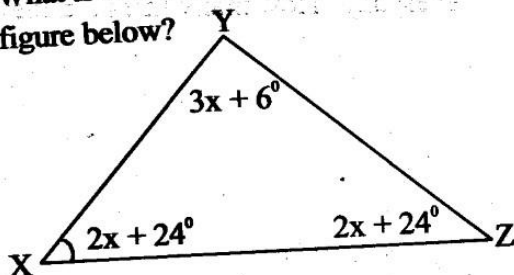
- A.  $616 \text{ m}^2$   
 B.  $88 \text{ m}^2$   
 C.  $6.16 \text{ m}^2$   
 D.  $8.8 \text{ m}^2$
28.  $\frac{5}{8}$  of the pupils in a class are boys. There are 21 girls in the class. How many more boys than girls are there?  
 A. 105  
 B. 14  
 C. 42  
 D. 63

29. Work out
- $$6 \overline{) 4351 \text{ 9 dl 72ml}}$$

- A. 72l 60dl 62dl  
 B. 7l 60dl 6dl  
 C. 72l 6dl 62ml  
 D. 72l 6dl 6 dl

30. A business lady bought a pair of shoes for sh 1920. She later sold it making a loss of sh 320. Calculate the percentage loss she made  
 A. 60%  
 B. 6%  
 C.  $16\frac{2}{3}\%$   
 D.  $16\frac{1}{3}\%$

31. What is the size of angle marked XYZ in the figure below?



TRACKER - 003

- A.  $60^\circ$   
 B.  $68^\circ$   
 C.  $52^\circ$   
 D.  $72^\circ$

32. Arrange the following fraction in descending order.

$$\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{4}{9}$$

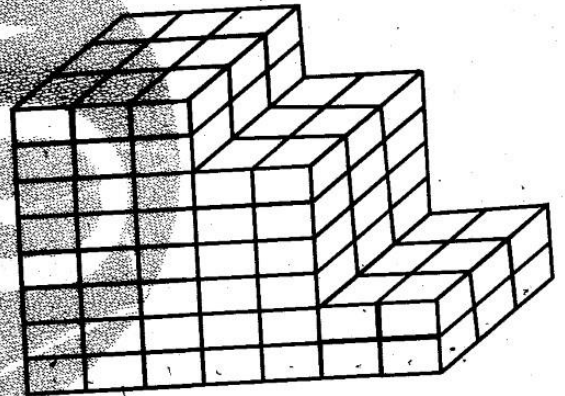
A.  $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{4}{7}$

B.  $\frac{4}{7}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{5}{8}$

C.  $\frac{4}{9}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{5}{8}$

D.  $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{4}{9}$

33. How many cubes are used to make this stack.



- A. 108  
 B. 120  
 C. 90  
 D. 110

34. A baby fell asleep at 8.45p.m. She woke up 7 hrs 55 minutes later. At what time in 24 hours clock system did the baby wake up?  
 A. 1640hrs  
 B. 1500 hrs  
 C. 1600 hrs  
 D. 0440 hrs

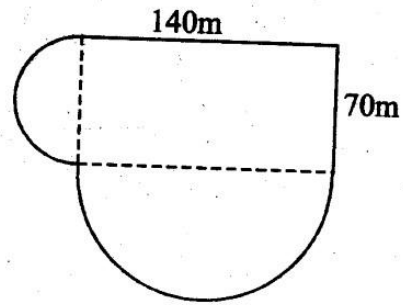
35. A safari car covered a distance of 10800 metres in 1 minute. Calculate its speed in m/s.
- A. 18 m/s
  - B. 1800 m/s
  - C. 1.8 m/s
  - D. 180 m/s

36. Solve the following inequality

$$8y + 19 < 26 + 3y$$

- A.  $y > 9$
- B.  $y < 1\frac{2}{5}$
- C.  $y > 4\frac{1}{11}$
- D.  $y < \frac{5}{7}$

37. What is the perimeter of the figure drawn below?



- A. 330m
- B. 470 m
- C. 540m
- D. 610m

38. The table below shows commission on money orders

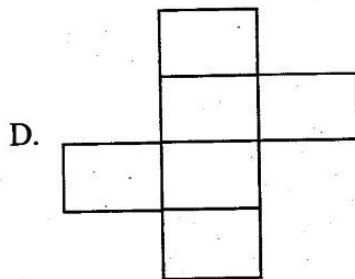
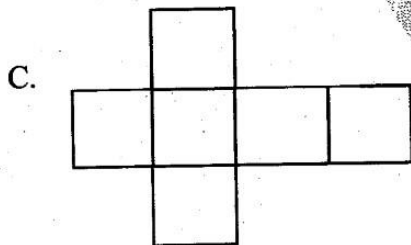
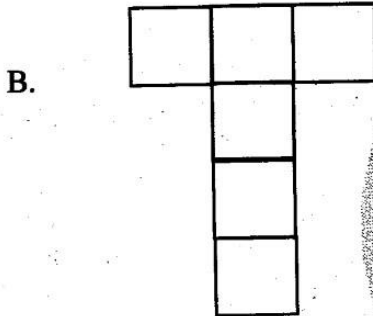
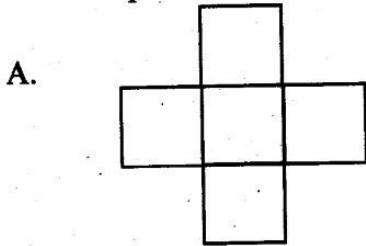
	Inland money order.	
Value of order in (sh)	ordinary commission (sh)	Express commission (sh)
upto 500	45.00	55.00
over 500 - 1000	101.00	125.00
over 1000 - 2000	198.00	275.00
over 2000 - 5000	245.00	370.00
over 5000 - 10000	475.00	595.00
over 10000 - 20000	681.00	925.00

Brian sent two money orders one worth sh 20,000 by ordinary means and the other worth sh 8500 by express means. How much commission was he charged at the post office?

- A. sh 1156
- B. sh 1276
- C. sh 1400
- D. sh 1520

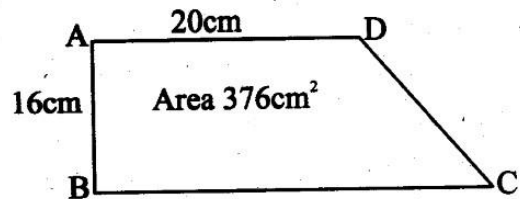
39. The volume of a square based cuboid is  $2880\text{cm}^3$ . Its height is  $20\text{cm}$ . Calculate the length of the cuboid
- A.  $12\text{cm}$   
 B.  $144\text{cm}$   
 C.  $36\text{cm}$   
 D.  $6\text{cm}$

40. Which one of the following nets will fold to form an open cube.



41. In a drawing,  $1\text{cm}$  represents  $12\text{metres}$ .  
 What is the actual measurement of a line  $5.5\text{cm}$  long?
- A.  $60\text{m}$   
 B.  $66\text{m}$   
 C.  $600\text{m}$   
 D.  $660\text{m}$

42. The area of the trapezium drawn below is  $376\text{cm}^2$ . Line  $AB = 16\text{cm}$  and line  $AD = 20\text{cm}$

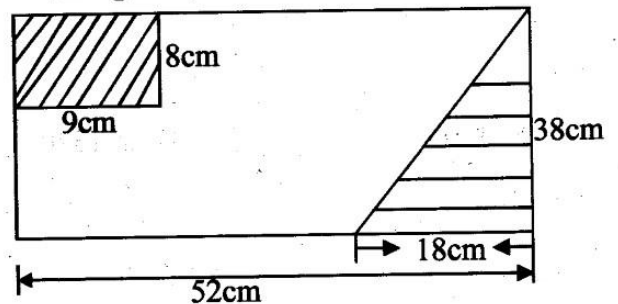


Calculate the length of line  $BC$

- A.  $27\text{cm}$   
 B.  $54\text{cm}$   
 C.  $11.75\text{cm}$   
 D.  $9.4\text{cm}$

43. Jane scored the following marks in a test: Mathematics  $78\%$ , Science  $68\%$ , Social Studies  $84\%$ , Kiswahili  $62\%$  and English  $88\%$ . Calculate his average score in the five subjects.
- A.  $380\%$   
 B.  $75\%$   
 C.  $76\%$   
 D.  $86\%$

44. Calculate the Area of the unshaded part in the figure below



- A.  $1976\text{cm}^2$   
 B.  $1562\text{cm}^2$   
 C.  $1904\text{cm}^2$   
 D.  $414\text{cm}^2$

45. The charges for sending a telegram is sh 10 for the first ten words. Any extra word is charged 80 cents. The total amount is charged a government tax of 10%. How much did Margaret spend on the following telegram?

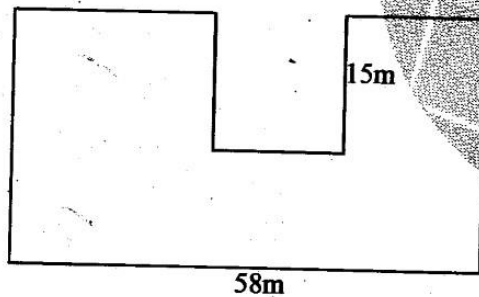
**PATRICK ODIEK BOX 43701 NAIROBI  
THE END OF TERM EXAM IS JUST  
ROUND CORNER AM WISHING YOU  
GOOD LUCK MARGARET**

- A. sh 20.00
- B. sh 19.00
- C. sh 21. 80
- D. sh 19.80

46. A trader bought 9 piles of oranges at sh 40 per pile. Each pile had 5 oranges. He later sold each orange at sh 10. What was his percentage profit?

