1. What is 6660606 written in words?
   A. Six million six thousand and sixty six hundred and six
   B. Six million six sixty thousand six hundred and six
   C. Six million six hundred and sixty thousand six hundred and sixty
   D. Six million six hundred and sixty thousand six hundred and six

2. By how many times is the total value of digit 2 greater than the total value of digit 5 in the number 724536?
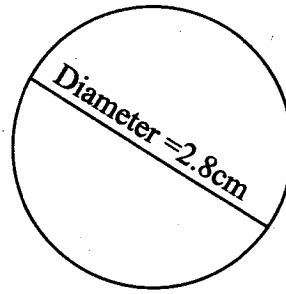   A. 40
   B. 20500
   C. 400
   D. 19500

3. What is the least number that can be added to 628369 to make it divisible by 11?
   A. 5
   B. 3
   C. 6
   D. 7

4. What is twice the value of $\sqrt{1296}$?

   A. 36
   B. 72
   C. 18
   D. 38

5. Arrange the fractions from the smallest to the largest. $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$

   A. $\frac{5}{6}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{8}$

   B. $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{6}$

   C. $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{6}$

   D. $\frac{5}{6}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}$

6. Calculate the area of the circle drawn below

   Diameter =2.8cm

   A. 24.64cm²
   B. 154cm²
   C. 3.08cm²
   D. 6.16cm²

7. During a general election, the member of county assembly of a certain ward who won the elections garnered 20372 votes. This was 3704 more votes than the votes garnered by the second position candidate. If the third candidate garnered 5200 votes, how many votes did they get altogether?
   A. 29276
   B. 42240
   C. 49648
   D. 45944

8. Work out
   $$5\frac{2}{5} \times 1\frac{1}{6} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$$

   A. 84
   B. 64
   C. 42
   D. 48

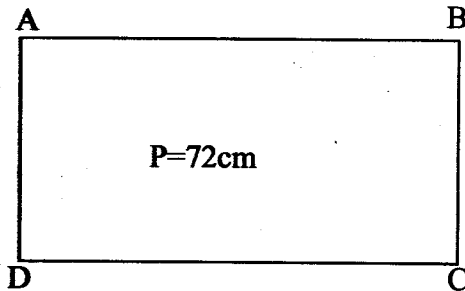9. Which one of the following statements about quadrilaterals is not true?
   A. A parallelogram has 2 pairs of parallel lines
   B. A square is a special rhombus
   C. A square is a special rectangle
   D. Diagonals of a rhombus are equal

10. Simplify the following algebraic expression

$$4\left(\frac{1}{2}-x\right)+\frac{1}{4}(12x+4)$$

A. $3-x$

B. $x-3$

C. $5x+3$

D. $5x-3$

11. The perimeter of the rectangle drawn below is 72cm

A ⸻⸻⸻ B

P=72cm

D ⸻⸻⸻ C

If the length of line AB is 3 times that of line DA, calculate the length of line AB

A. 9cm

B. 18cm

C. 27cm

D. 3cm

12. The length of a rectangular netball pitch is 9.83m, its width is 5.34m. Calculate the area of the pitch. Write your answer to the nearest tenths
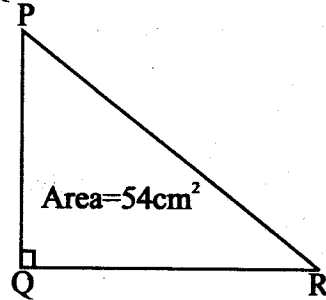
A. 52.49

