TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST
STANDARD SIX - YEAR 2015
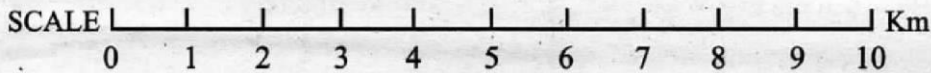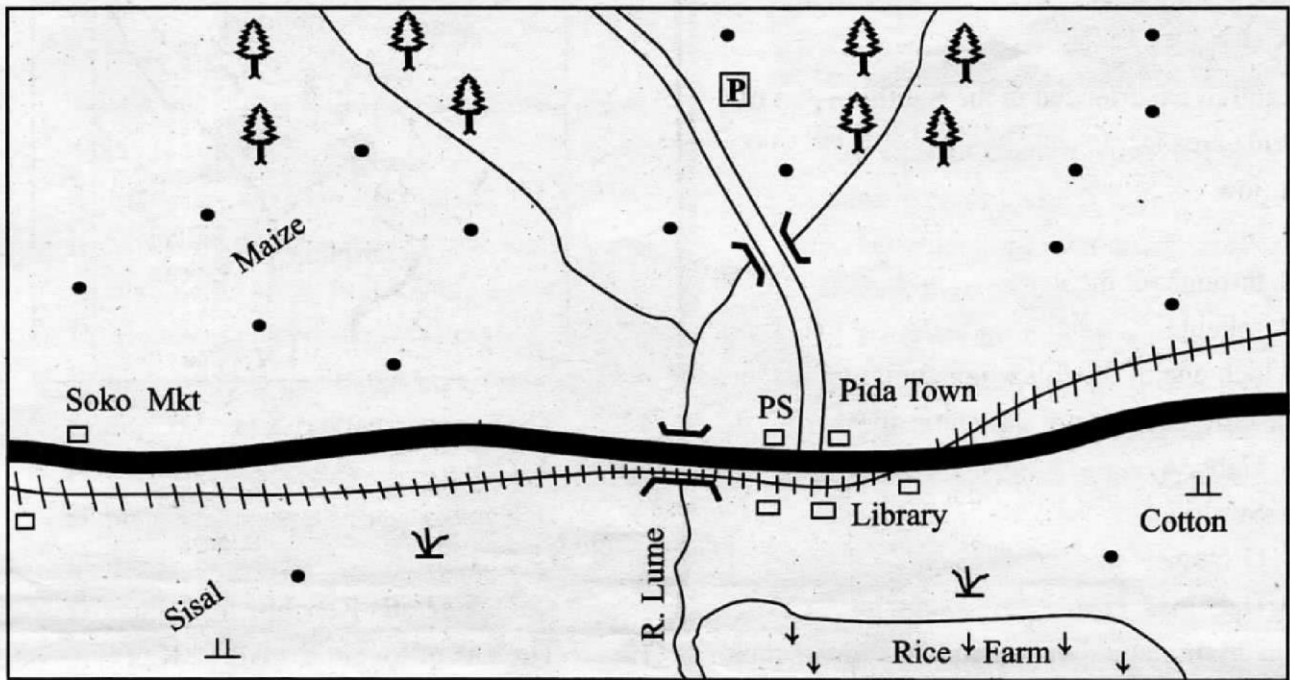## SOCIAL STUDIES/R.E

(003)

TIME: 2hrs 15 mins

### WIDA AREA

SCALE |___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| Km
      0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9 10

KEY:

▬ **Tarmac Road**	■ **Build-up areas**	⍦ **Dry grass**	P **Prison**
═ **Murram road**	● **Human settlements**	⍦ **Planted trees**	
+++++ **Railway line**	⊥⊥ **Scattered bushes**	**PS Police station**	

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

1. Pida town started where it is because of,
   A. the road junction
   B. the railway line
   C. presence of rivers
   D. presence of a police station.

2. Trees have been planted in the northern part of Wida area to,
   A. provide fruits in the area
   B. provide timber in the area
   C. provide home for wild animals

   D. protect sources of rivers.

3. River Lume is important in Wida area because it,
   A. is a source of fish
   B. is used as a means of transport
   C. provides water for irrigation
   D. is a tourist attraction centre.

4. The southern part of Wida area has few people living there because,
   A. there are no economic activities
   B. it is dry
   C. it does not have roads
   D. there are no towns.

5. Land in Wida area slopes from,
   A. South to North
   B. North to South
   C. East to West
   D. West to East.

6. The two **main** food crops in Wida area are,
   A. sisal and cotton
   B. sisal and maize
   C. rice and maize
   D. cotton and rice.

7. Rainfall experienced in the Southern part of Wida area is,
   A. low
   B. high
   C. throughout the year
   D. reliable.

8. Which one of the following communities in Eastern Africa is not a cushitic speaker?
   A. Gabbra.
   B. Swahili.
   C. Oromo.
   D. Dahalo.

9. The **main** natural vegetation that covers most parts of Eastern Africa is,
   A. rainforest
   B. scrubland vegetation
   C. mountain vegetation
   D. savannah vegetation.

10. The highland Nilotes migrated and settled in the Rift valley region of Kenya in search of,
    A. good farming land
    B. goods for trade
    C. better pasture of their livestock
    D. areas to hide from enemies.

11. Two neighbours in a village can **best** solve a border dispute by,
    A. involving village elders
    B. taking the case to court
    C. reporting the matter to the police
    D. selling the piece of land.

*Use the map of Eastern Africa below to answer questions 12 to 15.*
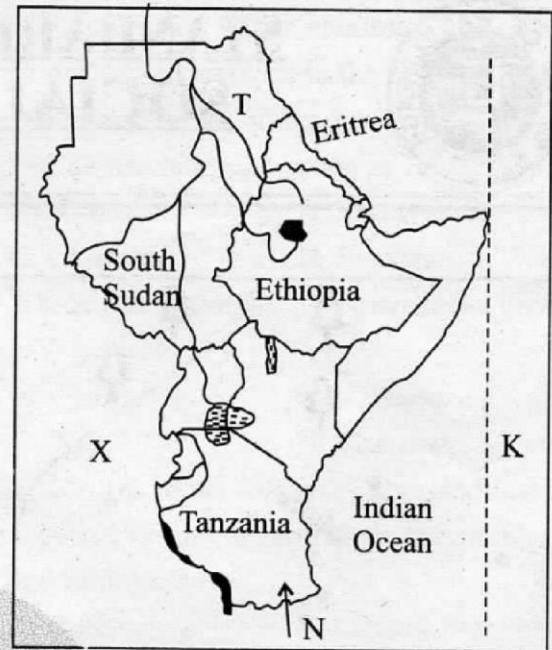
12. The country marked **X** is,
    A. Congo
    B. Zambia
    C. Chad
    D. Democratic Republic of Congo.

13. The line of longitute marked **K** is approximately
    A. 22^0N   B. 52^0E
    C. 22^0E   D. 12^0S

14. The tributary of River Nile marked **T** is,
    A. river Blue Nile
    B. river Atbara
    C. river Sobat
    D. river White Nile.

15. The **main** reason which made the Bantu community marked **N** to migrate was,
    A. to escape from hostile neighbours
    B. to search for good pasture
    C. to look for markets for their goods
    D. to look for good farming land.

16. The Ethiopian highlands are densely populated because they,
    A. have many industries
    B. have enough water for irrigation
    C. receive adequate rainfall
    D. have large towns.

17. Which one of the following types of fish is caught in Lake Victoria?
   A. Eel.   B. Sardine.
   C. Mullet.   D. Tilapia.

18. Sisal in both Kenya and Tanzania is grown in areas that,
   A. have flat extensive land
   B. have black cotton soils
   C. are cool and wet
   D. have high population.

19. Which one of the following statements about a clan is **correct**?
   A. Members have similar names.
   B. Members of the same clan are related.
   C. Members belong to the same age set.
   D. Members have different ancestors.

20. Wild animals in game parks are threatened **mainly** by,
   A. prolonged droughts
   B. presence of tse tse flies
   C. illegal poaching
   D. pollution in game parks.

21. Paddocking is done in beef ranching in order to,
   A. allow grass to grow
   B. increase milk production
   C. improve quality of cattle
   D. control theft of cattle.

22. Three of the following statements about maize farming in Kenya are true. Which one is **not**?
   A. It is grown in plantations in the Rift valley.
   B. It is grown in the cool wet highlands.
   C. Some of the maize is harvested by machine.
   D. It is grown mainly to feed animals.

23. Three of the following statements about the floor of the Rift valley are correct. Which one is **not**?
   A. Some mountains have formed on the floor.
   B. All lakes on the floor are salty.
   C. Some areas in the Rift valley are dry.
   D. Lakes have formed on the floor.

*Use the diagram below to answer question 24 and 25.*
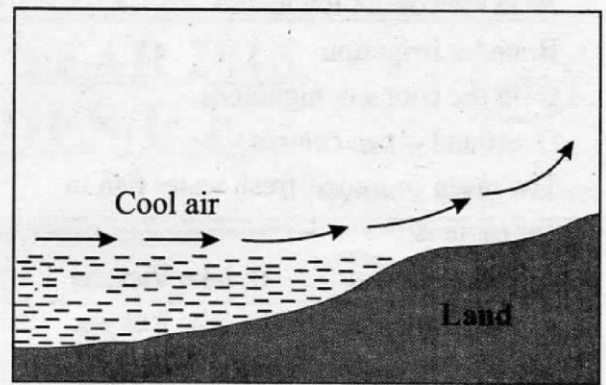
24. The weather change illustrated above takes place in areas that,
   A. experience cool temperature
   B. have high altitude
   C. are away from large water bodies
   D. are next to the sea.

25. Which one of the following towns is **likely** to experience the weather change illustrated above?
   A. Mombasa.   B. Thika.
   C. Eldoret.   D. Nairobi.