- A. 25%
- B. 20%
- C. 15%
- D. 9%

47. Calculate the perimeter of the figure below

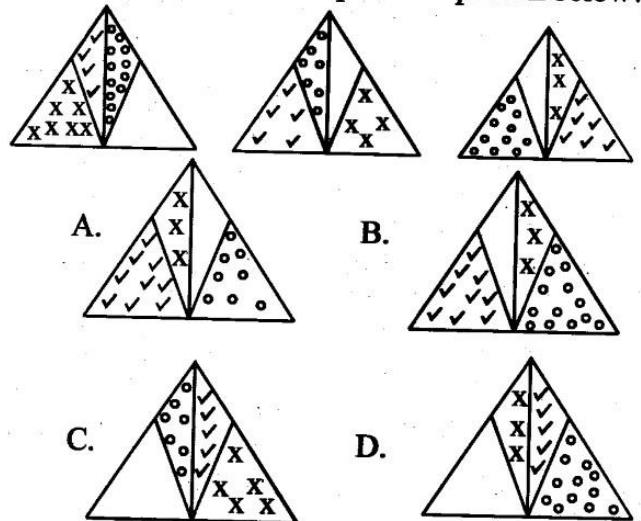


- A. 210m
- B. 178m
- C. 120m
- D. 240m

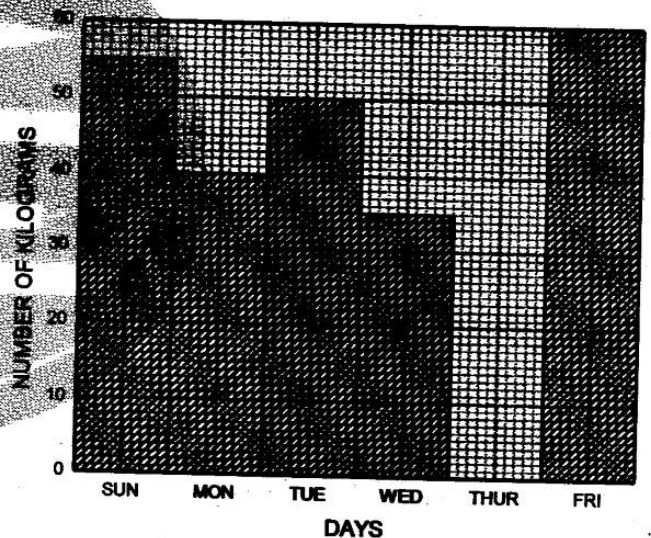
48. The mass of an empty carton is 350g. It was packed with 72 - 500g tins of cooking fat. What is the total mass of 3 such cartons in kilograms?

- A. 36.35kg
- B. 108.35kg
- C. 36kg
- D. 109.05kg

49. What is the next shape in the pattern below?



50. The bar graph below shows the number of kilograms of Tomatoes produced by a farmer in 6 days of a week.



Calculate the average number of kilograms harvested by the farmer in 6 days.

- A. 240kg
- B. 40 kg
- C. 48 kg
- D. 45 kg



**MAAGIZO KWA WATAHINIWA  
SOMA MAAGIZO YAFUATAYO KWA MAKINI.**

1. Umepewa kijitabu hiki cha maswali na karatasi ya kujibia. Kijitabu hiki kina maswali 50.
2. Ikiwa utataka kuandika chochote ambacho si jibu, andika katika kijitabu hiki.
3. Ukiisha kuchagua jibu lako, lionyeshe katika **KARATASI YA MAJIBU** na wala **sio** katika kijitabu cha maswali.

**JINSI YA KUTUMIA KARATASI YA MAJIBU.**

4. Tumia penseli ya kawaida.
5. Hakikisha ya kwamba umeandika yafuatayo katika karatasi ya majibu:

**NAMBARI YAKO YA MTIHANI  
JINA LAKO  
JINA LA SHULE YAKO**

6. Kwa kuchora kistari katika visanduku vyenye namba zinazokuhusu, onyesha namba yako kamili ya mtihani (yaani nambari ya shule, na zile namba tatu za mtahiniwa) katika sehemu iliyotengwa mwanzo wa karatasi ya majibu.
7. Usitie alama zozote nje ya visanduku.
8. Iweke safi karatasi yako ya majibu, na usiikunje.
9. Kwa kila swali 1-50, umepewa majibu manne. Majibu hayo yameonyeshwa kwa herufi **A, B, C, D**. Ni jibu **MOJA** tu kati ya hayo manne ambalo ni sahihi. Chagua jibu hilo.
10. Kwenye karatasi ya majibu, jibu sahihi lionyeshwe kwa kuchora kistari katika kisanduku chenye herufi uliyochagua kuwa ndilo jibu.

**Mfano**

**Katika kijitabu cha maswali:**

18. Kamilisha methali  
Maji yakimwagika  
A. hupungua  
B. hayazoleki  
C. yamemwagika  
D. huisha  
Jibu sahihi ni **B**

Katika karatasi ya majibu

16. [A] [B] [C] [D]

17. [A] [B] [C] [D]

18. [A] [B] [C] [D]

19. [A] [B] [C] [D]

- 18, kisanduku chenye herufi **B** ndicho kilichochorwa kistari.
11. Chora kistari chako vizuri. Kistari chako kiwe cheusi na kisijitokeze nje ya kisanduku.
  12. Kwa kila swali, chora kistari katika kisanduku **kimoja** tu kati ya visanduku vinne ulivyopewa.

**Kijitabu hiki cha maswali kina kurasa 7 zilizopigwa chapa.**

Soma vifungu vifuatavyo. Vina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne. Chagua jibu lifaalo zaidi kujibu.

Mchezo wa 1 ni miongoni mwa michezo 2 humu nchini. Mchezo huu unapendwa 3 ulimwenguni hata kule kusikokuwa na timu bora. 4, hakuna kizuri kisichokuwa na 5. Kuna 6 mashabiki 7 huzua ghasia na kuwajeruhi wengine bila kujali. Wao 8 tu.

- |    |                    |                   |                  |                    |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | A. kadada          | B. kambumbu       | C. kabubu        | D. kabumbu         |
| 2. | A. maaruvu         | B. halmashauri    | C. maarufu       | D. mashauri        |
| 3. | A. kote            | B. pote           | C. mote          | D. wote            |
| 4. | A. Ingawa hivyo    | B. Hata hivyo     | C. Isipokuwa     | D. Licha ya        |
| 5. | A. doa             | B. ndoa           | C. toa           | D. matoa           |
| 6. | A. kati ya         | B. baadhi ya      | C. katikati ya   | D. kwenye          |
| 7. | A. ambaye          | B. ambawo         | C. ambao         | D. ambayo          |
| 8. | A. hujitia kitanzi | B. hujitia kapuni | C. hujitia kando | D. hujitia hamnazo |

9 walizitembeza bidha 10 wao 11 bila kukata tamaa. Japo soko lilikuwa na watu wengi wao hawakufaidi. Kina mama walipanga 12 ya matunda na vifurushi vya mboga. Kila walipokumbana na yeyote aliyewaangalia, walimng'ang'ania 13 kwani mgaagaa na upwa 14. Wakati mwingine ingawa mapato hayawi ya 15 ni afadhali.

- |     |                    |                |                |               |
|-----|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 9.  | A. Wateja          | B. Wanadi      | C. Wachuuzi    | D. Wanunuzi   |
| 10. | A. yao             | B. zao         | C. vyao        | D. chao       |
| 11. | A. penyewe         | B. chenyewe    | C. zenyewe     | D. wenyewe    |
| 12. | A. mapakacha       | B. mafungu     | C. maroboya    | D. mabunda    |
| 13. | A. vuguvugu        | B. ng'ang'anu  | C. kukutu      | D. ng'ang'a   |
| 14. | A. hali wali mkavu | B. halali njaa | C. hula samaki | D. hawi mvuvi |
| 15. | A. kutosheka       | B. kutosha     | C. kutosheleza | D. kutosheana |

Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30, jibu kulingana na maagizo.

16. Neno, 'jangwa' lina sauti ngapi?  
A. 2.  
B. 4.  
C. 3.  
D. 6.
17. Chagua sentensi iliyo sahihi.  
A. Mle mlikonunua ni pa wenyewe  
B. Kule mlikonunua ni kwa wenyewe  
C. Pale mliponunua ni pa penyewe  
D. Kule mliponunua ni kwa wenyewe.
18. Ni neno lipi ambalo ni kisawe cha, 'barabara'?  
A. Tariki  
B. Kiambaza.  
C. Gulio.  
D. Tafrani.
19. Ni nini wingi wa:  
*Umbu yangu amefuga bata mkubwa.*  
A. Umbu zangu wamefuga bata wakubwa  
B. Maumbu zetu wamefuga bata wakubwa  
C. Maumbu zetu wamefuga mabata wakubwa  
D. Umbu zetu wamefuga mabata wakubwa.
20. Chagua sentensi inayoonyesha matumizi ya 'ji' ya mtendaji.  
A. Jiji letu lina majitu makubwa  
B. Usahihishaji wa mtihani huu ni mzuri  
C. Nilijiinamia kwa aibu kubwa  
D. Wakenya ni wakimbiaji hodari sana.
21. Kitenzi, 'ona' katika kauli ya kufanyiza ni  
A. oneshwa  
B. onyesha  
C. onyeshwa  
D. oneshwa

22. Bainisha matumizi ya 'ka' katika sentensi:  
*Nenda ukapige nyumba deki.*  
A. Mfuatano wa matukio  
B. Kuamrisha  
C. Kauli ya kutendeka  
D. Usemi halisi.
23. Tumia kuinganishi kifaacho:  
*\_\_\_\_\_ aliposikia mwalimu akiingia darasani, aliketi na kutulia.*  
A. ila  
B. ingawa  
C. pindi  
D. isipokuwa.
24. Mwalimu mnene hawezi kukimbia. Neno lililopigwa mstari ni  
A. kivumishi  
B. kionyeshi  
C. kiwakilishi  
D. nomino.
25. "*Ni heri vitu tunavyovipata kidogo kidogo kulika vingi vya mara moja visivyopatikana tena.*"  
Methali inayoafikiana na maelezo haya ni  
A. Haba na haba hujaza kibaba  
B. Chururu si ndondondo  
C. Ashibaye humjui mwenye njaa  
D. Ganda la muwa la jana chungu kaona kivuno.
26. Chagua sentensi inayoonyesha 'ki' ya masharti.  
A. Kitoto kile kinacheza vizuri  
B. Alikuwa akicheza nilipofika  
C. Nikija nitakusaidia  
D. Kitabu hiki hakisomeki.