B. 52.4922

C. 52.5

D. 52.4920

13. The volume of a square based rectangular cuboid is 640cm³. It has a height 10cm. Calculate the length of its base

A. 64cm

B. 9cm

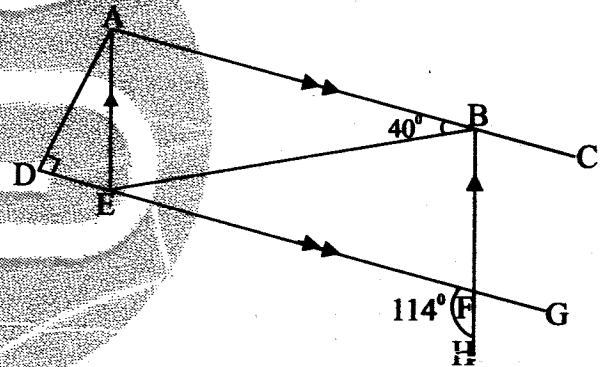C. 16cm

D. 8cm

14. The area of triangle PQR =54cm². Line QR=9cm

Area=54cm²

Calculate the perimeter of the triangle

A. 72cm

B. 36cm

C. 21cm

D. 27cm

15. In the figure below line ABC is parallel to DEFG. BFH is parallel to AE. Angle ADE is a right angle and ABE =40⁰

If angle EFH = 114⁰ what is the size of angle DEA?

A. 66⁰

B. 74⁰

C. 40⁰

D. 50⁰

16. If w=5, x=3, y=4 and z=2, what is the value of (y² +4w) - 2 (zx - z)?

A. 44

B. 32

C. 64

D. 28

**17.** Round off 15.8999 to 3 decimal places

A. 15.000

B. 16.000

C. 15.900

D. 15.100

18. Work out

$$\frac{2.88 \times 17.5 \times 3.6}{1.6 \times 2.4 \times 3.5}$$

A. 135

B. 13.5

C. 12

D. 1.2

19. 30% of the number of pupils in a class are boys. If there are 28 girls in the class, how many boys were present when 4 of them were absent?

A. 12

B. 21

C. 8

D. 17

20. A construction company made 1600m of murram road in 3 days. The road was 6m wide. If a layer of 15cm deep murram was spread on the road, how much murram was used?

A. 144000m³

B. 1440m³

C. 144m³

D. 432m³

21. What is the size of the smallest angle in the figure below?
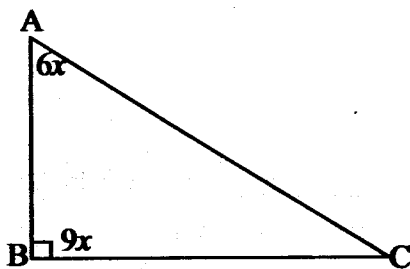
A. 24°

B. 36°

C. 40°

D. 30°

22. During a tree planting day at Karuri Primary School $\frac{1}{4}$ of the pupils planted cypress trees. $\frac{3}{20}$ planted mvule trees and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the remainder planted pine trees. What fraction of the pupils in the school planted pine trees?
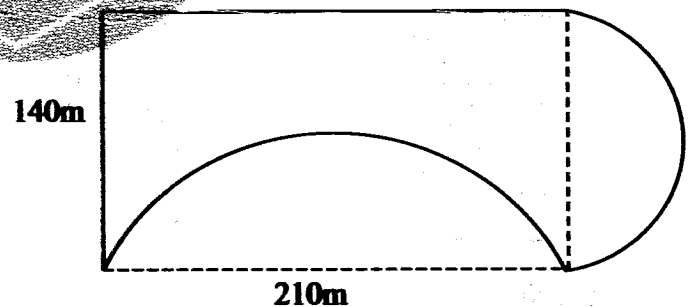
A. $\frac{4}{10}$

B. $\frac{11}{15}$

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

D. $\frac{3}{5}$

23. Solve the following equation:

$$x + 6 = \frac{3}{4}x + 7$$

A. 1

B. $\frac{1}{4}$

C. 2

D. 4

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

A 550m

B. 1460m

C. 900m

D. 1450m

25. Simplify the following inequality

$16 + 2r > r + 19$

A. $r > 3$

B. $r < 3$

C. $3r < 35$

D. $3r > 35$

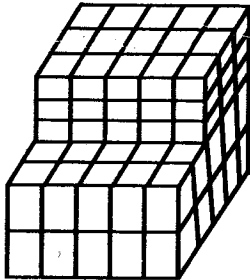26. Three men visit the same barber after 6 days, 8 days and 12 days. After how long do they visit the barber shop on the same day?