26. Clan elders are important because they,
   A. are old and wise
   B. punish lawbreakers
   C. guide clan members
   D. are rich.

27. Volcanic mountains are formed when,
   A. land between faults sinks
   B. molten lava solidifies on the surface
   C. soft rocks are eroded
   D. the earth's rocks twists.

28. Which one of the following is a responsibility of parents in a family?
   A. Setting good moral values.
   B. Choosing friends for their children.
   C. Buying for their children anything they want.
   D. beating their children.

29. The community that **correctly** fills the blank marked **R** is,

| Kipsigis | R | Nandi | Okiek |

   A. Galla.   B. Sandawe.
   C. Iteso.   D. Marakwet.

30. Coffee in Ethiopia is grown,
   A. in the coastal lowlands
   B. under irrigation
   C. in the cool wet highlands
   D. around urban centres.

31. The **main** source of fresh water fish in Tanzania is,
   A. Indian Ocean   B. lake Victoria
   C. river Ruvuma   D. lake Rukwa.

32. The administrative capital of Sudan is,
   A. Juba   B. Khartoum
   C. Asmara   D. Ramciel.

33. A school routine helps pupils to,
   A. perform activities assigned to them at school
   B. pass their tests
   C. learn the history of their school
   D. win sporting competitions.

34. Which group consist of secondary needs in a family?

A.	Education Car Telephone	B.	Dress Television Food
C.	Shoes Radio House	D.	Security Water Chair

35. Bananas around lake Victoria in Uganda are,
   A. grown under irrigation
   B. intercropped with coffee in small farms
   C. harvested by machines
   D. grown for export only.

36. The Luo people came to live in their present areas in Kenya from,
   A. the horn of Africa
   B. Congo basin
   C. Bahr-el-Ghazal region
   D. Southern Africa.

37. Papyrus reeds grow in areas that,
   A. experience high temperatures
   B. receive less than 250mm of rain per year
   C. receive convectional rainfall only
   D. have shallow fresh water swamps.

38. Responsible children would always,
   A. protect family property from damage
   B. speak good English at home
   C. demand to be taken to the best schools
   D. demand for anything they want.

39. The largest language group in Tanzania is,
   A. Nilotes   B. Bantu
   C. Cushites   D. Semites.

40. Which one of the following items is a product of sugarcane?
   A. Dye.   B. Bitumen.
   C. Pulp.   D. Molasses.

41. Which one of the following commodities is exported in large quantities from both Kenya and Ethiopia?
   A. Coffee.   B. Canned fish.
   C. Petroleum.   D. Timber.

42. Which one of the following countries in Eastern Africa is found in the northern hemisphere?
   A. Rwanda.   B. Burundi.
   C. Sudan.   D. Tanzania.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 43 and 44.
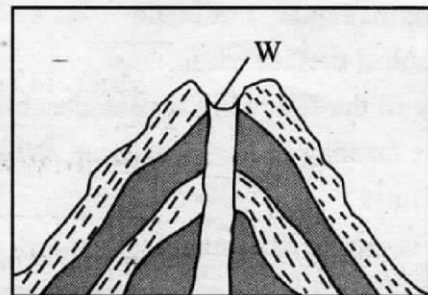
43. The physical feature illustrated above was formed through the process of,
   A. folding   B. volcanicity
   C. faulting   D. twisting.

44. A mountain in Eastern Africa that has the feature marked **W** is,
   A. mount Longonot
   B. mount Pare
   C. mount Usambara
   D. Abedare Ranges.

45. Commercial maize farming in Kenya is carried out in
   A. Samburu county
   B. Kwale county
   C. Trans Nzoia county
   D. Kilifi county.

46. Which one of the following lakes in the Rift valley in Eastern Africa has fresh water?
   A. Lake Malawi.
   B. Lake Natron.
   C. Lake Nakuru.
   D. Lake Tanganyika.

47. Sisal is grown in Kenya and Tanzania **mainly** for its,
   A. leaves   B. flowers
   C. juice   D. stem.

48. Tarn lakes are formed due to,
   A. faulting   B. volcanicity
   C. glaciation   D. twisting.

49. The water body that borders Eastern Africa in the North-East is,
   A. Mediterranean sea
   B. Red sea
   C. Lake Victoria
   D. Indian Ocean.

50. Which one of the following is a social factor that influences settlement of people?
   A. Rainfall distribution.
   B. Mining activities.
   C. Learning institutions.
   D. Irrigation farming.

51. The **main** fishing lakes in Kenya are,
   A. L.Victoria, L. Turkana.
   B. L. Nakuru, L. Elementaita.
   C. L. Bogoria, L. Nakuru.
   D. L. Magadi, L. Elementaita.

52. When Kenyans elect members of parliament they practise,
   A. representative democracy
   B. participatory democracy
   C. delegetive democracy
   D. liberal democracy.

53. Children can be protected from abuse by,
   A. taking children to boarding schools
   B. appointing them as leaders
   C. taking them to schools of their choice
   D. educating adults on the rights of children.

54. Sugar making at Mumias is an example of,
   A. a manufacturing industry
   B. an assembling industry
   C. a service industry
   D. a processing industry.

55. Boys and girls in the past **mainly** interacted through,
   A. dances   B. learning
   C. hunting   D. games.

56. A land breeze occurs when,
   A. warm air blows from the land
   B. cool air blows from the land
   C. cool air blows from the sea
   D. warm air blows from the land.

57. General elections in Kenya are conducted every,
   A. 10years   B. 4years
   C. 5years   D. 2years

58. Population distribution in Eastern Africa is **mainly** influenced by,
   A. amount of rainfall
   B. distribution of industries
   C. means of transport
   D. presence of pasture.

59. Which mineral is mined at Kariadusi near Gilgil in Kenya?
   A. Limestone.   B. Diatomite.
   C. Soda ash.   D. Fluospar.

60. A responsible citizen of Kenya is the one who,
   A. participates in conserving soil
   B. earns a lot of money
   C. does not pay taxes
   D. drinks and drives.

SECTION II
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. God showed human beings are important during creation by,
    A. creating them male and female
    B. creating them as the last
    C. making clothes for them
    D. putting them in charge of all creation.

62. God spared Noah from the flood because he
    A. was a good man   B. was an old man
    C. had a big family   D. was a wiseman.

63. Isaac had two sons. They were,
    A. Lot and Ishmael
    B. Esau and Jacob
    C. Jacob and Joseph
    D. Joseph and Benjamin.

64. Moses was born in the land of,
    A. Midian
    B. Canaan
    C. Egypt
    D. Haran.

65. Which one of the following was a commandment given by God on Mount Sinai?
    A. "Love one another just as I loved you"
    B. "Love your enemies as you love yourself"
    C. "Love the Lord with all your heart"
    D. "Worship no other god but me"

66. Who used a small army to defeat the midianites?
    A. Joshua.
    B. Gideon.
    C. David.
    D. Moses.

67. The friendship between David and Jonathan teaches christians to be,
    A. loyal   B. obedient
    C. tolerant   D. patient.

68. The vineyard taken by King Ahab belonged to,
    A. Elijah
    B. Naaman
    C. Naboth
    D. Ruth.

69. Who complained that he was too young to become a prophet?
    A. Isaiah.   B. Ezekiel.
    C. Jonah.   D. Jeremiah.

70. Who announced to Mary that she would have a son by the power of the Holy Spirit?
    A. Priest Zechariah.
    B. John the baptist.
    C. Angel Gabriel.
    D. The High Priest.

71. When Jesus was baptised in River Jordan,
    A. a cloud covered Jesus
    B. darkness came over the earth
    C. water in the river stopped flowing
    D. a voice was heard from heaven.

72. Which disciple of Jesus was a tax collector?
    A. Matthew.
    B. Thomas.
    C. Simon.
    D. Nathaniel.

73. The parable of the Good Samaritan teaches christians to have,
    A. patience   B. kindness
    C. humility   D. loyalty.

74. Who was raised back to life in Bethany by Jesus?
    A. Lazarus.   B. Tabitha.
    C. Cornelius.   D. Zacchaeus.

75. Jesus healed people to show,
    A. he had power
    B. God's love for his people
    C. the people he healed were good
    D. he was the Messiah.

76. When Jesus entered Jerusalem he was riding on a,
    A. chariot   B. horse
    C. donkey   D. boat.

77. Jesus washed his disciples' feet to teach christians to,
    A. wash before eating
    B. wash their feet before going to bed
    C. work hard to earn a living
    D. serve other people.

78. The disciples received the Holy spirit while praying in,
    A. Jerusalem
    B. Bethlehem
    C. Jericho
    D. Capernaum.

79. Where was Saul going when he became blind?
    A. Jerusalem.   B. Damascus.
    C. Joppa.   D. Jericho.
80. In the town of Joppa, Peter raised,
    A. the son of a window
    B. a Roman officer's servant
    C. a dead woman
    D. lazarus.
81. The books in the New Testament that describe what Jesus did here on earth are,
    A. gospels   B. letters
    C. epistles   D. torah.
82. In traditional African religion, people believe that,
    A. the Bible is the written word of God
    B. God created human beings
    C. Jesus is the son of God
    D. baptism is a rite of passage.
83. In traditional African communities creation stories are known as,
    A. legends   B. folktales
    C. facts   D. myths.
84. Which one of the following is a way in which God blesses people in traditional African communities?
    A. Floods.   B. Marriages.
    C. Good harvest.   D. Wars.
85. In traditional African communities, people offer burnt sacrifices in,
    A. shrines   B. temples
    C. their homes   D. dark places.
86. An honest pupil is the one who,
    A. shows his friends answers during a test
    B. collects money in the classroom and gives it to the teacher
    C. sneaks from school to buy sweets
    D. picks mangoes from his neighbours' farm.
87. Kaveke finds her two classmates fighting. As a christian she should,
    A. beat them up
    B. beat the one who is wrong
    C. separate and reconcile them
    D. leave them to continue fighting.
88. When christians fast they,
    A. strengthen their faith
    B. save their money
    C. get new friends
    D. give food to the poor.