27. Alama hii ya barabarani inaashiria nini?



- A. Magari hayaruhusiwi kuingia.
- B. Ukarabati ungali unaendelea barabarani.
- C. Kuna matuta mbele ya barabara.
- D. Geuka upande wa kushoto.

28. Malipo anayotozwa mkopeshaji au ziada ya benkini huitwaje?

- A. Ushuru.
- B. Mkopo.
- C. Dhamana.
- D. Riba.

29. Salamu kwa mtu aliyefiwa ni

- A. tunayo
- B. makiwa
- C. sabalkheri
- D. pole

30. Kutokana na kitenzi 'pika' tunapata nomino gani?

- A. Pikika.
- B. Pikiwa
- C. Upishi.
- D. Pikwa.

*Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.*

Tina aliingoja likizo ya mwezi wa Disemba kwa hamu na dukudaka. Alitarajia kuzuru kijiji cha Moneke pindi tu shule zilipofungwa. Mama yake alimwahidi kuwa angetibidisha masomoni na kuibuka miongoni mwa wanafunzi bora, angetimiziwa ahadi yake. Tina alirudi kramboni na ripoti iliyodhihirisha dhahiri shahiri kuwa muhula huo wa tatu alikuwa amewapiku wanafunzi wote darasani paka. Mamaye hakutwa na budi kutekeleza ahadi yake.

Tina alifurahi meno kutouma mkate kwani aliyapenda mazingira ya shambani yaliyoshiba rangi ya kijani kibichi ya mimea mbalimbali. Alikuwa bado angali na miswira ya mandhari yale. Alipenda pia hadithi za kusisimua za babuye kila wakati alipopata fursa ya kumtembelea. Yeye na binamu zake walimsaidia kupeleka mifugo malishoni - kazi aliyoichangamkia sana.

Safari ya shambani ilipangwa siku ya Dominika. Kwa kuwa Sanda ya mbali haiziki maiti, mama yake aliwasha pikipiki moto na kuelekea mjini. baada ya kumnunulia vitu hapa na pale, safari ya Moneke iling'oa nanga wakati wa dhuha. Mama yake alikuwa makini barabarani asije akasababisha ajali. Mandhari ya nje ya jiji yalimwongoa sana Tina. Hauchi hauchi kunakucha, hatimaye waliwasili nyumbani kwa babu. Aliwapokea kwa mikono miwili na kuwaandalia kishuka. Jua lilipoaga mti mama Tina alikuwa tayari kurudi mjini. Aliahidi kuwa angerudi kumchukua Tina baada ya siku saba.

Tina alikuwa na furaha kukutana tena na binamu zake. Bibi Kanze na babu Wallah kwa upande mwingine walifurahishwa sana na kuwasili kwa wajukuu wao kwa sababu wangewasaidia katika kazi za shambani. Kila jioni kabla ya wajukuu kwenda kulala walifurahia kutambiwa ngano zilizowavunja mbavu. Hata hivyo bibi aligundua ila moja kwa mjukuu wao. Alikuwa mtoto bahiri na mchoyo. Tabia hii hakikuwafurahisha, walipanga kumfunza adabu. Siku moja, kanze alijitayarisha alfajiri kuzuru kituo cha biashara cha Sokomjinga. Aliporejea, wajukuu wake walikuwa wamehisi njaa sana.

Bibi aliingiza mkono mkobani na kutoa ndizi mbivu na kuwagawia wajukuu wake. Aliwapa kendi na Masagiro ndizi mbilimbili ilhali Tina aliambulia moja pekee. Tina aliipokea ndizi yake shingo upande. Baadaye alianza kuwanyang'anya wenzake. Walipopiga kelele, kanze alimwita na kumpa ndizi nyingine. Tina alifurahi na kwenda alipokuwa nyanya. Ghafla akamnyang'anya ile ndizi moja. Tina alijigaragaza sakafuni na kutokwa na machozi kifua tele. Matumbo yaliendelea kunguruma. Jioni hiyo bibi alimhadithia kuhusu tamaa ya fisi iliyomfanya kupasuka msamba. Tina aliahidi kuikoma tabia hiyo ya ubahili na uchoyo.

31. Kulingana na aya ya kwanza  
 A. Tina alingoja Ziara yake kwa hamu na wasiwasi  
 B. Ziara ya Tina haikuwa na masharti yoyote  
 C. Tina hakufanya vizuri kwenye mtihani.  
 D. Ziara ya Tina ingefanywa kabla ya shule kufungwa
32. Chagua jawabu **lisilo** sahihi kulingana na kifungu  
 A. Tina alikuwa mwenye uchoyo  
 B. Safari ya Tina ilipangwa siku ya Jumapili  
 C. Ziara ya Tina ndiyo iliyokuwa ya kwanza shambani  
 D. Tina alikuwa amewahi kuzuru kwa babu yake mara nyingine
33. 'Tina alifurahi meno kutouma mkate' ina maana  
 A. Kufurahi kiasi cha kushindwa kula mkate  
 B. Kufurahi sana  
 C. Kufurahi kwa mshangao  
 D. Kuacha kinywa wazi.
34. Maana ya methali, 'Sanda ya mbali haiziki maiti' ni  
 A. huwezi kumzika maiti bila kutumia sanda  
 B. bora kuthamini vitu vyetu hata kama ni duni  
 C. binadamu ana uwezo wa kuamua mambo yatokeayo  
 D. Kitu kilicho karibu ndicho kinachoweza kutusaidia.
35. Safari ya Moneke ilianza saa ngapi?  
 A. Alfajiri.  
 B. Jioni.  
 C. Mchana.  
 D. Usiku.
36. Sababu kuu iliyowafanya bibi Kanze na babu Wallah kufurahi kuwaona wajukuu wao ni  
 A. wangepata nafasi ya kuwatambia hadithi  
 B. wote wangeishi pamoja  
 C. hawakuwa wamewaona kwa muda mrefu  
 D. wangewasaidia kutekeleza kazi za nyumbani
37. Kwa nini Tina alifurahia mandhari ya nje ya jiji?  
 A. Rangi ya kijani ya mimea ilimpendeza mno.  
 B. Alichoshwa na kazi za nyumbani kwao.  
 C. Alipenda hadithi za babuye.  
 D. Alipenda kupeleka mifugo malishoni.
38. Tina alijigaragaza sakafuni kwa kuwa  
 A. alikuwa mwenye njaa  
 B. alikuwa mwenye tamaa  
 C. alitaka ndizi sawa na wenzake  
 D. hakutaka kuachilia ndizi aliyopewa.
39. 'Mamambo yaliendelea kunguruma...' kifungu hiki kinadhihirisha kuwa  
 A. Tina alihisi njaa  
 B. Tina aliumia sakafuni  
 C. Bibi hakuwajali wajukuu wake  
 D. Maisha ya mashambani ni magumu.
40. Funzo linalotokana na kifungu hiki ni:  
 A. Tamaa ilimwua fisi  
 B. Maisha ya mashambani ni magumu kuliko mjini  
 C. Watoto wanastahili kuvumilia njaa  
 D. Uchoyo na ubahili haufai.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Uzingatiaji wa lishe bora humu nchini bado ungali kitendawili. Hali hii imechangiwa na ufakiri unaokumba idadi kubwa ya Wakenya. Elimu hafifu ya lishe bora inalaumiwa pakubwa kwa kuwa watu wengi hawahamasishwi, jambo linalowafanya watumie aina moja ya chakula walichozoea.

Mazoea ya chakula fulani huwafanya wasibadili na kula vyakula vilivyo na virutubisho. Matunda hayaliwi kwa misingi kuwa ni ya bei ghali au kupatikana kwao ni kugumu hasa mashambani ukilinganisha na mijini. Baadhi ya jamii huchukulia kuwa watu wazima hawapaswi kula matunda kwani huamini watoto ndio wapaswao tu. Jambo hili huchangia watu kukosa kinga thabiti kwenye mili yao. Wanga ni vyakula vinavyotupatia nguvu kama vile nafaka.

Watu wanaoishi maeneo kame hawana lao. Unyunyizaji maji mashambani ni jambo lililo nadra kwani mvua ya kutosha hainyeshi na inyeshapo ni ile ya rasharasha au ni mafuriko. Watu wengine hustahabu kula chakula kinachoshibisha na kuzuia njaa bila kuzingatia virutubisho.

Wadudu kama kumbikumbi na nzige na panzi hawaliwi kwa wingi licha ya kusheheni virutubisho. Baadhi ya magonjwa kama vile utapiamlo yanaweza kuzuwa endapo tutajifunga kibwebwe kuelimisha jamii pana ya Wakenya. Aidha ugonjwa wa kwashakoo ambao sana sana huathiri watoto walio chini ya miaka mitano. Ugonjwa mwingine ni anemia ambao hauchagui umri.