A. 12 days

B. 24 days

C. 26 days

D. 10 days

27. A rectangular door measuring 2m by 0.6m has a thicknes of 2cm. Calculate the volume of the door in cm^3

A. 24000

B. 2.4

C. 240

D. 2400000

28. How many cubes have been used to construct the stack drawn below?

A. 100

B. 125

C. 95

D. 115

29. Construct triangle MNO in which line NO = 5.5cm, angle MNO $=60°$ and angle NOM=50°. Bisect angle NMO such that the bisector meets line NO at P. Measure angle OPM.

A. 35°

B. 85°

C. 70°

D. 95°

30. Find the area of the unshaded part in the figure below.
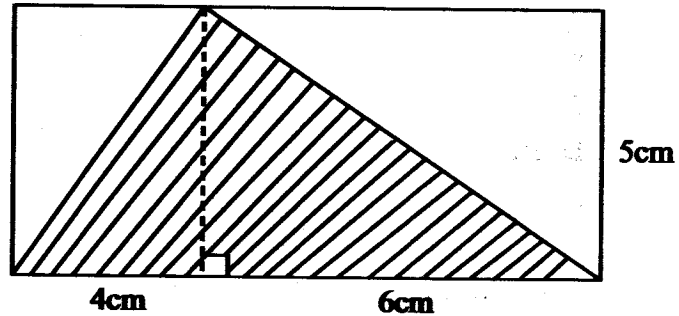
A. $50cm^2$

B. $25cm^2$

C. $15cm^2$

D. $30cm^2$

31. Work out the square root of

$$\sqrt{0.1089} + 0.4^2$$

A. 0.49

B. 0.5296

C. 0.2896

D. 0.7

32. Medicine was packed into 125ml bottles. How many bottles were required to pack $37\frac{1}{2}$ litres of the medicine?

A. 3750

B. 300

C. 285

D. 280

33. Swaleh bought 3 bags each sh 400. He later sold them for sh 1500. What percentage profit did he make?

A. 25%

B. 75%

C. 20%

D. $26\frac{2}{3}$ %

34. The table below shows amount of rainfall that fell in a certain town in the second half of the year 2015

Months	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Amount of Rainfall	22	18	20	19	24	23

Which one of the above was the driest month?
A. November
B. December
C. August
D. October

35. The average mass of 7 crates of tomatoes is 13kg. Five of them weigh 12.5kg, 11.5kg 13kg, 14kg and 12kg. If the other 2 crates weigh the same, what is the weight of each of the two crates of tomatoes
A. 28kg
B. 12kg
C. 91kg
D. 14kg

36. A rectangular house measures 24m by 16m. An architect made a drawing of the house in which 1cm represents 4m. What were the measurements of the length and the width of the drawing respectively?
A. 4cm by 6cm
B. 6cm by 4cm
C. 8cm by 4cm
D 4cm by 8cm

37. A woman bought 8kg of rice. She used $2\frac{5}{12}$ kg to cook for her family. How much rice remained in kg?

A. $6\frac{5}{12}$

B. $6\frac{7}{12}$

C. $5\frac{7}{12}$

D. $5\frac{5}{12}$

38. A bus left Garissa for Nairobi at 6.25 p.m . It took $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours to reach Mwingi where the passengers alighted to take tea for 45 minutes. It took 3hrs 45 mins to travel from Mwingi to Nairobi. At what time did the bus arrive at Nairobi?
A. 2. 25a.m
B. 2.30 a.m
C. 2.25 p.m
D. 2.30 p.m

39. What is the product of the faces and the vertices of a closed cuboid?
A. 72
B. 40
C. 60
D. 48

40. Mama Ziphorah bought 2 packets of unga for sh 210, a 2kg packet of rice for sh 150 and 3 loaves of bread @ sh 45. She paid for the items using sh 1000 note. How much balance did she receive?
A. sh 495
B. sh 365
C. sh 595
D. sh 505

41. Kiilu scored the following marks during the end of term examination: Mathematics 78%, English 80%, Kiswahili 54%, Science 83 %, Social Studies 80% and CRE 75%. If this information was recorded on a pie chart, how many degrees would represent the marks scored in CRE?
A. 60°
B. 75°
C. 150°
D. 270°

42. A truck arrived in Nakuru from Nairobi at 0150hrs. The distance from Nairobi to Nakuru is 120km. If the truck had left Nairobi at 8.50 p.m, calculate the speed of the truck in Km/h

A. 20km/h

B. 24km/h

C. 17.14km/h

D. 30km/h

43. The table below shows inland money orders

Value of order sh	Ordinary Commission sh		Express money Order commission sh	
upto 500	37	00	69	00
501 -1000	58	00	145	00
1001 -2000	92	00	325	00
2001 - 5000	175	00	470	00
5001 - 7000	255	00	590	00
7001 - 10000	360	00	725	00
10001 - 15000	425	00	920	00
150001 -20000	510	00	1080	00

Adija sent two money orders worth sh 10050 by express means and sh 3500 by ordinary means. How much commission did she pay altogether?