89. When christians repent their sins,
    A. they get baptised
    B. they are liked by their friends
    C. they make enemies
    D. they reconcile with God.
90. Children should respect their parents because,
    A. their parents are poor
    B. it is God's command
    C. their parents educated them
    D. they would be loved by their parents.

SECTION II
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which one of the following surahs has Bismillah as one of its verses?
    A. Falaq.   B. Nas.
    C. Maun.   D. Fatiha.
62. Surah Humaza,
    A. discourages backbiting
    B. encourages miserliness
    C. discourages patience
    D. encourages helping the orphans.
63. The prophet (SAW) said that muslims are like one building each brick holds the other. This hadith encourages,
    A. tolerance
    B. unity
    C. love
    D. honesty.
64. Which one of the following acts will **not** nullify swalat?
    A. Moving unnecessarily.
    B. Facing away from Qiblah.
    C. Breathing.
    D. Eating.
65. The second pillar of Islam is,
    A. Hajj   B. Saum
    C. Zakat   D. Salat.
66. The **main** value that muslims learn by performing Hajj is,
    A. love
    B. equality
    C. unity
    D. discipline.
67. Three of the following are recipients of zakat **except**
    A. orphans   B. debtor
    C. slaves   D. needy.
68. Which one of the following faradh prayers has three zakat?
    A. Dhuhr.   B. Asr.
    C. Maghrib.   D. Subh.

69. Which one of the following sunnah prayer is performed after isha?
   A. Khusuf.
   B. Dhuha.
   C. Istikhara.
   D. Witr.

70. Who among the following angels of Allah (SW) was incharge of wahy?
   A. Izrafil.   B. Izrail.
   C. Jibril.   D. Mikail.

71. Which one of the following attribute of Allah (SW) means the forgiver?
   A. Al - aziz.
   B. Al - wadud.
   C. Al - malik.
   D. Al - ghafur.

72. Which one of the following forms of Najis is removed by washing seven times?
   A. Heavy.   B. Medium.
   C. Light.   D. Thick.

73. During which month was prophet mohammad (SAW) born?
   A. Rajab.
   B. Rabiul-Awwal.
   C. Muharram.
   D. Ramadhan.

74. Who among the following was the last prophet of Allah (SW) to be sent to the world?
   A. Mohammad.
   B. Isa.
   C. Adam.
   D. Ibrahim.

75. During which occasion was salat made compulsory?
   A. Treaty of Hudaibiyah.
   B. Isra-wal - miraaj.
   C. Battle of uhud.
   D. Hijrah.

76. Which one of the following is the 10th month of the Islamic calendar?
   A. Ramadhan.
   B. Dhul-Qaada.
   C. Shawwal.
   D. Safar.

77. Which one of the following surahs of the quran talks about the day of judgement?
   A. Asr.   B. Maun.
   C. Humaza.   D. Zilzala.

78. Who among the following was the mother of prophet Isa (a.s)?
   A. Maryam.   B. Asiya.
   C. Halima.   D. Amina.

79. The fourth pillar of Iman is,
   A. belief in Allah
   B. belief in prophets
   C. belief in the books
   D. belief in angels.

80. Which one of the following holy scriptures was revealed in the month of Ramadhan?
   A. Zabur.   B. Taurat.
   C. Quran.   D. Suhuf.

81. The prophet of Allah (SW) who built masjidul -Aqsa was,
   A. Suleiman
   B. Adam
   C. Ibrahim
   D. Mohammad.

82. Surah kauthar promises prophet mohammad (SAW)?
   A. A good life.
   B. A river in paradise.
   C. Help from Allah.
   D. Protection from Allah(SW)

83. How old was prophet mohammad (SAW) when he made the first trip to syria?
   A. 10years
   B. 8years
   C. 11years
   D. 12years.

84. How many sons did prophet mohammad (SAW) have?
   A. Four.   B. Two.
   C. Three.   D. Seven.

85. Who among the following prophets of Allah (SW) was given the taurat?
   A. Musa.
   B. Daud.
   C. Isa.
   D. Mohammad.

86. The prophet of Allah (SW) who was swallowed by a whale was,
   A. Yunus   B. Nuh
   C. Ayub   D. Musa.

87. Who among the following rightly guided caliphs was known as Assidiq?
   A. Ali.
   B. Uthman.
   C. Abubakar.
   D. Umar.

88. Why did Qabila kill Habila?
   A. Because of jealousy.
   B. Because of hatred.
   C. He was commanded by Allah (SW).
   D. He wanted to test his prowess.

89. How many prophets of Allah are mentioned in the Quran?
   A. 20   B. 99
   C. 60   D. 25

90. The Islamic wedding is known as
   A. Walima   B. Nikkah
   C. Aqiiqah   D. Talaq.

1. Which one of the following diseases is a communicable disease?
   A. Tetanus.　　B. Cancer.
   C. Measles.　　D. Rickets.

2. The process by which green plants lose water through the small holes in the leaves is called,
   A. transpiration
   B. stomata
   C. photosynthesis
   D. respiration.

3. Which of the following is **not** part of the digestive system?
   A. Rectum.　　B. Air sacs.
   C. Stomach.　　D. Duodenum.

4. Std. 5 pupils from Olelep primary school did the experiment below.
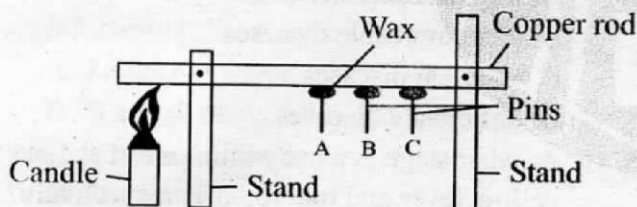
   What property of matter were they investigating?
   A. The pins fell one by one.
   B. Solids expand on heating.
   C. Solids conduct heat.
   D. The wax melted.

5. In which part of the male reproductive system are the male sex cells stored?
   A. Spermduct.　　B. Testis.
   C. Urethra.　　D. Epididymis.

6. Which of the following teeth is **correctly** matched with its shape?
   A. Incisors - chisel shaped.
   B. Molars - have 2 roots.
   C. Pre-molars - sharp pointed.
   D. Canines - have 2 roots.

7. The weather instrument shown below mainly measures which aspect of weather?
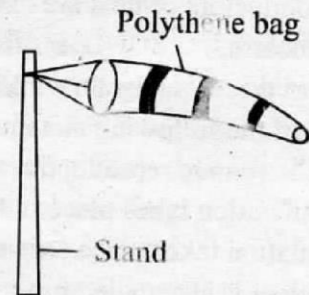
   A. Strength of wind.　B. Speed of wind.
   C. Direction of wind.　D. Air pressure.

8. Which stage of HIV and AIDS does the patient test positive when tested but no signs and symptoms that are visible?
   A. Fullblown stage.
   B. Window stage.
   C. Symptomatic stage.
   D. Incubation stage.

9. In which part of the digestive system does food come into contact with gastric juice?
   A. Stomach.　　B. Ileum.
   C. Duodenum.　　D. Mouth.

10. Which one of the following does **not** take place when one is breathing out?
    A. Ribs move downwards and inwards.
    B. Diaphragm becomes dome shaped.
    C. Ribs move upwards and outwards.
    D. Pressure in the lungs increases.

11. Drugs that boost the body immune system and prevents one from getting specific diseases are known as.
    A. antibiotics　　B. painkillers
    C. sedatives　　D. vaccines.

12. Which one of the following methods of controlling weeds is the **least** effective?
    A. Digging them out
    B. Slashing.
   C. Uprooting.
    D. Burning.

13. All the following are requirements of photosynthesis **except** one. Which one?
    A. Sunlight.   B. Warmth.
    C. Water.   D. Chloropyll.

14. The **main** source of energy is
    A. food   B. moon
    C. sun   D. animals.

15. Which of the following animals is **not** an example of a mammal?
    A. Whale.   B. Spiny ant eater.
    C. Bat.   D. Duck.

16. Poor conductors of heat are used in making,
    A. deflectors   B. insulators
    C. sufurias   D. cooking pans.

17. Which of the following statements is true about the female reproductive system?
    A. Fertilization takes place in the ovary.
    B. Ovulation takes place twice per month.
    C. Oviduct is also called birth canal
    D. The foetus develops at the womb.

18. Joel did the experiment below to investigate a certain property of soil.
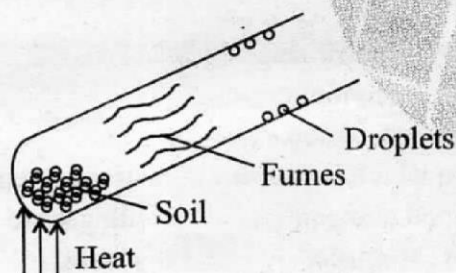

    Which property of soil was he investigating?
    A. Soil has living organism.
    B. Soil has air.
    C. Soil has water.
    D. Soil has smoke.

19. Materials that allow light to pass through but one cannot see through them are said to be _____
    A. translucent   B. transparent
    C. lighter   D. opaque.

20. Heat from a jiko reaches Nichoru's hands placed above the jiko through,
    A. radiation and convection
    B. radiation
    C. conduction
    D. convection.

21. The type of leaf drawn below can be found in all the following plants **except**
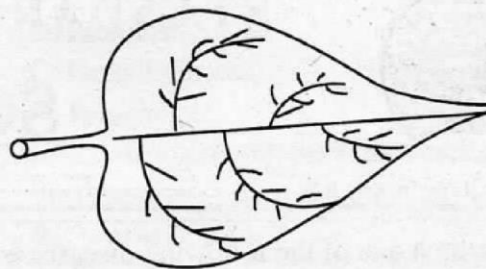
    A. black jack   B. beans
    C. cabbage   D. millet.