Haya si mambo ya kuzungumziwa katika pembe za chaki. Ninawasili watu wote wazinduke na kujifunza juu ya lishe bora, wasikilize vipindi kwenye radio na televisheni. Ni jambo linalofaa kufahamu kuwa vyakula vya asili vingali na umuhimu uleule vilivyokuwa nao ilhali vya viwandani huenda visitufae kwa hali na mali. Mazao mengi ya mashambani hayauzwi kwa bei rafi, hivyo basi suala la gharama au mfumko wa bei haliwezi kuwa kizingiti.

Serikali yafaa kuwaelimisha wakulima mbinu za kisasa za uzalishaji wa mazao na wanyama unaoweza kupiga teke njaa nchini. Tukishughulikia changamoto hizi mapema, hatutagharimika baadaye.

Ajabu ya yote ni kuwa, maeneo yanayozalisha chakula kwa wingi hayajasazwa kutokana na janga hili. Kisa na maana; chakula ni chakula bora kiingie matumboni. Baadhi ya jamii zimeshindwa kuyakomesha magonjwa haya hali inayochangia kiwewe na huzuni miongoni mwa familia.

41. Kwa nini ni lazima tuzingatie lishe bora? Ili
- Tuweze kuondoa umaskini.
  - Tuimarisha elimu yetu.
  - Kujiendeleza kimaisha.
  - Tudhoofike kiafya.
42. Ni orodha ipi haijumulishi vyakula vya wanga?
- Wali, chapati, kaukai.
  - Mkate, mahindi, pojo.
  - Vibanzi, wali, mihogo.
  - Matunda na mboga.
43. Miongoni mwa sababu zinazochangia ukosefu wa nguvu za mwili kukabiliana na magonjwa ni kutokula
- Vyakula vya wanga
  - Matunda na mboga.
  - Protini.
  - Ufakiri.
44. Ugonjwa wa utapiamlo husababishwa na
- kutoelimishwa kwa jamii
  - ukosefu wa viinilishe vya kutosha katika chakula
  - ukosefu wa viinilishe vya protini katika chakula
  - ukosefu wa matunda ya kutosha katika chakula.
45. Kulingana na kifungu, ni kweli kuwa
- baadhi ya watu hupendelea kula chakula chochote mradi washibe
  - tatizo kubwa linalowafanya watu wasizingatie lishe bora ni umaskini
  - matunda huliwa na watoto pekee
  - matunda ni ya bei ghali na kupatikana kwao ni kugumu.
46. Watu wanaoishi maeneo kame hawakumbwi na shida ya
- ukosefu wa mvua ya kutosha
  - mafuriko
  - unyunyizaji maji mshambani
  - mvua inayonyesha taratibu.
47. Kwa mujibu wa kifungu, vyakula visivyoliwa licha ya kusheheni virutubisho ni
- matunda na nzige
  - panzi na nafaka
  - kumbikumbi na panzi
  - mboga na nzige.
48. Haya si mambo ya kuzungumziwa katika pembe za chaki.  
Ina maana kuwa ni
- mambo ya siri
  - mambo ya wazi; ya hadharani
  - mambo ya ukweli mtupu
  - mambo yasiyo rahisi; mazito.
49. Kulingana na kifungu, ni ajabu kuwa
- Serikali haijawajibikia tatizo la lishe bora
  - Jamii zimekosa kukomesha magonjwa yanayohusiana na lishe bora
  - Magonjwa yanayohusiana na lishe bora hukumba maeneo yanayozalisha vyakula
  - Mazao ya mashambani hayauzwi kwa bei rafi.
50. Kiwewe na huzuni miongoni mwa familia husababishwa na
- Jamii isiyoelimika
  - Maradhi yanayotokana na lishe bora
  - Serikali kutoelimisha wakulima
  - Ukosefu wa mvua ya kutosha.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Read these instructions carefully.)**

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 90 questions.
2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in the question paper.

**HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET.**

4. Use an ordinary pencil only.
5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-

**YOUR INDEX NUMBER**

**YOUR NAME**

**NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL**

6. By drawing a dark line inside the correct numbered boxes, mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and **DO NOT FOLD IT**.
9. For each of the questions 1-90, four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case, only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet, show the correct answer by drawing a dark line inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

**Example:-**

**In the Question Booklet:**

32. The irrigation scheme revived mainly to increase seed maize growing is,  
A. Mwea Tebere scheme  
B. Perkerra scheme  
C. Ahero scheme  
D. Bura scheme.

**The correct answer is B.**

**On the Answer sheet:**

31. [A] [B] [C] [D]    32. [A] [B] [C] [D]    33. [A] [B] [C] [D]    34. [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes number 32, the box with letter **B** printed in it is marked.

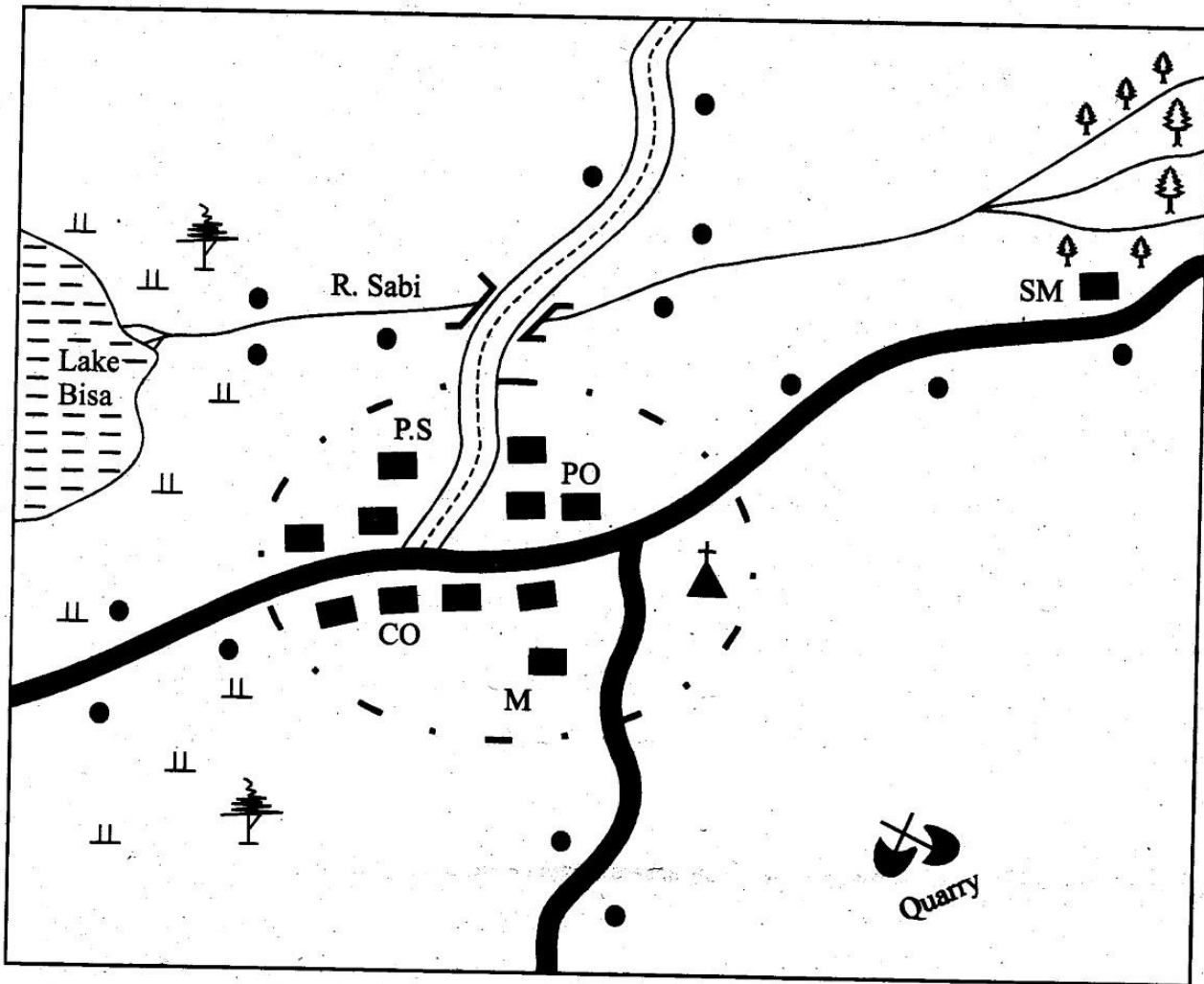
11. Your dark line **MUST BE** within the box.
12. For each question, **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

**This question paper consists of 12 printed pages.**

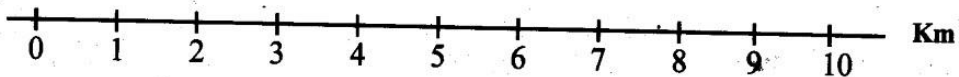


**PART I: SOCIAL STUDIES.**

**JAKA AREA**



**SCALE**



**KEY:**

Build up areas	SM - Saw mill	A bridge and a river
Huts / Settlements	P.O - Post office	Murram road
Grasslands	M - Museum	Tarmac road
Church	Forest	C.O - County office
		PS - Police station

Questions 1 to 7.

1. An important social facility that you would prioritise at Jaka town would be,  
A. a school  
B. a health centre  
C. a stadium  
D. a social hall.
2. The general direction of the quarry from the lake is,  
A. North West  
B. South West  
C. South East  
D. North East.
3. The soils at the mouth of river Sabi are most likely to be,  
A. black cotton soils  
B. clay soils  
C. volcanic soils  
D. alluvial soils.
4. Three of the following are functions of Jaka town **except**  
A. it is a social centre  
B. it is a religious centre  
C. it is a trading centre  
D. it is a recreational centre.
5. Three of the following crops are likely to do well in the North Eastern part of Jaka area **except**  
A. cotton  
B. pyrethrum  
C. tea  
D. coffee.