A. sh 14445

B. sh 14645

C. sh 1095

D. sh 895

44. A family uses 8dl 75ml of milk everyday. How much milk did the family use in the month of April the year 2015?

A. 240dl 2250ml

B. 2l 42dl 250ml

C. 2l 62dl

D. 26l 2dl 50ml

45. The area of a square whose side measures 16cm is equal to the area of the rectangle drawn below.

8cm
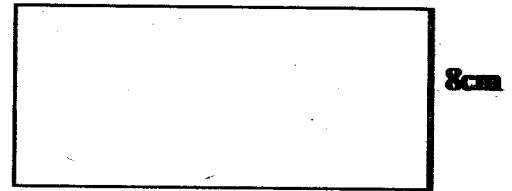
Calculate the perimeter of the rectangle

A. 40cm

B. 80cm

C. 32cm

D. 128cm

46. The distance from Mrs Wannuyu's gate to her house is 12.5m. Flower seedlings were planted on both sides of the path leading from the gate to the house. If the seedlings were planted 25cm apart, how many flower seedlings were planted on each side?

A. 102

B. 100

C. 51

D. 50

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

9, 25, 49, 121, ____, ____

A. 458

B. 365

C. 425

D. 313

48. A trader bought 2 crates of mangoes. Each crate contained 72 mangoes. On reaching the market $\frac{3}{8}$ of the mangoes were bad. He sold the remaining fruits at sh 5 each. How much money did he receive from the sale of the fruits?

A. sh 90
B. sh 135
C. sh 270
D. sh 450

49. The charges of sending a telegram is 15 for the first ten words or part thereof. Each extra word is charged 50 cents. A government tax of 10% is charged on the total amount. How much did Selina spend on the following telegram?

GEORGE SULWA BOX 15307 NAIROBI AM COMING HOME TO CELEBRATE EASTER HOLIDAY WITH THE FAMILY SELINA

A. sh 18.00
B. sh 14.30
C. sh 19.80
D. sh 13.00

50. The line graph below shows the prices of different masses of onions in a shop
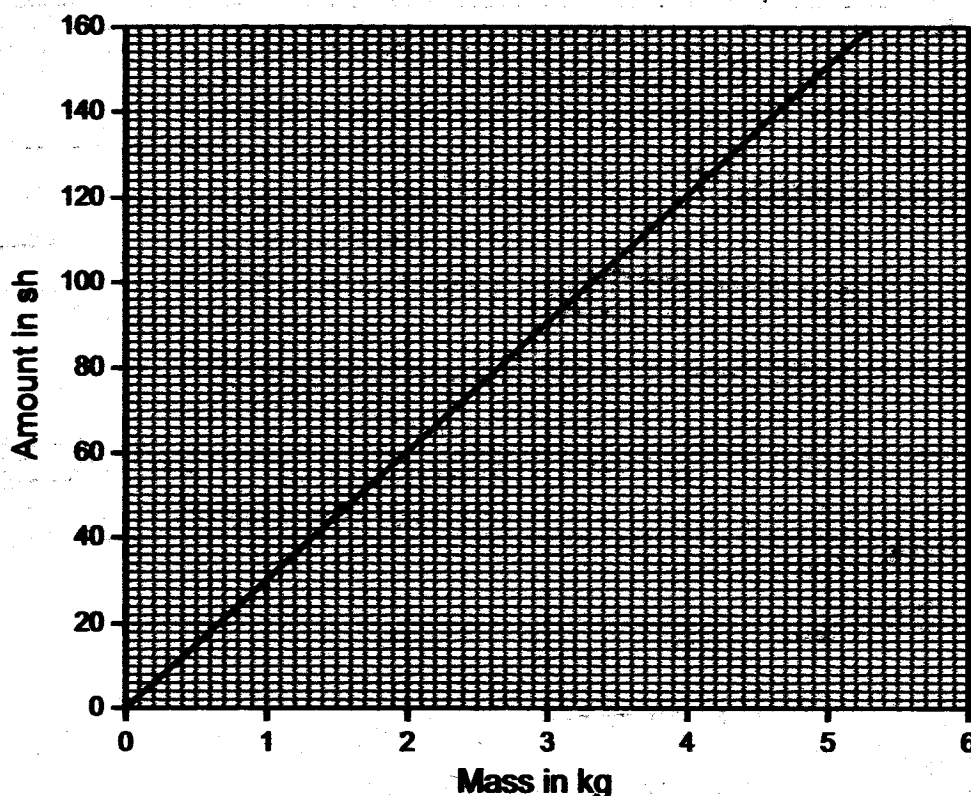
Hellen was sent to buy onions worth sh 150. How many kilograms did she buy?