22. Which one of the following parts of a flower is **not** female part?
    A. Ovary.
    B. Pollen grains.
    C. Stigma.
    D. Style.

23. In the digestive system absorption of digested food occurs in the,
    A. rectum   B. colon
    C. small intestine   D. stomach.

24. Animal diseases that are caused by lack of a certain type of food in the diet are called,
    A. immunizable diseases
    B. communicable diseases
    C. venereal diseases
    D. deficiency diseases.

25. At what stage is a baby immunized against yellow fever and tuberculosis respectively?
    A. Nine months and at birth.
    B. Nine months and six weeks.
    C. At birth and nine months.
    D. 10th week and nine months.

26. Which of the following crops is **not** a fibre crop?
    A. Sisal.
    B. Palm tree.
    C. Millet.
    D. Cotton.

27. Which aspect of soil is known by the use of the sense organ for feeling?
    A. Water retention ability.
    B. Soil structure.
    C. Drainage.
    D. Soil texture.

28. The diagram illustrated below shows the breathing system of a human being. Use it to answer question **28**.
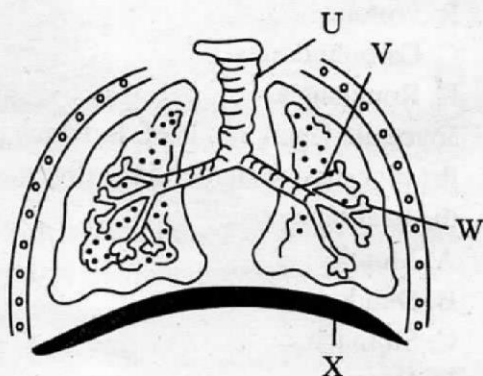
In which part does exchange of gases take place?
A. **U**
B. **W**
C. **V**
D. **X**

29. Which one of the following is **not** a physical change that occurs in boys during adolescence?
A. Appearance of beards.
B. Increase in height and weight.
C. Worry due to pubic hair.
D. Voice deepens.

30. At which stage of HIV and AIDS does the patient suffer so many opportunistic infections?
A. Fullblown stage.
B. Window stage.
C. Incubation stage.
D. Asymptomatic stage.

31. An onion plant stores its food in the,
A. roots
B. stem
C. leaves
D. buds.

32. The diagram drawn below shows a bean seed. Which part is known as the seedleaf?
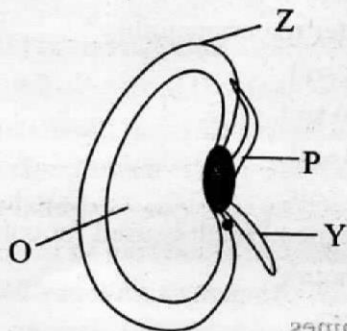
A. **Y**
B. **P**
C. **Z**
D. **O**

33. The part of a seed which develops into a new plant is called,
A. seed coat
B. embryo
C. hilum
D. endosperm.

34. The following are characteristics of birds. Which one is **not**?
A. Birds have scales.
B. Birds lay unfertilized eggs.
C. Birds breathe through lungs.
D. Birds have feathers.

35. During HIV and AIDS test, the kind of counselling that is given to somebody immediately after being tested but before the results are given to him is called,
A. post-test counselling.
B. pre-test counselling.
C. before results counselling.
D. preparatory counselling.

36. In which of the following ways is water used in recreation?
A. Making bricks.　　B. Mixing chemicals.
C. Skiing.　　D. Washing utensils.

37. The diagram illustrated below shows a raingauge. What is the **main** reason as to why the part labelled (W) is raised above the ground?
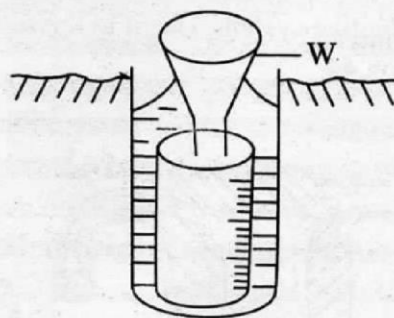
A. To withstand harsh climate.
B. To prevent evaporation of the collected water.
C. To make the instrument look attractive.
D. To prevent splashing of rain water.

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

39. The extent of loudness and softness of sound produced by an object that is vibrating is known as,
A. echo
B. pitch
C. noise
D. volume.

40. Which one of the following is a natural way of lighting a house?
A. Use of candles.
B. Opening windows.
C. Using light from a television.
D. Use of a lamp.

41. At what age does deciduous teeth start to shed in a child?
A. 6 years.
B. 6 weeks.
C. 6 months.
D. 12 weeks.

42. Which one of the following is a traditional method of storing water?
A. Use of buckets.
B. Use of jericans.
C. Use of pots.
D. Use of tanks.

43. Which of the following factors does **not** affect sinking and floating of an object placed on water?
A. Mass.
B. Material.
C. Size.
D. Density.

44. The diagram drawn below is of a female reproductive system. Use it to answer question 44.
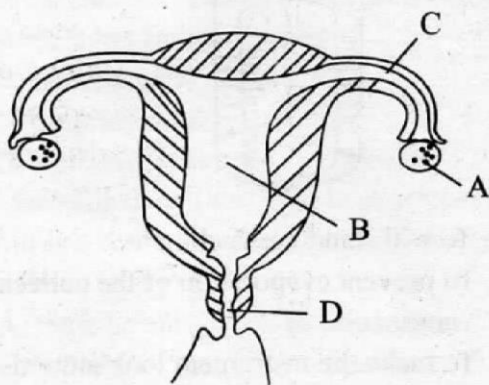
The parts labelled **A, B, C** and **D** respectively are called
A. ovary, womb, oviduct, cervix
B. ovary, oviduct, womb, cervix
C. cervix, ovary, womb, oviduct
D. cervix, womb, oviduct, ovary.

45. Three of the following are nutrients found in food. Which one is **not**?
A. Vitamins.
B. Proteins.
C. Carbohydrates.
D. Roughages.

46. Joyce ate Ugali and beef. In which part of the digestive system did the digestion of the beef take place?
A. Mouth.
B. Duodenum.
C. Stomach.
D. Ileum.

47. Which state of matter expands the **greatest** when heated?
A. Liquids.
B. Air.
C. Solids.
D. Water.

48. Std. 7 pupils performed the experiment shown below.
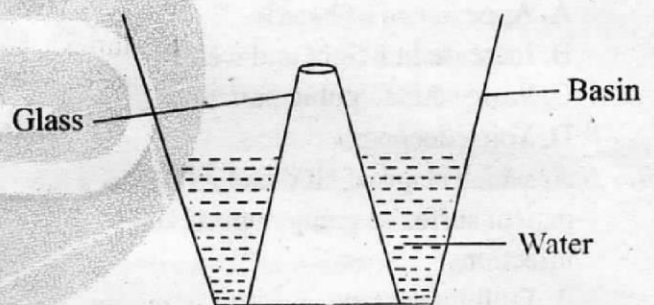
Which conclusion did they make from the experiment?
A. Air occupies space.
B. Air has weight.
C. Water has air.
D. Air expands on heating.

49. Which one of the following soils has the **best** water retention ability?
A. Dark soil.
B. Loam soil.
C. Sand soil.
D. Clay soil.

50. Which type of teeth is used for cutting food in the mouth?
A. Molars.
B. Canines.
C. Incisors.
D. Pre-molars.

4

TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST
STANDARD SIX - YEAR 2015
MATHEMATICS

003

TIME: 2 hours

1. Write nine million nine hundred thousand and ninety in symbols?
   - A. 990 090
   - B. 9 900 090
   - C. 9 900 009
   - D. 9 090 090

2. Which one of the following numbers is NOT divisible by 8?
   - A. 320496
   - B. 745992
   - C. 475038
   - D. 512136

3. What is the total value of digit 5 after working out 724 x 312?
   - A. 50
   - B. 50 000
   - C. 500
   - D. 5000

4. The county government donated sh. 78156 to be shared equally among 26 schools in a zone. How much money did each school receive?
   - A. sh. 36
   - B. sh. 3006
   - C. sh. 306
   - D. sh. 3060

5. Calculate the circumference of the circle drawn below.
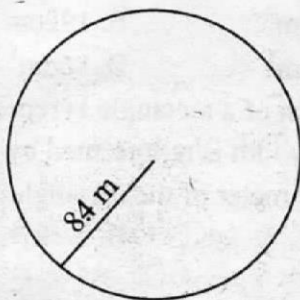
   - A. 5.28m
   - B. 2.64m
   - C. 52.8m
   - D. 26.4m

6. What is the sum of the first ten prime numbers?
   - A. 129
   - B. 100
   - C. 130
   - D. 128

7. There are 72 pupils in a class. $\frac{3}{8}$ of them were absent during the opening day. How many pupils were present that day?
   - A. 27
   - B. 18
   - C. 45
   - D. 54

8. Work out
   18.372 x 100
   - A. 0.18372
   - B. 1.8372
   - C. 183.72
   - D. 1837.2

9. Simplify the following
   $$\frac{2}{5}x + \frac{1}{4}y + \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{3}{4}y$$
   - A. $\frac{3}{5}x - 1$
   - B. $\frac{3}{5}x + 2y$
   - C. $\frac{3}{5}x + y$
   - D. $\frac{3}{5}x - \frac{4}{4}y$

10. Calculate the area of the shaded part in the figure below.
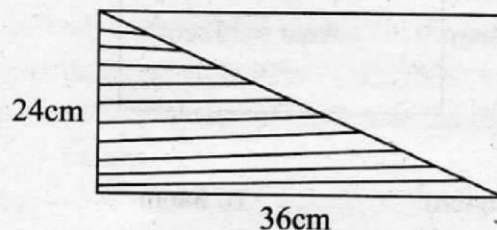
    - A. 864cm²
    - B. 432cm²
    - C. 224cm²
    - D. 216cm²