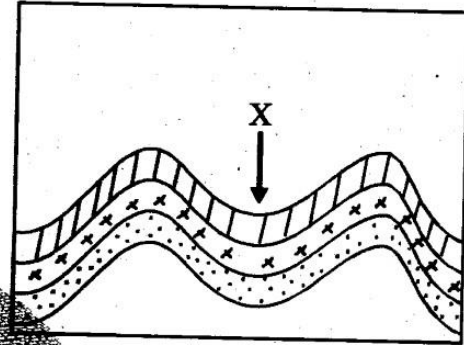
6. The senior **most** government administrator in the region is  
A. police officer  
B. the governor  
C. district officer  
D. chief.
7. The population distribution pattern has been influenced **mainly** by,  
A. economic activities  
B. availability of water  
C. means of transport  
D. presence of security.
8. Which one of the following groups of people **belong** to a nuclear family?  
A. Mother, son, grandfather.  
B. Father, son, uncle.  
C. Father, daughter, son.  
D. Grandmother, father, daughter.
9. Who among the following explorers carried **out** activities along river Zambezi?  
A. Vasco da Gama.  
B. Dr. David Livingstone.  
C. Dr. Ludwig Krapf.  
D. Johann Rebmann.
10. The **main** contribution of sugarcane farming to the economy of Sudan is that it has led to the,  
A. development of social amenities  
B. earning of foreign exchange  
C. creation of job opportunities  
D. development of transport network.
11. Which one of the following methods is used to catch fish in the deep sea?  
A. Trawling.  
B. Basket fishing.

- C. Purse seining.
- D. Long lining.

12. Which one of the following Kenya communities belong to the same language group?
- A. Galla, Orma, Rendille.
  - B. Nandi, Samburu, Borana.
  - C. Agikuyu, Abakuria, Taita.
  - D. Kipsigis, Rendille, Orma.
13. The **main** reason why children should help their parents in carrying out family responsibilities is to,
- A. enable them earn some money
  - B. improve their performance in school
  - C. enable them grow faster
  - D. promote harmony in the family.
14. The reason why electric fences are constructed around some national parks is to,
- A. prevent wild animals from destroying crops
  - B. make the parks beautiful
  - C. mark migration routes of wild animals
  - D. enable people to visit the parks.
15. One of the benefits of trade to Kenya's economy is that it,
- A. encourages people to move to urban centres
  - B. makes people to get to know each other
  - C. generates revenue to the government
  - D. reduces the importation of goods.
16. Three of the following are problems facing poultry farming in Kenya **except**
- A. diseases that kills the birds
  - B. shortage of workers
  - C. expensive poultry feeds
  - D. lack of market for poultry products.

17. The work of the police force in Kenya is to,
- A. make laws
  - B. protect the boarders
  - C. punish law breakers
  - D. arrest law breakers.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 18 and 19.



18. The part marked X is called,
- A. syncline
  - B. fault
  - C. anticline
  - D. escarpments.
19. Three of the following mountains are examples of the above feature **except**
- A. Mt. Atlas
  - B. The Cape Ranges
  - C. Mt. Akwapim
  - D. Danakil Alps.
20. In traditional African societies, the youth were taught moral laws **mainly** to,
- A. promote unity among themselves
  - B. show kindness to other people
  - C. grow into respectable adults
  - D. become courageous.
21. In Kenya, fluorspar is mined at,
- A. Kariandusi
  - B. Kimwarer
  - C. Athi River
  - D. Magadi.

22. Which one of the following is a function of parliament in Kenya?  
 A. Implementing law.  
 B. Making laws.  
 C. Judging those who break the law.  
 D. Advising the President on matters of law.
23. The best way to attract more tourists to Kenya is by,  
 A. improving accommodation facilities  
 B. improving transport facilities  
 C. training more tour guides  
 D. lowering charges paid by tourists.
24. Lakes found in the great Rift valley were formed as a result of,  
 A. deposition  
 B. human activities  
 C. faulting  
 D. volcanic activities.
25. In African communities, clans are made up of people,  
 A. from the same village  
 B. with a common ancestor  
 C. of the same age group  
 D. who have a common leader.
26. Who among the following people conducts the customary marriage in Kenya?  
 A. Religious leader.  
 B. Magistrate.  
 C. District commissioner.  
 D. Clan elder.
27. Democracy in school may be practised by,  
 A. rewarding pupils who perform well  
 B. appointing class prefects  
 C. encouraging pupils to join school rules  
 D. involving pupils in running school affairs.
28. The head of the judiciary in Kenya is the,  
 A. Chief Justice  
 B. Chief magistrate  
 C. Attorney general  
 D. The speaker.
29. Which one of the following cash crop is commonly grown in Zanzibar?  
 A. Cocoa.  
 B. Cloves.  
 C. Sugarcane.  
 D. Pyrethrum.
30. Below are duties of a certain school administrator.  
 (i) Monitors teachers class attendance  
 (ii) Takes minutes during staff meetings  
 (iii) Maintains discipline in the school  
 The duties described above are performed by,  
 A. the school chairman  
 B. the Head teacher  
 C. the deputy Head teacher  
 D. the school treasurer.
31. Koitalel and Mekatilili of the Agiriama had one thing in common. It is that both,  
 A. prophesied about the coming of Europeans  
 B. welcomed Europeans in their territories  
 C. resisted the British rule  
 D. introduced Western education to their people.
32. Which one of the following communities was led by a king during the pre-colonial period?  
 A. The Khoikhoi.  
 B. The Ameru.  
 C. The Abawanga.  
 D. The Wanyamwezi.

33. Different parts of the earth experience day and night at different times. This is caused by,
- A. rotation of the earth on its axis
  - B. revolution of the earth on its axis
  - C. revolution of the earth round the sun
  - D. rotation of the earth round the sun.

34. The government of Kenya obtains revenue **mainly** through,
- A. licence fees paid by traders
  - B. taxes paid by citizens
  - C. sales of bonds
  - D. sales of government properties.

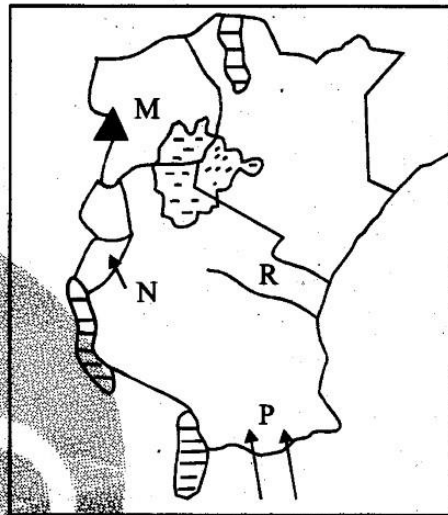
35. In Kenya, forest areas are protected against destruction **mainly** because they,
- A. make scenery beautiful
  - B. are sources of timber
  - C. conserve water sources
  - D. are homes of wild animals

36. River Nile and River Niger have a common characteristic. It is that both rivers,
- A. originate from the same highlands
  - B. end in the mediterranean sea
  - C. ends in an estuary
  - D. have a delta at the mouth.

37. Tourism is important to Kenya **mainly** because it,
- A. earns foreign exchange for the country
  - B. it creates employment for many Kenyans
  - C. it encourages development of towns
  - D. it encourages protection of wildlife.

38. The **main** problem facing road transport in Kenya is that,
- A. the roads are costly to construct
  - B. vehicles cause air pollution
  - C. vehicles are driven carelessly
  - D. some roads are slippery during rainy season.

Use the map below to answer questions 39 to 42.



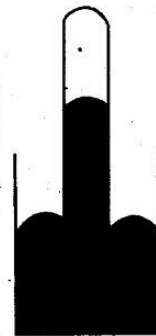
39. The river marked **R** is called,
- A. R. Rufiji
  - B. R. Ruvuma
  - C. R. Pangani
  - D. R. Wami.

40. The mountain marked **M** is an example of,
- A. a fold mountain
  - B. a volcanic mountain
  - C. an erosional mountain
  - D. a horst mountain

41. Identify the country marked N,  
 A. Burundi  
 B. Tanzania  
 C. Rwanda  
 D. D.R.Congo.
42. Which language group migrated into Eastern Africa using the route marked P?  
 A. Wanyamwezi.  
 B. Ngoni.  
 C. Yao.  
 D. Wachagga.
43. It is important for citizens to participate in,  
 A. elections only  
 B. fraudulent projects  
 C. environmental conservation forums  
 D. rowdy demonstrations.
44. General elections are done in order to,  
 A. choose responsible leaders  
 B. get a share of the national resources  
 C. assist their relatives to get jobs  
 D. settle their political differences.
45. Which one of the following benefits is a result of interaction among communities in Africa?  
 A. Development of self reliance.  
 B. Development of Kiswahili.  
 C. Preservation of culture.  
 D. Spread of traditional religion.
46. (i) *It experiences high temperatures*  
 (ii) *It experiences heavy convectional rainfall*  
 (iii) *The diurnal temperature range is small*  
 The climate type described above is,  
 A. mediterranean  
 B. tropical  
 C. desert  
 D. equatorial.

47. Three of the following are factors that promote peace in a society **except**,  
 A. nepotism  
 B. transparency  
 C. obeying the law  
 D. respect of one another.
48. Which one of the following is **most** likely to cause conflicts in a society?  
 A. Ignorance.  
 B. Cultural differences.  
 C. Differences in opinion.  
 D. Bad leadership.