A. 3kg
B. 6kg
C. 4kg
D. 5kg

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

The special police unit __1__ a home on the coastal region last week and __2__ several __3__ weapons including __4__ that __5__ be used to make explosives. The owners of the house, __6__ the police arrested on the spot, __7__ she was __8__ of the weapons being __9__ the premises. She __10__ clarified that there were other __11__ who were out __12__ the search was __13__. It was not clear __14__ the weapons were meant for destruction or the owners were planning to __15__ them to the neighbouring country.

1. A. inspected   B. attacked   C. raided   D. visited

2. A. invented   B. met   C. observed   D. discovered

3. A. modern   B. lethal   C. poisonous   D. complicated

4. A. those   B. them   C. these   D. which

5. A. will   B. can   C. would   D. could

6. A. which   B. who   C. whom   D. whose

7. A. declared   B. announced   C. disclosed   D. claimed

8. A. unaware   B. aware   C. afraid   D. informed

9. A. on   B. in   C. of   D. for

10. A. either   B. never   C. further   D. therefore

11. A. occupants   B. owners   C. criminals   D. equipment

12. A. while   B. as   C. since   D. when

13. A. included   B. allowed   C. conducted   D. concluded

14. A. either   B. whether   C. weather   D. wether

15. A. export   B. dispose   C. trade   D. enter

16. The team_____in Dodoma early in the morning.
   A. reached
   B. entered
   C. arrived
   D. got

17. She wrote an interesting essay _____ink.
   A. in
   B. by
   C. with
   D. on

18. The movie was too exciting
   A. that there was no time to play.
   B. and there was no time to play.
   C. to allow them time to play.
   D. but they had time to play.

19. Mogaka would have come if he
   A. would have been invited.
   B. had been invited.
   C. was invited.
   D. could have been invited.

20. He was found to be ill
   A. of a rare type of malaria.
   B. from a rare type of malaria.
   C. by a rare type of malaria.
   D. with a rare type of malaria.

21.
   A. I found it's kitten under the table.
   B. We saw hyenas, leopards, and antelopes.
   C. You asked me why I was late.
   D. No. I did not find anyone.

22.
   A. "Always boil drinking water," advised the doctor.
   B. "Always boil drinking water," Advised the doctor.
   C. "Always boil drinking water advised," the doctor.
   D. Always boil drinking water, "advised the doctor."

23. The tourists ____knew the route so they finally asked an old man.
   A. never
   B. sometimes
   C. hardly
   D. often

24. He could not tell clearly the lady _____she had seen on the crime scene.
   A. who
   B. whom
   C. which
   D. when

25. So complicated was the question _____the teacher decided to assist them.
   A. and
   B. but
   C. so
   D. that

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

Mikasa Girls' High School was known to be a haven of quality education. This prompted Mr. Lusega to take his daughter, Purity, to proceed with her secondary education. Purity, a good cultured and obedient girl, was a rising star in a family of three. Being the first born of Mr. Lusega she was higly regarded to play the role model. That she did until one day.

Purity had been sent back to school following a long holiday. The school principal had confirmed her arrival. The Lusegas got busy running their daily errands. Mr Lusaga was a successful business man who travelled regularly in his old Ford Prefect.