11. What is $6\frac{3}{4}$ multiplied by $1\frac{1}{3}$?
    - A. $14\frac{1}{2}$
    - B. $6\frac{1}{2}$
    - C. 9
    - D. 6

12. Sarah went to sleep at 8.45pm and woke up at 6.30am. For how long was she asleep?
    - A. 8hrs 45mins
    - B. 9hrs 45mins
    - C. $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs
    - D. $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs

13. The scale on a map is 1cm represent 800m. How many centimetres represent 2.4km?
    - A. 3cm
    - B. 8cm
    - C. 24cm
    - D. 30cm

14. What is the sum of the numbers represented by letters **M** and **N** after completing the magic square.

8		7
	7	N
M		6

    A. 16   B. 13
    C. 12   D. 15

15. What is the sum of the next two numbers in the sequence;

32, 48, 73, 109, _____, _____

    A. 245   B. 380
    C. 158   D. 196

16. Find the perimeter of the rectangle below whose area and width are given.
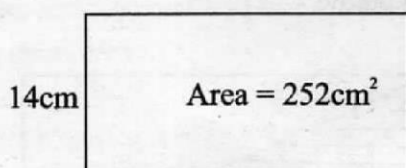
    A. 64cm^2 B. 64cm
    C. 32cm^2 D. 48cm^2

17. In the month of February year 2010 a certain family bought $2\frac{1}{4}$ litres of milk daily. How many decilitres did they buy altogether?

    A. 63   B. 630
    C. 65.25   D. 652.5

18. Calculate the area of the shaded part in the figure below.
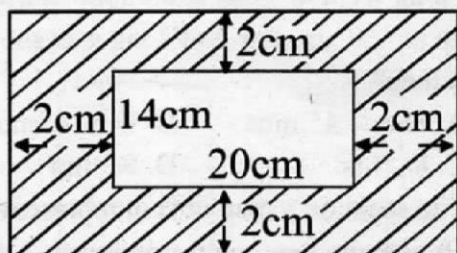
    A. 432cm^2 B. 152cm^2
    C. 80cm^2 D. 352cm^2

19. 40% of the pupils in a class are boys. If there are 24 girls in the class, how many pupils are there?

    A. 16   B. 48
    C. 60   D. 40

20. **Work out** 822kg 432g ÷ 16

    A. 51kg 42g   B. 5kg 420g
    C. 51kg 402g   D. 51kg 420g

21. A woman bought the following items from a kiosk.

3bars of soap for sh. 212
$2\frac{1}{2}$ *kg of rice @ sh. 78*
4 - 2kg packets of maize flour @ sh. 105

How much balance did she get after paying for the items using 2 - sh. 500 notes?

    A. sh. 827   B. sh. 173
    C. sh. 278   D. sh. 378

22. Calculate the volume of the figure drawn below.
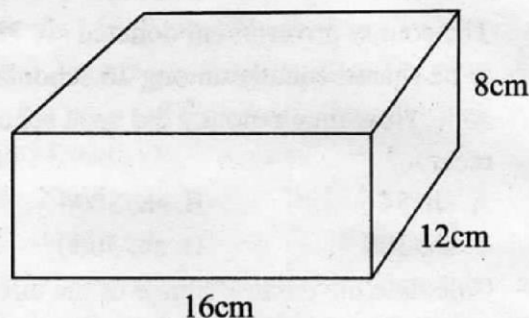
    A. 1536cm^2 B. 192cm^3
    C. 1536cm^3 D. 96cm^3

23. The length of a rectangle is represented by $2\frac{1}{2}$**x**. Its width is represented by $\frac{3}{4}$y. What is the perimeter of the rectangle?

    A. 5x + $1\frac{1}{2}$ y   B. 2 x+$\frac{3}{4}$ y

    C. 5x - $1\frac{1}{2}$y   D. 6x + $1\frac{1}{4}$ y

24. A farmer prepared 792 rows in his farm. He planted 203 tomato seedlings in each row. How many seedlings did he plant altogether?

    A. 995   B. 16776
    C. 9950   D. 160776

25. **Work out** 5.34 x 0.23 and round off your answer to the nearest hundredths.

    A. 1.2282   B. 1.22
    C. 1.23   D. 1.28

26. What is the size of the angle marked **K** in the figure below?
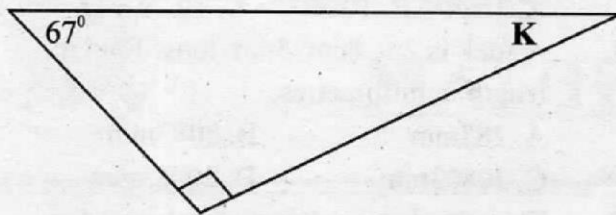
A. 23°   B. 203°
C. 47°   D. 33°

27. A tractor digs $5\frac{1}{3}$ km of a trench daily. How many kilometres will it dig in 6days?
A. 16   B. 15
C. 30   D. 32

28. How many cubes are there in this stack?
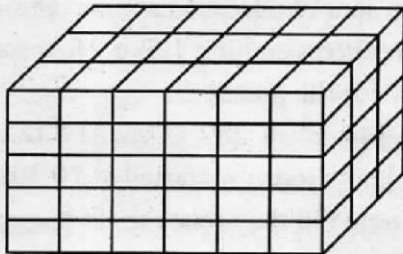
A. 30   B. 45
C. 90   D. 60

29. **Work out**

$$\sqrt{10\frac{6}{25}}$$

A. $\frac{16}{5}$ B. $\frac{5}{4}$

C. $3\frac{1}{5}$ D. $\frac{4}{5}$

30. A rope is 17.325m long. A string is 11.79m long. How much longer is the rope than the string?
A. 29.115
B. 2.9115
C. 5.535
D. 55.35

31. The volume of a cuboid is 576cm³. The area of its base is 48cm². What is the height of the cuboid?
A. 13cm   B. 12cm
C. 8cm   D. 6cm

32. Calculate the perimeter of the figure below.
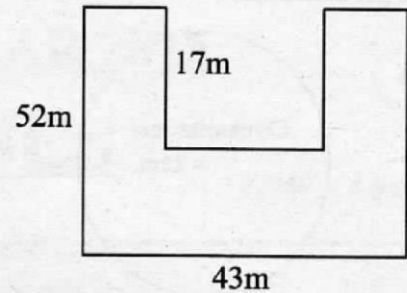
A. 86m   B. 190m   C. 224m   D. 112m

33. Work out the value of **x**.
8x - 3x = 27 + 3
A. 5   B. $6\frac{8}{11}$
C. 6   D. 2

34. A meeting was attended by 3704 people. 176 of them were children. If there were 1878 women, how many men attended the meeting?
A. 3528   B. 5758
C. 2054   D. 1650

35. A teacher gave out 60 questions for pupils to work out. A pupil got 42 of them correct, what percentage marks did the pupil score?
A. 70%   B. 30%   C. 76%   D. 24%

36. Find the value of angle **x** in the figure below.
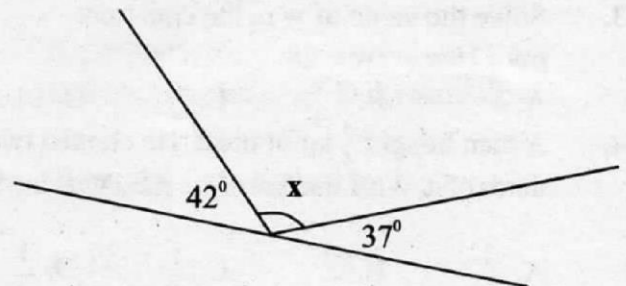
A. 79°   B. 101°
C. 90°   D. 281°

37. **Work out**

$$15\frac{3}{4} \div 2\frac{1}{4}$$

A. 7   B. 9   C. 14   D. 63

38. A butcher had $32\frac{1}{2}$ kg of meat. He sold it in quarter kilogram. How many customers bought the meat if he sold all the meat that day?
A. 260   B. 65   C. 32   D. 130

39. Circumference of the figure below is 22m. Find its diameter.

Circumference = 22m
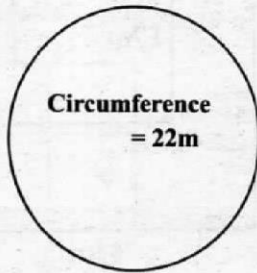
A. 3.5m   B. 22m   C. 7cm   D. 7m

40. What is the area of the triangle drawn below?

36cm
29cm
12cm
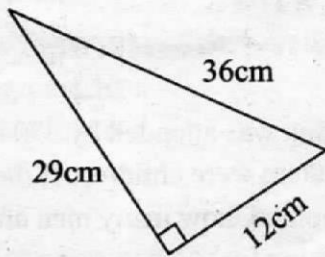
A. 348cm²   B. 174cm²
C. 216cm²   D. 522cm²

41. The perimeter of a square is 108cm. What is its area?
A. 27cm²   B. 364.5cm²
C. 432cm²   D. 729cm²

42. A square piece of land has an area of 576m², what is the length of one of its sides?
A. 26m   B. 36m   C. 24m   D. 48m

43. Solve the value of **w** in the equation.
6w - 10w + 8w = 28
A. 4   B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ C. 7   D. 14

44. A man bought $\frac{3}{4}$ kg of meat. He cooked two thirds of it. What fraction of the meat remained?

A. $\frac{1}{12}$ B. $\frac{2}{4}$ C. $\frac{1}{3}$ D. $\frac{1}{4}$

45. How many of the 150ml containers can fill the 1.5 litre container?

1.5 litres   150ml
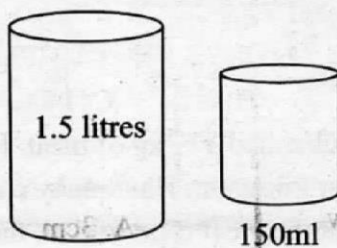
A. 1   B. 10   C. 100   D. 1000