49. The instrument below would be used in measuring the \_\_\_\_\_ of a place.



- A. temperature  
 B. atmospheric pressure  
 C. amount of rainfall  
 D. humidity.
50. Which one of the following areas does **not** experience desert climate?  
 A. Central and Northern Somalia.  
 B. Djibouti.  
 C. Southern Sudan.  
 D. Egypt.

51. The **main** problem facing copper mining in Zambia is,  
 A. lack of modern machines  
 B. lack of enough power for smelting  
 C. fluctuation of copper prices in the world market  
 D. presence of civil war in Central Africa.
52. Which one of the following would be the **best** way to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS?  
 A. Reducing the number of sexual partners.  
 B. Visiting VCT regularly.  
 C. Abstaining from sex.  
 D. Ensuring there is enough ARVS.
53. The following methods of preserving fish were used in Kenya during the precolonial period. Which one was **not**?  
 A. Freezing.  
 B. Sun drying.  
 C. Smoking.  
 D. Salting.
54. In which one of the following months is the sun overhead at the tropic of cancer?  
 A. March.  
 B. June.  
 C. December.  
 D. September.
55. Bananas are grown in Uganda **mainly** because,  
 A. they are the main food crop  
 B. most people are farmers  
 C. there is plenty of water for irrigation  
 D. bananas are sold to generate income.
56. The **highest** point above sea level in Ethiopia is,  
 A. Ras Dashan  
 B. Gugha  
 C. Elwak  
 D. Dallol.
57. Which of the following shows the reasons for the coming of explorers to East Africa?  
 A. The desire to see wild animals.  
 B. The desire to stop slave trade.  
 C. The desire to discover the source of R. Nile.  
 D. The desire to spread christianity.
58. The capital city of Zimbabwe is located at,  
 A. Yaounde  
 B. Lusaka  
 C. Gaborone  
 D. Harare.
59. One of the problem affecting fishing in lake Victoria is that,  
 A. parts of the lake are rocky  
 B. the lake levels keep changing  
 C. presence of water weeds  
 D. dangerous crocodiles into the lake.
60. In Kenya, a national census is carried out after a period of,  
 A. 10years  
 B. 5years  
 C. 8years  
 D. 2years.

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8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and **DO NOT FOLD IT**.
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10. On the answer sheet, show the correct answer by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

**Example:-**

**In the Question Booklet:**

For questions 23 choose the correct word to fill the gap.

23. After winning the festival, we \_\_\_\_\_ home
- A. strutted
  - B. stamped
  - C. trudged
  - D. sauntered

The correct answer is **A**.

**On the Answer sheet:**

23. [A] [B] [C] [D]

23. [A] [B] [C] [D]

24. [A] [B] [C] [D]

25. [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes number 23, the box with letter **A** printed in it is marked.

11. Your dark line **MUST** be within the box.
12. For each question, **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

**This question paper consists of 7 printed pages.**

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**TURN OVER**



Questions 1 to 15.

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

Right 1 creation, no human being 2 perfect and that is why we find ourselves 3 mistakes. The mistakes are many and varied 4 some people tend to make 5 mistakes than others. There are some mistakes 6 are 7 associated with particular people in the society. If for example, a teacher comes into the classroom and 8 pupils making noise, it is possible that one or two pupils 9 be mentioned. This is because 10 pupils are so used to making noise that it only becomes 11 when they are found silent. It would not be surprising if the name of the 12 noise - maker is at the top 13 the pupil did not even go to school that day. 14 feels happy when making an error. In the first place, it 15 the confidence others have in us.

- |                  |               |              |             |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. from       | B. during     | C. before    | D. after    |
| 2. A. was        | B. were       | C. is        | D. are      |
| 3. A. doing      | B. committing | C. make      | D. making   |
| 4. A. or         | B. but        | C. and       | D. also     |
| 5. A. more       | B. most       | C. many      | D. fewer    |
| 6. A. who        | B. whom       | C. which     | D. whose    |
| 7. A. frequently | B. oftenly    | C. common    | D. commonly |
| 8. A. find       | B. finds      | C. got       | D. found    |
| 9. A. will       | B. would      | C. could     | D. should   |
| 10. A. many      | B. these      | C. such      | D. some     |
| 11. A. obvious   | B. funny      | C. rare      | D. strange  |
| 12. A. famous    | B. notorious  | C. popular   | D. known    |
| 13. A. however   | B. even       | C. although  | D. and      |
| 14. A. No body   | B. Everyone   | C. Every one | D. Nobody   |
| 15. A. erodes    | B. sweeps     | C. eats      | D. burns    |

For questions 16 to 18, complete the sentences with the best word from the choices given.

16. "Please \_\_\_\_\_ me two thousand shillings. I'll refund at the end of the month," said Mr Bakari.
- A. lent
  - B. lend
  - C. borrow
  - D. pass
17. My father is \_\_\_\_\_ than my mother.
- A. old
  - B. elder
  - C. oldest
  - D. older
18. Innocent is very good \_\_\_\_\_ English.
- A. at
  - B. in
  - C. with
  - D. to

For questions 19 and 21 choose the words that can best replace the underlined phrase.

19. The offenders were lucky to have got away with a fine
- A. escaped
  - B. gone unpunished
  - C. received a light punishment
  - D. gone unnoticed.
20. I came upon Isack at the show ground.
- A. discovered
  - B. saw
  - C. met
  - D. viewed.

21. Oliver easily came up with the answer to the difficult sum.
- A. invented
  - B. found
  - C. scored
  - D. marked.

For questions 22 and 23, choose the odd one out.

22. A. he  
B. mine  
C. its  
D. hers.
23. A. beautiful  
B. generous  
C. active  
D. kindness.

For questions 24 and 25, write the correct order.

24. (i) Which seemed to be going slower now.  
(ii) A thick cloud of blue smoke was trailing the car.  
(iii) Soon it was looking like a tiny dot in the distance.  
(iv) Arnold glanced back with a flood of relief.
- A. (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)
  - B. (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
  - C. (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
  - D. (iv), (ii), (iii), (I)
25. (i) It is played by millions of people all over the world.  
(ii) so why don't you try it to?  
(iii) Draughts is one of the oldest indoor games.  
(iv) It is easy to learn and doesn't need much equipment.
- A. (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
  - B. (iii), (ii), (iv), (ii)
  - C. (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)
  - D. (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)

*Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow.*

Bees are very useful to human beings. Did you know that bees are the only animals in the world that make food that humans eat? What you might know, however, is that bees are responsible for pollinating plants that thereafter bear fruits and vegetables that we eat. Bees follow the egg-larvae-pupa - adult life cycle. Adults have six legs and five eyes, two of them compound eyes and the other three tiny simple eyes.

A bee hive can have 50,000-80,000 bees. These bees are divided into three categories; queen bees, drones and innumerable worker bees. The queen bee is responsible for laying eggs and can lay up to 1500 eggs per day.

The worker bees, who are female, work inside and outside the hive. They clean, feed the babies as well as the queen, pack pollen and nectar into cells, build and repair honey combs, fan to cool the hive, and guard the hive from attack.

Drones are males whose job is to mate with the queen bee. They, unlike the worker bees, do not have a sting. Before you feel sorry for the drones, however, note that worker bees die the instance they use their sting.

Bees carry pollen grains on their legs in special packets called pollen baskets. This pollen is a source of protein, which is used to feed baby bees and help them grow. Worker bees gather nectar and pollen from flowers. They have two stomachs, one for eating and the other for storing nectar.

A hive produces five products; honey, wax, pollen, propolis and royal jelly. Honey, which is used by humans for its preservative and anti-bacteria nature, is what a farmer harvests mostly. A simple beehive can make 45 kilogrammes of extra honey.

A honey bee works very hard once its an adult, in a lifespan of three to six weeks. One bee makes a twelfth tea spoonful of honey in its lifetime.

Wax is used in batik printing and is also used to make hair into dread locks. The propolis is used by the worker bees as glue to hold together the honey combs.

The royal jelly that comes from a special gland on the head of the worker bee is fed only to the queen.

26. Which of the following statements is **not** true according to the first paragraph
- Bees manufacture food edible by man
  - Bees play a role in pollination
  - Bees lay eggs
  - Bees are the most useful animals to human beings.
27. The most number of bees found in a hive are the
- worker bees
  - drones
  - 80,000 bees
  - queen bees
28. What in the passage shows that the worker bees are the most disadvantaged?
- They are the ones who guard the hive.
  - They do a lot of work.
  - Losing their sting means the end of their life.
  - They cannot protect themselves
29. Which of the following is the correct list of all the bee products.
- royal jelly, honey, preservatives and propolis
  - honey, wax, medicine, pollen
  - beeswax, honey, anti-bacteria, royal jelly
  - wax, honey, pollen, propolis and jelly
30. Honey can be used for all the following **except**?
- As food.
  - Making wax.
  - As a preservative.
  - For medicinal purposes.
31. A worker bee lives for
- between three to six weeks
  - at most three weeks
  - at least three weeks
  - more than six weeks depending on the environment.
32. In which of the following industries will you find beeswax important?
- Chemists and salon.
  - Food industry and textile industry.
  - Cloth industry and salons.
  - Textile industry and chemist.
33. How can you tell that the queen is treated with speciality?
- It lays many eggs in a day.
  - There is only one in the hive.
  - It is fed by the worker bee.
  - It is cleaned and fed on special food.
34. The population in a hive is controlled by;
- Natural means
  - The worker bees
  - The drones
  - The queen.
35. The word innumerable as used in the passage means?
- Industrious
  - Invisible
  - Uncountable
  - Responsible.
36. The phrase 'unlike the worker bees...' shows that,
- worker bees have no sting
  - only drones have a sting
  - only worker bees have a sting
  - drones don't need a sting.
37. Which of the live products does not benefit the farmer directly?
- Wax.
  - Propolis.
  - Honey.
  - Jelly.
38. The best title for the passage could be
- Busy Bees
  - The queen bee
  - Bee farming
  - How to harvest honey.