Mr. Lusega, one weekend, pulled into a busy restaurant parking lot during one of his journeys. He had to catch up with news while refreshing himself. Besides, he had intended to put up at the inn and proceed the following day.

There he sat at a corner and buried himself with the current affairs. Pangs of uneasiness had begun creeping in him when he noticed several twilight girls who seemed to be regular visitors, Nevertheless, he minded his own business.

Mr. Lusega thought that his eyes were playing tricks on him. He was dead - sure he had seen a familiar face but after all he was a total stranger. A bee hive of activities in the restaurant carried him away and forgot whether he had seen any one familiar. In a bid to confirm his fears his eyes settled on a young girl sitting at a dark corner with a middle-aged man. Was he dreaming or something?

Purity, scantily clad, was engrossed in an errotic conversation with the man. Fury rose in him like a fresh volcano. He zoomed lunatically and confronted the duo. Though the man managed to flee, purity was rewarded with a dog's beating. The restaurant owner intervened but could not quell the angry man. What a weird drama that was!

Accompanied by a police oficer, Purity was ridden back to school where he let the cat out of the bag. The principal was about to issue her with an expulsion letter when he said something incredible.

"Please let me explain, I am not alone in this," she said amid sobs.

---

26. Why was Purity taken to a specific secondary school?
   A. It had a special name.
   B. It was known for its excellence.
   C. It produced very disciplined girls.
   D. It was not very far away from home.

27. According to the first paragraph, we can't conclude that Purity was
   A. well-mannered.
   B. obedient and disciplined.
   C. depended upon by her parents.
   D. the second born in the family.

28. The term 'highly regarded' as used in the passage means
A. looked up to.
B. looked down upon.
C. looked into.
D. looked around.

29. Mr Lusega did not have any doubt about his daughter because
A. he has seen her early in the morning.
B. he was a busy man.
C. the principal had confirmed Purity's arrival.
D. the time of going back to school was ready.

30. Which pair of words best describes Mr. Lusega?
A. Busy and successful.
B. Active and lenient.
C. Successful and careless.
D. Busy and famous.

31. Why had Mr. Lusega decided to put up at an inn?
A. He was looking for his daughter.
B. He was a daily traveller.
C. He was looking for accommodation.
D. He knew that the restaurant was busy.

32. While Mr. Lusega was busy refreshing himself
A. his old Ford Prefect was parked outside a restaurant.
B. he watched his favourite news.
C. he noticed several prostitutes in the restaurant.
D. he took several drinks fro refreshment.

33. Mr. Lusega's pangs of uneasiness were confirmed when he
A. saw a face that looked familiar.
B. saw several twilight girls.
C. thought of proceeding the following day.
D. he saw many regular visitors.

34. What does the phrase 'a beehive of activities' as used in the passage mean?
A. Dangerous.
B. Many familiar faces.
C. Infested with bees.
D. Alive and busy.

35. Out of curiousity
A. Mr. Lusega minded his own business.
B. Mr. Lusega's eyes spotted a young lady he could recognise.
C. Mr. Lusega's eyes settled on a middle - aged man.
D. Mr. Lusega's eyes played tricks on him.

36. Why was Mr. Lusega unable to contain his anger?
A. He was dreaming about something.
B. He had seen his real daughter.
C. He saw a scantity dressed girl.
D. The girl he thought was his daughter was a friend.

37. What did not happen when Mr. Lusega discovered his daughter's presence?
A. He approached to chatting pair.
B. He zoomed out of the restaurant.
C. He punished Purity right in the inn.
D. He drew the attention of the hotel owner.

38. Which one of the following is not one of the main revelation found in the last two paragraph?
A. The police officers are not good at their work.
B. The school's principal had failed in his duty
C. Purity was a cunning pretender.
D. Several other girls were involved in the vice.

5

The baboon and the crocodile were very close friends. Apart from working and eating together, the two went for occasional rides across the lake since baboon was a poor swimmer. Their friendship was admired by other animals especially the tortoise who lived a lonely life.