46. The length of a square school compound is 320m. Calculate the area of the compound in hectares.
A. 1024   B. 102400   C. 10.24   D. 1.024

47. A stick is 2m 8cm 3mm long. Find its length in millimetres.
A. 283mm   B. 2083mm
C. 20803mm   D. 20083mm

48. The table below shows postal rates for surface mail

Letters	Amount in	
	sh	ct
upto 20g	21	00
Over 20g upto 50g	35	00
Over 50g upto 100g	72	00
Over 500g upto 500g	108	00
Over 1kg upto 2kg	145	00

Martin sent two letters each weighing 100g and another weighing 1.5kg. How much did he pay for the postage?
A. sh. 144 B. sh. 289 C. sh. 217 D. sh. 279

49. A $6\frac{1}{4}$ hours journey started at 10.30am. At what time did they reach their destination in 24hours clock system?
A. 2230hrs   B. 1445hrs
C. 0445hrs   D. 1645hrs

50. *The bar graph below shows the number of bags of rice harvested by a certain farmer in the last 6months of year 2013.*
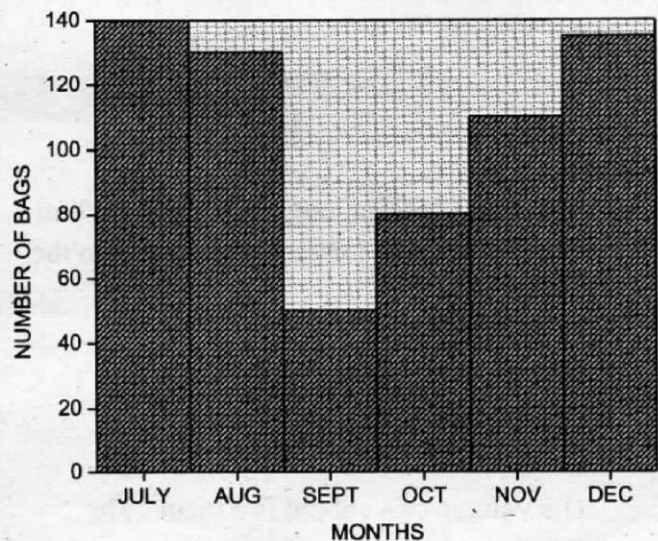
What was the difference between the highest and the lowest number of bags harvested in the 6months?
A. 50   B. 90   C. 140   D. 100

TARGETER WINGS JARIBIO LA MTIHANI

DARASA LA SITA – MWAKA 2015

(003)

KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA KWANZA

MUDA: Saa1 dakika 40

Soma kifungu kifuatacho. Kina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne hapo. Chagua jibu lifaalo zaidi kati ya yale uliyopewa.

Harusi ya dada___**1**___ ilikuwa ya kuvutia sana. Matayarisho ___**2**___ mapema kwa kuwa___**3**___. Mkesha wa harusi___**4**___ wa kufana sana. Bwana harusi alitayarishwa vizuri___**5**___ akiiga___**6**___ ambavyo siku yenyewe___**7**___. Jinsi usiku___**8**___ ukipevuka ndivyo idadi ya watu ilivyokuwa___**9**___ kwa sababu ya usingizi. Vyakula ___**10**___ kila aina ___**11**___ ili kuwashibisha wote ___**12**___ wangehudhuria harusi___**13**___. Kila aliyehudhuria alikuwa na ___**14**___ ya ___**15**___.

1. | A. wangu | B. wako | C. yangu | D. wetu |
2. | A. yalianza | B. walianza | C. ilianza | D. zilianza |
3. | A. siku njema huonekana asubuhi | B. safari ya kesho hufungwa leo |
   | C. safari ndefu huanza kwa hatua moja | D. safari ni hatua |
4. | A. ilikuwa | B. zilikuwa | C. ulikuwa | D. ingekuwa |
5. | A. hapa | B. humu | C. huku | D. huyu |
6. | A. zile | B. kile | C. ile | D. vile |
7. | A. ilikuwa | B. ingekuwa | C. itakuwa | D. ilivyokuwa |
8. | A. ulikuwa | B. ilikuwa | C. ilivyokuwa | D. ulivyokuwa |
9. | A. ikipungua | B. ikiongezeka | C. ikishamiri | D. ikinawiri |
10. | A. za | B. cha | C. vya | D. ya |
11. | A. vitatayarishwa | B. vimetayarishwa | C. zilitayarishwa | D. vilitayarishwa |
12. | A. ambao | B. ambawo | C. ambacho | D. ambako |
13. | A. huo | B. hiyo | C. hizo | D. hivyo |
14. | A. wajibu | B. dhima | C. sherehe | D. jambo |
15. | A. kutelekeza | B. kutegemea | C. kutatua | D. kutekeleza |

Kutoka swali nambari 16 mpaka 30, jibu swali kulingana na maagizo uliyopewa.

16. Jana _____ na la kufanya.
    A. sikukuwa   B. sikua
    C. sikuwa   D. sikukua

17. **Tegua kitendawili:**
    Laghai huyu hakawii kurudi
    A. Uongo   B. Neno
    C. Njaa   D. Mwezi.

18. Taja **kivumishi** katika sentensi ifuatayo:
    Askarigongo mrefu amechungulia kisha akaenda
    A. amechungulia   B. akaenda
    C. mrefu   D. askarigongo

19. **Andika kinyume;**
    Mjomba ameingia ndani
    A. Mjomba ametoka nje.
    B. Shangazi ametoka ndani.
    C. Ami ametoka nje.
    D. Shangazi ametoka nje.

20. **Kamilisha methali:**

Kwenye miti _____

A. hapana wajenzi

B. hakuna wajenzi

C. hapana wasasi

D. hakuna wasasi.

21. Chagua semi ambayo maana yake si sawa.

A. Kuwa na kichwa chepesi - *kulala vizuri.*

B. Kuwa na mkono mrefu - *kuwa na uwezo mkubwa.*

C. Kuwa na mkono birika - *kuwa karimu.*

D. Kula mwande - *kosa utakacho.*

22. Nomino **'godoro'** iko katika ngeli gani?

A. **LI - YA**

B. **I - ZI**

C. **U - ZI**

D. **I - I**

23. **Andika wingi wa:**

Dawati nililonunua ni jipya.

A. Dawati nilizonunua ni mpya.

B. Madawati niliyonunua ni mapya.

C. Dawati tulizozinunua ni mpya.

D. Madawati tuliyonunua ni mapya.

24. Shairi lenye mishororo minne katika kila ubeti huitwa?

A. Tarbia.

B. Takhmisa.

C. Tathlitha.

D. Tathnia.

25. Msimu wa mvua za rasharasha huitwa?

A. Masika.

B. Gharika.

C. Kipupwe.

D. Vuli.

26. **Kanusha:**

Mtoto amekula na kuondoka.

A. Mtoto hajala wala hajaondoka.

B. Mtoto hali wala kuondoka.

C. Mtoto hatakula wala kuondoka.

D. Mtoto amekula wala hajaondoka.

27. Mvivu _____ hatakiwi kula chakula _____ wakati _____

A. yeyote, chochote, wowote

B. wowote, chochote, wote

C. wote, chote, wote

D. yoyote, chochote, wowote.

28. Tumia kiulizi **-pi** kwa usahihi.

Amekunyoa nywele _____?

A. ipi   B. zipi

C. lipi   D. upi

29. Umbo la yai ni _____

A. mviringo

B. duara

C. duaradufu

D. tufe.

30. $\frac{3}{4}$ kwa maneno ni,

A. robo tatu

B. theluthi tatu

C. theluthi nne

D. robo nne.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Wanafunzi ambao hupoteza wakati wao ovyo wanastahili kupewa nasaha. Nilipokuwa nikisoma katika shule ya Bidii alikuwepo rafiki yangu aliyekuwa akiitwa Katundu. Alikuwa akisoma pamoja na wenzetu wa **hirimu moja**. Katundu alipenda sana kwenda shuleni lakini hakupenda masomo. Alipokuwa shuleni kazi yake kubwa ilikuwa kusinzia wakati mwalimu alipokuwa akifunza. Vilevile alikuwa akimwangalilia mwalimu saa ili apate fursa ya kutoka nje kucheza. Kucheza si vibaya lakini lazima mwanafunzi ajue ni nini kilichompeleka shuleni. Kando na kucheza alipenda sana kutazama sinema usiku au kwenda pwani kuogelea kwa kuwa ufuo wa **bahari na nyumbani kwao kulikuwa sawa na pua na mdomo.**

Katundu angepewa ziada alikuwa akifanya kiasi tu na kazi hiyo nyingine angeangalia kwa wenzake. Usisahau kuwa Katundu hakuwa mjinga ni vile tu hakutilia maanani masomo. Walimu walijaribu kumwita na kumwambia apunguze mchezo na akome kupoteza muda wake bure. Hata hivyo hayo yote yalikuwa sawa na kumpigia mbuzi gambusi acheze. Kwake Katundu, hakuona thamani ya masomo hata kidogo.

Baada ya baba yake kuona vile ambavyo mwanawe alikuwa akidorora masomoni aliamua kumwongelesha. "Siku zote ninakusihi uache mchezo mwingi na ujitahidi katika darasa lakini husikii. Basi

hiyo ndiyo faida ya mchezo. *__Huwezi kupita mpaka ujitaabishe kwelikweli__*. Hakuna kitu kizuri kinachopatikana kwa urahisi. Lazima utoe jasho. Mąisha ya siku hizi si rahisi jinsi unavyofikiria. Anza *__kujikaza kisabuni__* ili ufaulu. Kwanza msikilize mwalimu wako anaposomesha. Aidha mwulize swali iwapo hujaelewa. Vilevile usifikirie juu ya kitu kingine chochote wakati unapofundisha. Mwisho utakapopewa ziada hakikisha umezifanyia nyumbani zote na usizifanye ovyoovyo"

Katundu aligundua kuwa maisha yalikuwa yake na hivyo basi akaamua kubadilika na kufaulu shuleni.