Read the passage below then answer questions 39 to 50.

A robin sang a sweet melody from a nearby tree. Another one answered from a distance. Guinea fowls chattered from another part of the bush. Masha and Sidi stirred awake. They were sitting upright huddled together for warmth. Their clothes were soaked and Sidi was shivering. It was dawn. The fear of unseen things in their dark was over. But they were still on the lookout for danger. They were still puzzled by the noise they had heard before drifting into sleep.

"It's time to go," Maisha said in a low voice. They rose up and surveyed the shortest direction to the village. They had gone a few steps when they had a feeling that someone was lurking behind the bushes. They halted and exchanged glances. Something moved in a cluster of bushes. They nearly jumped with fright and then their faces glowed with joy. It was Salim. He was also elated to see them.

"Thank God you are alive," Sidi hugged Salim. "What happened?"

"I should ask you the same. Was it you who coughed last night?"

"Yes," Sidi said.

"I heard you and took you for an enemy," Salim said.

"So I decided not to leave my cover until daylight."

Masha and Sidi had heard something move and just like Salim decided to hide. Confident that there would be no more danger, they talked as they walked through the bushes. The only sounds they could hear were the chirping of birds, the chuckles of guinea fowls from a distance and the croaking of frogs. Suddenly, a strange sound came to their ears. Salim was set to run but Masha held him back. They listened intently.

"Ghosts!" Salim gulped under his breath. "They are in that baobab."

"I don't believe in ghosts," Masha said though without conviction. They were listening to the strangest noise they had ever heard.

Awash with curiosity they crouched towards the source of the noise, all the while turning their heads in search of an escape route. They stopped again and listened. The noise was becoming more distinct as they progressed.

They held their breath at what they saw. Half way down the shallow trench was what looked like the figure of a man. He lay still at an awkward angle and appeared dead. On his side was a medium - sized brown bag and a red cap. The noises were coming from the bag.

The trio watched the figure speechlessly.

"He looks dead." Sidi said. "And the ghost noises are mobile phones ringing."

39. What awoke the pair from their sleep?  
 A. Sidi's shivering.  
 B. Their clothes were wet.  
 C. The rays from the sun.  
 D. The singing of the birds.
40. According to the first paragraph, Masha and Sidi sat close to each other,  
 A. Because of fear of the unknown  
 B. To keep warm  
 C. They knew there was danger  
 D. Sidi could not stay away from Masha.
41. The word dawn as used in the passage can be replaced by;  
 A. dusk  
 B. twilight  
 C. evening  
 D. daybreak.
42. Why do you think the two were still confused?  
 A. They did not understand the ~~genesis~~ of the noise.  
 B. The noise they heard was strangely loud.  
 C. They could not find Salim.  
 D. They did not understand why they were alone.
43. How did they know that there was somebody within?  
 A. They had some magical powers.  
 B. They saw the person.  
 C. By instinct.  
 D. They had heard footsteps.
44. Which group name from the ones given below describes a group of trees?  
 A. Cluster.  
 B. Bush.  
 C. Collection.  
 D. Combination.
45. From the passage we can tell that,  
 A. The three were poachers  
 B. were running away from policemen  
 C. Had committed a crime.  
 D. Had been hiding from each other unconsciously.
46. The odd sound is likely to have been produced by;  
 A. the man they saw lying in the trench.  
 B. several mobile phones.  
 C. ghosts  
 D. it is not clear.
47. The word 'distinct' as used in the passage can be replaced by?  
 A. Visible.  
 B. Noticeable.  
 C. Clear.  
 D. Louder.
48. 'The phrase' *they held their breath at what they saw?* means  
 A. What they saw shocked them.  
 B. They could not breathe.  
 C. They felt anxious.  
 D. They had their breath in their hands.
49. From the last paragraph, we can tell that;  
 A. The man the three saw was dead.  
 B. They saw the ghosts.  
 C. They knew the man.  
 D. It's not clear whether the man was dead or alive.
50. The best title for the story could be;  
 A. The Dead man  
 B. The fear of the unknown  
 C. The Ghosts in the Baobab  
 D. Mystery of the mobile phones.

## SCIENCE

## STANDARD SEVEN - 2015

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**YOUR INDEX NUMBER**

**YOUR NAME**

**NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL**

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### Example:-

#### In the Question Booklet:

17. Which one of the following weeds can be used as a pesticide?  
A. Sodom apple.  
B. Datura.  
C. Black jack.  
D. Mexican Marigold.  
The correct answer is D.

#### On the Answer sheet:

14. [A] [B] [C] [D]    15. [A] [B] [C] [D]    16. [A] [B] [C] [D]    17. [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes number 17, the box with letter **D** printed in it is marked.

11. Your dark line **MUST BE** within the box.
12. For each question, **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages.

1. Which one of the following list comprises of only drugs that have been prohibited in Kenya?

- A. Tobacco, bhang, Heroin.
- B. Cocaine, mandrax, cobbler's glue.
- C. Tobacco, miraa, alcohol.
- D. Caffeine, bhang, mandrax.

2. In the human circulatory system valves that prevent the back flow of blood are present in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Auricles and Ventricles.
- B. Heart and Veins.
- C. Veins and Arteries.
- D. Heart and Arteries.

3. When one goes for an HIV test, pre- test counselling is done to the person **mainly** to \_\_\_\_\_.

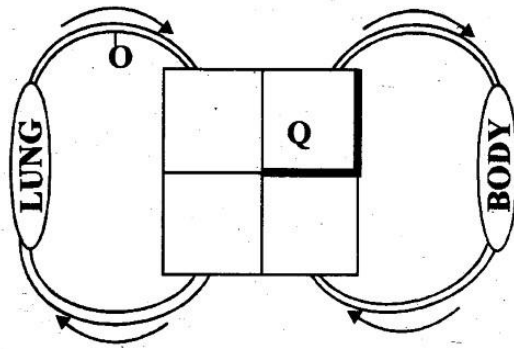
- A. overcome fear
- B. make the test be positive
- C. make the person feel welcomed
- D. accept the results.

4. In the digestive system of human beings where does digestion of food end?

- A. Liver.
- B. Stomach.
- C. Duodenum.
- D. Ileum.

The illustration below is of the mammalian heart.

Use it to answer questions 5 and 6.



5. Which one of the following statements **best** explains the reason as to why heart chamber **Q** has thicker walls than all the other chambers?

- A. to make it look strong and muscular.
- B. It pumps blood to the farthest body tissues.
- C. To reduce friction.
- D. To enhance easy blood flow to the heart.

6. The blood vessel labelled with letter **O** is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pulmonary artery
- B. Aorta
- C. Venacava
- D. Pulmonary vein.

7. Which one of the following is a social effect of drug abuse?

- A. Truancy
- B. Discolouration of teeth
- C. Lack of concentration in class
- D. Loss of memory.

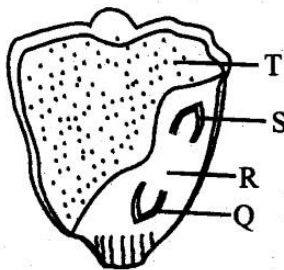
8. Which of the following statements is **not** true about Amphibians?

- A. They live partly in water and partly on dry land.
- B. They lay unfertilized eggs.
- C. Their bodies have scales.
- D. Their young ones breathe by means of gills.



9. Which of the following shows the correct order of the stages of HIV starting from the last stage to the first stage?
- A. Fullblown → symptomatic → window → incubation
- B. Fullblown → symptomatic → incubation → window
- C. Incubation → fullblown → symptomatic → window
- D. Window → incubation → symptomatic → fullblown

10. The diagram below shows parts of the maize seed. Which of the labeled parts is correctly matched with its role?

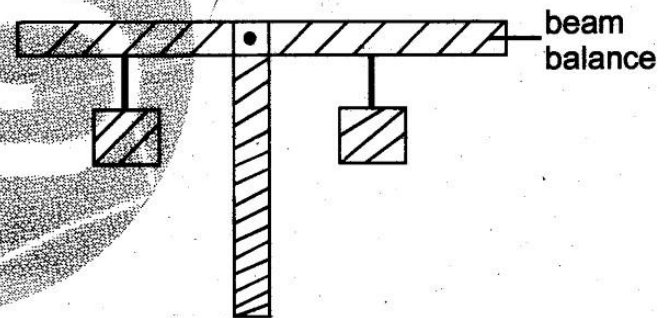


- A. T → stores food for the seed
- B. R → its where air enter the seed
- C. Q → grows to became the shoot
- D. S → grows to became the root
11. A boat made up of iron floats on water because of its \_\_\_\_\_
- A. size
- B. weight
- C. density
- D. shape.
12. Which one of the following lists consists of non-green plants only?
- A. Mushroom, lichen, mould
- B. Puffballs, mould, toad stool
- C. Algae, penicillin, puffballs.
- D. Mould, fern, toadstool.

13. Which of the statements below best explains why sufurias are made of Aluminium?
- A. Aluminium does not easily rust.
- B. Aluminium can last long.
- C. Aluminium is a good heat conductor
- D. Aluminium is attractive.

14. Green Plants do not depend on other plants for one of the following. Which one?
- A. Shade.
- B. Support.
- C. Food.
- D. Habitat.