One day Crocodile's mother fell sick. She was taken to see a medicine man who examined her. He told them that the only solution to her illness was eating a fresh heart of a baboon. This news made the crocodile sad for he could not stand losing his friend. Baboon made him forget his worries by cracking funny jokes. However, he loved his mother so much that he decided to sacrifice their friendship.

Crocodile woke up unusually early and paid his friend a visit. The Baboon was still asleep so the crocodile had to call out his name several times. Baboon finally woke up and climbed down from his tree to meet his friend. Crocodile's visits were expected around noon so baboon thought there was a problem.

"It's quite early my friend, what could be the matter?" Baboon asked. "I am organising a big party for friends and relatives and you're invited. In fact, I have come for you." Crocodile replied turning round for the Baboon to climb onto his back as usual. The ride was rather hasty and the crocodile swam at a high speed the baboon was not used to.

When they reach at the middle of the lake, crocodile disclosed to his friend his intention. He told him how sorry he was only that he did not have another option.

"I sympathise with your mother and I am willing to help" said the baboon, " however, baboons don't carry their hearts with them. They leave their hearts at the top of the trees."

Crocodile heard this and quickly turned to take his friend back to fetch his heart. On reaching the shore, baboon jumped out and immediately climbed his tree.

"Never again will I trust you, I have my heart with me but I am not ready to die." The crocodile swam away feeling very disappointed.

|	
39. Baboon always benefitted from his friendship with Crocodile in that A. crocodile was his good friend. B. both were working and eating together. C. crocodile was a good swimmer. D. there was a lake nearby.	**40.** The expression 'admired by' means A. famous. B. despised. C. infamous. D. popular.

41. What was the medicine man's remedy to the crocodile's mother's illness?

A. The tortoise who was lonely.

B. Occasional rides across the lake.

C. The fresh heart of a baboon.

D. A strong drug from the medicine man.

42. Which one of the following statements shows that the friendship in the story was not genuine?

A. Baboon was a poor swimmer.

B. Crocodile was willing to sacrifice his friend.

C. Other animals were jealous of the friendship.

D. Crocodile became sad when he heard the news.

43. Why did the crocodile pay the baboon an unusual visit?

A. It was very early in the morning.

B. He wanted to give the baboon an early ride.

C. He had already hatched a plan.

D. He wanted to hear baboon's funny jokes.

44. Which of the following statements is true according to the third paragraph?

A. Baboon knew that crocodile had a problem.

B. Baboon always expected crocodile at a particular time.

C. Baboon was ready to be sacrificed.

D. Baboon heard crocodile calling him by his name.

45. Why do you think Baboon fell for the crocodile's trick?

A. He was promised a party.

B. He was paid a very early visit.

C. He looked forward to an occasional ride.

D. He wanted to find out Crocodile's problem.

46. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to 'intention'?

A. Imagination.

B. Understanding.

C. Purpose.

D. Knowledge.

47. According to Baboon's response to Crocodile's problem, it shows that Baboon was

A. very jealous.

B. very sympathetic.

C. Very understanding.

D. Very cunning.

48. Why did Baboon jump out and immediately climb the tree?

A. He was escaping a possible death.

B. He was going for his heart.

C. He was almost late for he big party.

D. He was willing to help crocodiles mother.

49. The feeling that Crocodile felt at the end of the story was that of

A. resentment.

B. embarrassment.

C. shame.

D. annoyance.

50. Which lesson comes out clearly from the passage?

A. Friends should provide solutions.

B. Not all friends are meant for good.

C. Friends should be generous to one another.

D. We should be ready to sacrifice for our friends.

PART I: SOCIAL STUDIES

DEKO AREA

SCALE

```
+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----  Km
0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9   10
```