---

31. Yote haya yanamhusu Katundu ila,
    A. alichukia masomo
    B. alipenda starehe
    C. alikuwa mzembe
    D. alichukia shule

32. Maana ya *"hirimu moja"* kama lilivyotumiwa ni,
    A. umri sawa
    B. umri tofauti
    C. mchezo sawa
    D. shule moja.

33. Katundu alipenda,
    A. kutazama filamu, kuogelea, kufanya ziada
    B. kuogelea, kucheza, kuwatukana wengine
    C. kucheza, kuogelea na kutazama filamu
    D. kucheza na wenzake, kupigana na kutazama filamu.

34. Maneno yaliyopigiwa kistari mwishoni mwa aya ya kwanza yanaonyesha kuwa,
    A. nyumbani kwa akina Katundu ni mbali sana na ufuo
    B. nyumbani kwa akina Katundu ni karibu na bahari
    C. Katundu huishi kwenye bahari
    D. Katundu hajui kuogelea hata kidogo.

35. Baba yake Katundu alikuwa,
    A. hashughuliki na masomo ya mwanawe
    B. mwalimu katika shule yao
    C. hamjali mwanawe hata kidogo
    D. akimjali mwanawe ili awe na mustakabali ufaao.

36. Ni kweli kusema kuwa,
    A. Katundu hakuwa akifanya ziada hata kidogo
    B. Katundu alikuwa akifanya ziada ya mwalimu
    C. Katundu hakuwa na kichwa timamu
    D. Katundu alikuwa mjinga darasani.

37. Mwishowe Katundu,
    A. alifuata nasaha ya babaye, lakini hakufuzu katika masomo yake
    B. alishindwa na masomo akaacha shule
    C. aliambiwa na baba yake ahulu masomo
    D. alifanya bidii na kufaulu katika mitihani.

38. Maana ya *'kujikaza kisabuni'* ni,
    A. kufanya bidii
    B. kuelegea regerege
    C. kujichunga
    D. kujionea ukweli.

39. Kumpigia mbuzi gitaa ni sawa na,
    A. kuzingatia
    B. kupuuza
    C. kushughulika
    D. kupata wasiwasi.

40. *Huwezi kupita mpaka ujitaabishe kwelikweli.* Hiki ni kitambulisho cha methali gani?
    A. Bidii hulipa.
    B. Mtaka cha mvunguni sharti ainame.
    C. Jitihada haiondoi kudura.
    D. Mtu pweke ni uvundo.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50

Katika jamii ya kisasa, kuna mtagusano mkuubwa kati ya vyakula vya kiasili na vyakula vya kisasa. Inaaminika vyakula vingi vya kisasa vimechangia magonjwa mengi yanayochipuka leo. Baadhi ya magonjwa haya ni unene wa kupindukia, kansa, shinikizo la damu na mengi mengineyo ambayo yanazidi kusambaa kwa kasi miongoni mwa watu. Iwapo watu hawatabadilisha *hamnazo* zao za aushi basi athari zake zitazidi kuwa

nyingi sana katika siku za usoni.

Waja wengi walio katika maeneo ya mjini wanakabiliwa na hatari ya kuathirika zaidi na magonjwa haya. Mambo yanayochangia pakubwa shida hii ni lishe wanayopata katika maeneo haya. Vyakula vingi vinavyoliwa mjini huwa na mafuta mengi. Waulize wanafunzi ambao husomea mijini na utagundua jinsi wanavyopenda kula chipsi. Wengine hata huiba pesa za wazazi wao ili kununua chipsi. Kilicho kibaya zaidi ni kukosa kufanya mazoezi ya viungo. Kulingana na wataalamu wa masuala ya afya ulimwenguni, ni muhimu kwa mtu aamkapo asubuhi kujifanyisha mazoezi ya viungo, aoge kisha ajipatie kiamshakinywa.

Watu wanapokula vyakula vyenye mafuta na chumvi nyingi kando na kunywa vinywaji vyenye sukari nyingi ni *dhahiri shahiri* hatutarajii miili yao kuepuka magonjwa haya.

Shauri langu ni kwa wale wanaopenda vitu vitamu vitamu. Ni lazima wafanye mazoezi ya kunyoosha viungo ili kuzuia baadhi ya magonjwa. Isitoshe pia watu wajifunze kula vyakula vya kiasili na wasidanganywe na kaukau, keki, bisibisi au sharubati ikiwa wanataka kuishi maisha marefu yenye siha aula. Daima wakumbuke kuwa, kuzuia ni bora kuliko kuponya.

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41. Magonjwa yanayochipuka leo,
    A. yamechangiwa na vyakula vya jadi
    B. yamechangiwa na ulaji wa kisasa
    C. hayana tiba hata hayakingiki
    D. yanatokana na kupuuza ushauri wa daktari.

42. Ni nini maana ya *hamnazo* kulingana na makala haya,
    A. kujifanya hujui
    B. kujifanya unajua
    C. kutetesha na kulaumu wengine
    D. vyakula vyenye utamu.

43. Shinikizo la damu ni ugonjwa ambao sana sana huwapata watu,
    A. wanaoishi katika mtaa duni
    B. wanaoishi mjini
    C. wanaoishi mashambani
    D. wanaoishi maisha ya kifahari.

44. Wanafunzi wanaosomea mijini wako katika hatari ya kupata unene wa kupindukia wa mwili kwa kuwa,
    A. wanapenda vyakula vyenye mafuta mengi
    B. hawapendi vyakula vyenye mafuta mengi
    C. wanapenda vyakula vyenye sukari nyingi
    D. hawaoshi matunda yao kabla ya kula.

45. Kulingana na makala haya ni kweli kusema kuwa,
    A. kula vyakula vyenye mafuta hakustahili
    B. kula vyakula vyenye mafuta ni hatari sana
    C. kufanya mazoezi ni hatari sana

    D. kula vyakula vyenye mafuta kunastahili bora ufanye na zoezi.

46. Unastahili baada ya kuamka,
    A. uoge kisha uanze shughuli yako
    B. ufanye mazoezi kabla ya kuanza shughuli yako
    C. usioge wala usifanye mazoezi
    D. uanze kazi yako moja kwa moja.

47. Ni wazi kuwa kula vyakula vingi vyenye _____ nyingi ni hatari kubwa.
    A. sukari, chumvi na protini
    B. mafuta, chumvi na sukari
    C. chumvi, mafuta na protini
    D. protini na vitamini.

48. Kinga bora ya magonjwa ya lishe ni,
    A. kumwona daktari
    B. kususia kula
    C. kufanya mazoezi
    D. kupuuza mazoezi.

49. Uzuri wa vyakula vya kiasili ni kuwa,
    A. havina mafuta mengi
    B. vinapatikana kwa urahisi
    C. vinapendwa na wengi
    D. vinauzwa kwa bei nafuu.

50. Maana ya "dhahiri shahiri" ni _____
    A. yawezekana
    B. ni kweli
    C. waziwazi
    D. huenda.

TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST
STANDARD SIX - YEAR 2015
ENGLISH

(003)

TIME: *1hr 40 mins*

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

Long ago before there were ___1___ people living in the ___2___ valley, there was ___3___ famous rainmaker ___4___ in the land of Ibu. She was a ___5___ old woman and her name was Malebi. If you had seen her, she ___6___ have frightened you. Her hair was so long ___7___ it trailed on the ground. She ___8___ no clothes ___9___ wrapped herself ___10___ in many different wild animal skins. Her eyes were ___11___ red and she only had one tooth ___12___ shook when she laughed. The sound of her laughter was different ___13___ that of other people.

Not many people were frightened of Malebi because hardly ___14___ ever saw her. She lived on top of a very big ___15___ rock. Nobody saw her unless they climbed to the top of it.

1.	A. some	B. any	C. no	D. those
2.	A. private	B. secret	C. reserved	D. secluded
3.	A. a	B. the	C. an	D. so
4.	A. leaving	B. staying	C. visiting	D. living
5.	A. too	B. so	C. very	D. quite
6.	A. may	B. would	C. might	D. could
7.	A. and	B. that	C. but	D. so
8.	A. wearing	B. putting on	C. wore	D. wear
9.	A. but	B. because	C. and	D. then
10.	A. in	B. on	C. with	D. up
11.	A. never	B. barely	C. always	D. hardly
12.	A. who	B. which	C. whom	D. whose
13.	A. at	B. than	C. with	D. from
14.	A. anyone	B. none	C. someone	D. no one
15.	A. bear	B. beer	C. bare	D. baer

For questions 16 and 17, choose the correct short forms of the underlined words.

16. **He will** not come soon.
   A. Hell   B. He'd
   C. He will   D. He'll

17. **They are** all very strong.
   A. There   B. They're
   C. Their   D. The're

In questions 18 and 19, write the opposite of the underlined words.

18. Ignorance is very **expensive.**
   A. cheap   B. deer
   C. dear   D. cheaper.

19. My friend **admitted** stealing my pen.
   A. refused   B. concealed
   C. denied   D. accepted.

TW - 003

1

ENGLISH STD. 6

For question 20 and 21, add the correct question tag to the statements below.

20. Boys like playing football, _____?
    A. don't they   B. isn't it
    C. is it   D. do they

21. I am not for the idea, _____?
    A. aren't I   B. isn't it
    C. is it   D. am I

For question 22 and 23, arrange the sentences below to make a sensible paragraph.