15. The instrument drawn below is used to measure



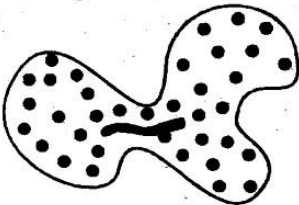
- A. The quantity of matter in a substance.
- B. The density of an object
- C. The force of gravity of an object
- D. The pressure exerted by an object.
16. Which of the following food preservation methods is both modern and traditional methods?
- A. Use of honey.
- B. Use of low temperature.
- C. Canning.
- D. Salting.

17. All the following diseases are communicable **except** one. Which one?
- A. Cholera.
  - B. Malaria.
  - C. Tetanus.
  - D. Typhoid.

18. Which one of the following is **not** a fibre crop?
- A. Flax.
  - B. Sisal.
  - C. Cotton.
  - D. Macadamia.

19. Which one of the following planets is the brightest and largest in the solar system respectively?
- A. Mercury and Jupiter.
  - B. Jupiter and Venus.
  - C. Jupiter and Mercury.
  - D. Venus and Jupiter.

20. The diagram below is of a certain blood component.



What is the role of the drawn blood component?

- A. To transport oxygen to all body parts.
- B. To help in blood clotting.
- C. To fight disease causing organism.
- D. To transport digested food to all body parts.

21. Which one of the following is **not** a use of water at the farm?
- A. Cleaning farm tools.
  - B. Watering animals.
  - C. Watering crops.
  - D. Bathing after working at the farm.

22. Below are signs and symptoms of a certain disease.

(i) skin rashes

(ii) muscles have pain as well as joints

(iii) pain in the lower abdomen

(iv) fever

The kind of disease described above is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Malaria.
- B. Typhoid.
- C. Cholera.
- D. Tuberculosis.

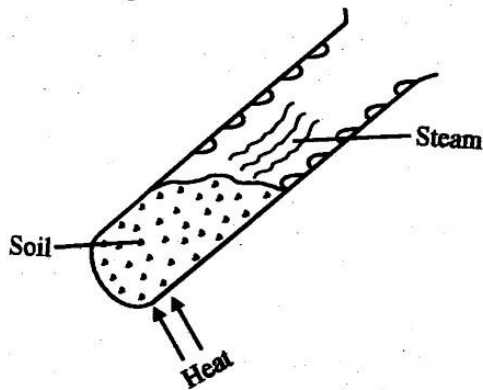
23. The gas that occupy 21% in the atmosphere is used in all the following ways **except** one. Which one?

- A. Respiration in plants.
- B. Burning.
- C. Preservation of soft drinks.
- D. Germination.

24. Which one of the following statements is true about mammals?

- A. All mammals give birth to live youngs.
- B. All mammals have legs for walking.
- C. Some mammals have scales on their body.
- D. All mammals breathe by means of lungs.

25. Std six pupils heated soil in a test tube as illustrated in the diagram below during a science practical lesson.



What property of soil were they investigating?

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

26. All the following are major components of the environment **except** one. Which one?

- A. Air.  
B. Plants.  
C. Animals.  
D. Heat.

27. Which one of the following is an automatic effect of prolonged use of alcohol, cigarette and mandrax?

- A. Addiction.  
B. Lack of sleep.  
C. Discolouration of teeth.  
D. Hallucination.

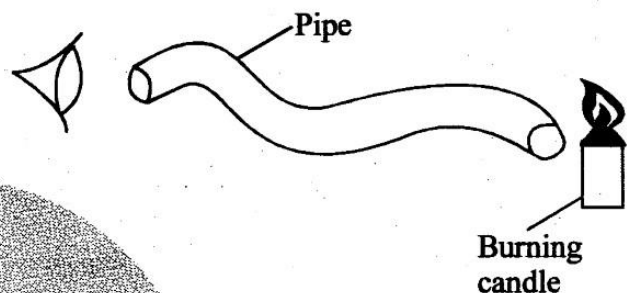
28. Wearing protective clothes and gumboots while working on swampy areas **best** controls which type of disease?

- A. Malaria.  
B. Cholera.  
C. Bilhazia.  
D. Typhoid.

29. Which of the following is **not** a physical change that takes place in adolescence in boys?

- A. Experiencing wet dreams.  
B. Feeling shy of ~~beards~~ breast  
C. Increase in body weight and height.  
D. Hair growing under the arms ~~its~~

30. Std 6 pupils performed the experiment drawn below to investigate a certain property of light.



What conclusion did they make from the experiment?

- A. Light can be reflected  
B. Light can pass through an open pipe.  
C. Light travels faster than sound.  
D. Light travels on a straight line.

31. Which one of the following parts of the female reproductive system is **correctly** matched with its function?

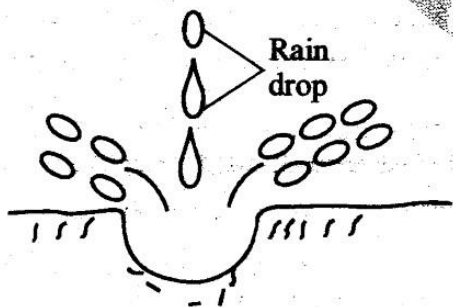
- | <u>Part</u> | <u>Function</u>                         |
|-------------|---|
| A. Ovary    | → It is where implantation takes place. |
| B. Oviduct  | → Ovulation takes place here.           |
| C. Uterus   | → It is where the foetus develops.      |
| D. Cervix   | → It connects the body and the mother   |

32. Which one of the following lists is made up of only diseases that are controlled by vaccination?
- Measles, Rickets, Pertusis.
  - Whooping cough, Measles, Tuberculosis.
  - Yellow fever, Mumps, Malaria.
  - Tetanus, Bilhazia, Deptheria.

33. The type of fodder crop that is cut then completely dried before it is stored is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- pasture
  - silage
  - concentrates
  - hay.

34. Which one of the following crop pest is an example of a storage pest?
- Moles.
  - Aphids.
  - White ant.
  - Cutworm.

35. The best way to control the type of erosion illustrated below is by \_\_\_\_\_



- contour farming.
- mulching
- building porous dams
- use of cut-off drains.

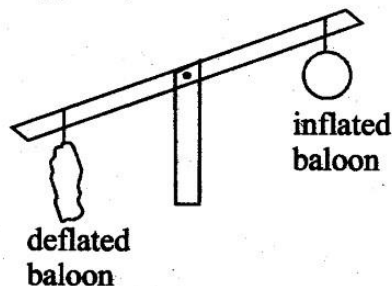
36. Which type of teeth below is **not** correctly matched with its function?
- Molars → crushing and chewing food.
  - Canines → biting and cutting food.
  - Premolars → grinding food.
  - Incisors → cutting and biting food.

37. Which one of the following methods of grazing is **not** a rotational grazing method?
- Herding.
  - Paddocking.
  - Tethering.
  - Strip grazing.

38. Which of the following materials show good and poor conductor of heat respectively?
- Steel and Aluminium.
  - Wood and Plasticine.
  - Iron and Rubber.
  - Rubber and Iron.

39. The transfer of heat where there is no medium of transfer is through;
- convection
  - conduction
  - convection and Radiation
  - radiation

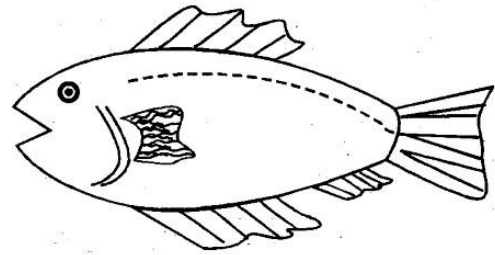
40. Std 6 pupils did the experiment below.



- What was their conclusion?
- Air occupies space.
  - Air has mass.
  - Air expands on heating.
  - Air has no definite shape.

41. Which one of the following is **not** a function performed by roots of plants?
- Absorption of water and mineral salts.
  - Storage of food.
  - Transpiration.
  - Anchorage.
42. In case of an injury which one of the following blood cells protects the body from excessive bleeding?
- Plasma.
  - Red blood cells.
  - Platelets.
  - White blood cells.
43. Which one of the following animal feeds is **major** source of proteins to farm animals?
- Maize germ.
  - Lucerne.
  - Sunflower seeds.
  - Sweet potato vines.
44. Which one of the following statements is **not** true about the sun?
- It is the main source of energy.
  - The sun is at the centre of the solar system.
  - The sun is a star.
  - The sun reflects lights from the planets.
45. Which one of the following weather instruments is correctly matched with the aspect of weather it measures?
- Windsock  $\longrightarrow$  Strength of wind only.
  - Rain gauge  $\longrightarrow$  Temperature.
  - Windvane  $\longrightarrow$  Direction of wind.
  - Thermometer  $\longrightarrow$  Amount of rainfall.
46. The third and the sixth colour of the rainbow from the top are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ respectively.
- Yellow and Indigo
  - Blue and Orange
  - Indigo and Yellow
  - Orange and Blue.

Below is an illustration of a certain animal. Use it to answer question 47 only.



47. Which one of the following statements is **not true** about the animal drawn above?
- The animal has scales.
  - The animal lives in both water and dryland.
  - The animal breathes by use of gills.
  - The animal's body temperature varies with that of the surrounding.
48. Below is a description of a certain type of clouds.
- The clouds are dark grey in colour
  - They appear to be low in the sky
  - They appear like mountains
- The type of clouds described above are commonly seen during which season?
- The dry season.
  - The cold season.
  - Any season of the year.
  - The rainy season.
49. Which of the following is an example of an egg lying mammal?
- Seal.
  - Whale.
  - Spiny ant eater.
  - The bat.
50. Which one of the following is **not** a safety measure when dealing with farm tools?
- Keeping tools at the sitting room
  - Keeping tools in a shed
  - Cleaning tools before storing them.
  - Using a tool for its right purpose.

# TARGETER TRACKER

003

YEAR 2015

## MARKING SCHEME

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

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