22. (i) My mother
    (ii) because he was unwell
    (iii) would not send
    (iv) my uncle to the shop
    A. ii, iii, iv, i   B. ii, i, iii, iv
    C. i, iii, iv, ii   D. i, ii, iii, iv

23. (i) but luckily
    (ii) our car

(iii) rolled into a ditch
(iv) we were not injured
    A. ii, iii, i, iv   B. i, ii, iii, iv
    C. iv, iii, ii, i   D. iii, iv, ii, i

In question 24, choose the plural of the sentence below.

24. This car belongs to her uncle.
    A. This cars belongs to her uncle.
    B. Those cars belong to their uncles.
    C. These cars belong to her uncle.
    D. These cars belong to their uncles.

In question 25, choose the sentence which is correctly punctuated.

25. A. "Tom said that his leg was hurt"
    B. Mother asked, "Would you like some tea?"
    C. nairobi is the capital of kenya.
    D. "Keep quiet", the teacher ordered.

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

Recently, a local pastor was moistening his throat after a lengthly battle with the devil from the pulpit. The shouting had made his loud voice hoarse, so he ordered for a concoction to mend his distended vocal cords and balance the PH in his mouth.

I gave him a cup spiked with cinnamon, chamomile and ginger. He knocked back two cups in quick succession and began testing his vocal cord as he nodded his head as if to confirm the effectiveness of the remedy.

However, unknown to him, a self-proclaimed witchdoctor was out searching for him over an outstanding debt his wife owed him. The witchdoctor is only known as Madevu, perhaps because of his long and scraggly beard. A naughty patron with a twisted sense of humour at the café joked that Madevu must have been a relative of the late Johana. Unknown to many, Madevu and the servant of the lord were enemies by default.

Madevu, who had been searching for the pastor all day long, eventually stumbled upon him at Kahawa Tungu where he was relaxing and sipping coffee, after fixing his throat. Interesting, Madevu had tagged along a bunch of hecklers who did not want to miss the action when the fireworks began to fly. They soon filled up the place and orders were streaming in left, right and centre.

Madevu approached the table where the pastor was sitting, and politely requested to see him outside to discuss business. Now, the man had heard of sinners who wanted to repent but never a self - confessed enemy of the lord ordering a servant of the lord around. The pastor responded in away that would embarrass Madevu.

Madevu with bloodshot eyes announced, "The fee, I have come to collect the fee. It must be paid!" "I don't hire your type so how can you collect a fee from me?" the pastor asked derisively. "Maybe you don't, but your wife does. I am the force behind your happy marriage and for that I must get paid my dues. I have been supplying your wife with love potions and consultancy services that hold your marriage together!" That is when the truth dawned on the pastor that his wife had been consulting a witchdoctor to keep their marriage intact. The pastor was shocked. Surprisingly, the pastor declared his wife divorced, yes, right there and then, for associating with the enemy. The pastor unceremoniously left the café with rotten eggs all over his face. The man of God had to pay up to avoid further embarrassment, leaving patrons in stitches.

26. Why did the pastor order for a concoction?
    A. To moisten his throat.
    B. To mend his vocal cords.
    C. To increase the PH in his mouth.
    D. To enable him perform miracles.

27. The concoction consisted of the following **except**
    A. ginger   B. chamomile
    C. cinnamon   D. lemon.

28. Why was the medicine man looking for the pastor?
    A. They were grave enemies.
    B. He owed him money.
    C. The pastor's wife owed him money.
    D. So that they can come to an agreement.

29. Why was the medicine man called Madevu?
    A. He was Johana's relative.
    B. He had long beards.
    C. Witch doctors are called so.
    D. That was his name.

30. What shows that the concoction was effective?
    A. The pastor took two cups.
    B. The pastor's voice cleared.
    C. The pastor drank it quickly.
    D. The pastor continued with prayers.

31. What was the pastor doing when Madevu found him?
    A. Taking coffee.
    B. Ordering for food.
    C. Fixing his throat.
    D. Preaching the word of God.

32. When Madevu reached the pastor's table,
    A. people started heckling
    B. there were orders from all corners

C. he requested to see him outside
D. Madevu shouted at him.

33. What service had Madevu offered to the pastor's wife?
    A. He prayed for her.
    B. He gave her love portion.
    C. He consulted her.
    D. He married her.

34. On learning the truth about his wife, the pastor,
    A. declared divorce on her
    B. promised to punish her
    C. thanked Madevu
    D. became friends with Madevu.

35. At the end of the story what did the pastor do?
    A. Was embarrassed.
    B. Fought with the witchdoctor.
    C. Cleared the debt.
    D. Cursed the wife.

36. The ...*leaving patrons in stitches*... means,
    A. leaving them suprised
    B. leaving them laughing
    C. leaving their stomachs' aching
    D. leaving them shocked.

37. What didn't the hecklers want to miss?
    A. The healing of the witchdoctor.
    B. The prayer of the pastor.
    C. The exchange of blows between the pastor and the wife.
    D. The confrontation between the pastor and the witchdoctor.

38. What is the **best** title for this passage?
    A. The pastor's wife.
    B. Madevu the doctor.
    C. The witchdoctor's debt.
    D. The love portion.

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

When the zonal competitions came I was almost sure I would do well and make it to the next level. My parents too were of the same opinion. "Kogei, we know you'll win as you've always done. We have faith in you," my mother told me.

Finally, the day came. Our zone had seven schools and each had competitors in all the events. Each group was to select the best three competitors who would move on the district championships and represent the zone. I was determined to be one of them. Among these that had come to cheer me were my parents and my brothers and sisters. As the competitions were on our school grounds, most of the spectators were my schoolmates.

The competitors were called, all twenty of us. I was ready and took my position. When the gun went off I was among the first to dash and was in the sack and running as soon as I got into it. The cheering started

immediately. "Kogei! Kogei! Kogei! I heard my classmates shouting to cheer me on. This made me move even faster.

I finished second in the race. A boy I had beaten in the school competitions took first position! A good warning, I thought to myself. I became aware that unless I worked extra hard I would not qualify for the district championships. In the potato race, I put in more effort. I held the spoon well, and the potato did not fall even once. But I could not run fast enough and still the potato on the spoon. I came third in this event. Things were not going as planned, and I knew something had to be done.

In the fifty-metres hand race I was very good and took first position. This pushed me into the second position overall in the whole district. I had made it into the provincial team! I was then carried shoulder-high from the field. My classmates were very excited. Everybody was very happy. I was the only one from our school who would go on to the provincial championships. None of the girls from our zone had made it. But I was worried. Would I succeed at the provincial level?

39. Why was the writer sure of doing well in the competition?
A. He has a history of doing well.
B. His parents had faith in him.
C. His parents would support him.
D. He was the fastest in the zone.

40. How many contestants participated in each game?
A. Three.
B. Twenty-one.
C. Ten.
D. Seven.

41. Among the spectators were the following **except**
A. parents
B. the area chief
C. siblings
D. schoolmates.

42. How many competitors participated in sack race?
A. Seven.
B. Ten.
C. Twenty.
D. Three.

43. What made the writer increase his speed of running?
A. The cheering.
B. The defeat by the boy.
C. He was in the last place.
D. The warning.

44. Which warning is the writer referring to?
A. The cheering.
B. The qualification to the next level.
C. The defeat by the boy.
D. The parents warning that he must win.

45. What made the writer not run faster in the potato race?
A. He was tired.
B. So that the potato would not fall.
C. He had lost hope.
D. He was in the first position.

46. How many games did the writer take part in?
A. Two.   B. Twenty.
C. Five.   D. Three.

47. At the end of the competition, the writer secured position?
A. One.   B. Three.
C. Two.   D. Last.

48. Why was the writer worried even though he qualified to the next level?
A. He wondered if he would make it in the provincial level.
B. He did not become position one.
C. He wondered if he would make it in the district level.
D. He would not have home support in the next level.

49. Why was the writer's school more advantaged than the others?
A. They had won before.
B. The judges favoured them.
C. They had the home support.
D. Their girls did not take part in the competition.

50. The **best** title for this passage would be,
A. Kogei the champion.
B. The zonal competitions.
C. The home ground advantages.
D. Qualification to provincial levels.

TARGETER WINGS JARIBIO LA MTIHANI

DARASA LA SITA - MWAKA 2015

KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA PILI   (003)

KISWAHILI: INSHA

MUDA: **Dakika 40**

JINA LAKO	
JINA LA SHULE YAKO	

SOMA MAAGIZO HAYA KWA MAKINI

1. Kwenye nafasi zilizoachwa hapo juu **andika jina lako na jina la shule yako.**

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

Kijitabu hiki kina kurasa 4 zilizopigwa chapa.

FUNGUA KURASA

Umepewa dakika 40 kuandika insha yako

Andika insha ya kusisimua kwa kuendeleza maneno haya.

    Niliposhuka kutoka kwenye gari sikumwona mwenzangu tuliyekuwa pamoja. Nilishindwa na la kufanya...

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TW - 003

INSHA DARASA LA SITA

TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST

STANDARD SIX - YEAR 2015

SECTION B

003

ENGLISH: COMPOSITION

TIME: 40 mins

YOUR NAME	
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL	

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. In the spaces provided above, write **your name** and the **name of your school.**

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

This Question Paper consists of 4 printed pages.

TURN OVER

Write an interesting composition beginning with the following sentence.

The day I had been waiting for finally arrived. I woke up excited ....
....

_____

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TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST
STANDARD SIX - YEAR 2015
MARKING SCHEME

(003)

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

COMPOSITION / INSHA MARKING SCHEME
Marking Scheme Criterion
- The composition will be assessed according to the following general guidelines
- The maximum mark will be 40 and minimum mark 01
- The script show that the candidate can communicate accurately, fluently and imaginatively in English

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

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

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

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