KEY:
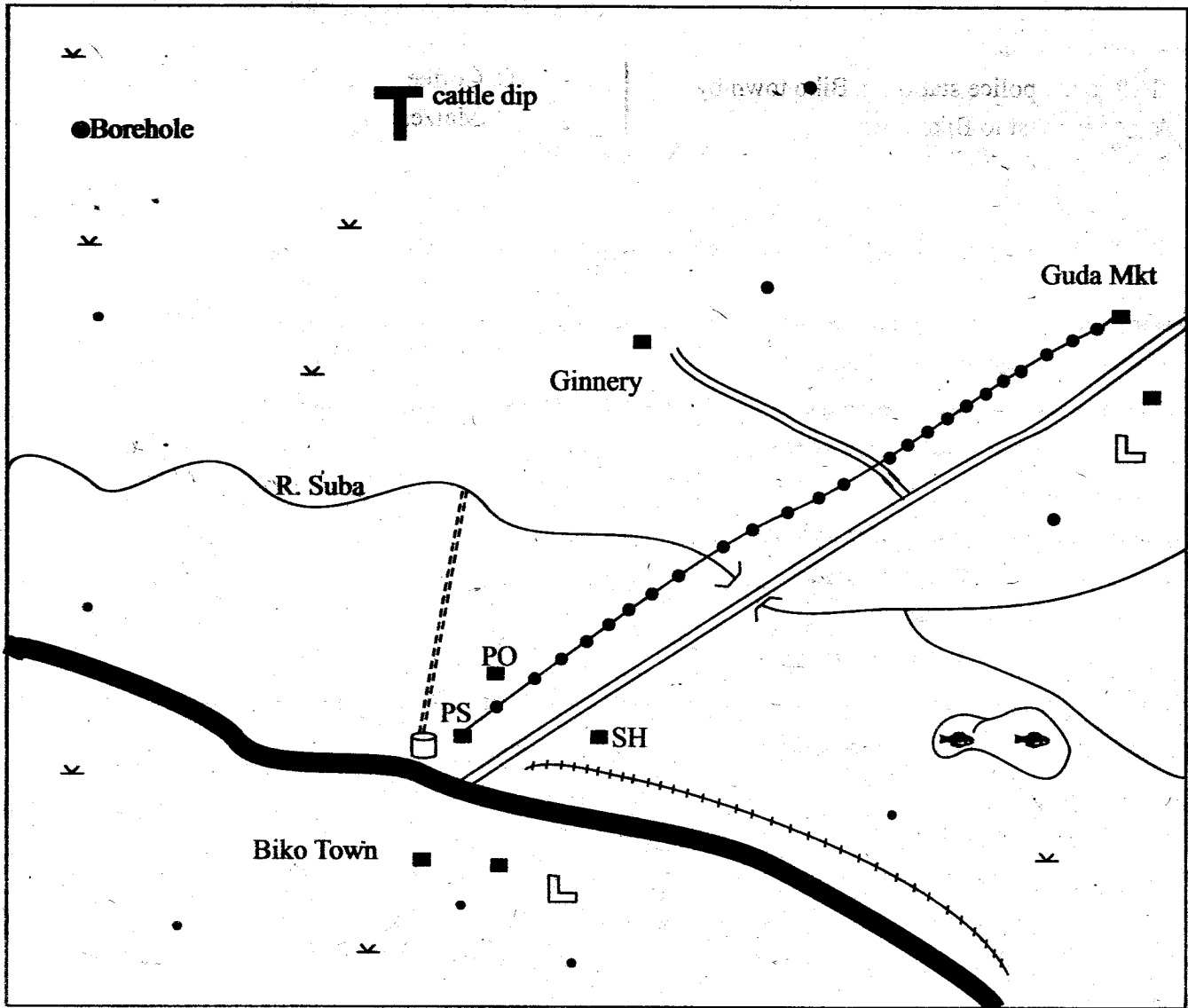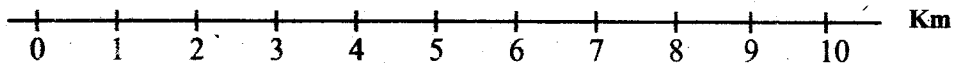
▬▬▬ Tarmac road	↙ ↙	Short Shrubs	PO	Post Office	
══ Murram road	■ ■	Built - up areas	PS	Police Station	
			⬓	Water tank	
			= = = =	Water pipe	
+++++++ Railway line	• • •	Human settlements		Fish pond	
•━•━• Telephone lines	SH	Social Hall	⌐	School	

51. Residual mountains in Africa were formed when
    A. molten lava solidified on the surface
    B. soft rocks were eroded
    C. rocks underneath the surface folded
    D. land between faults was uplifted

52. Acacia trees and a variety of grass are commonly found in the
    A. Tropical Rainforest.
    B. Mountain Vegetation.
    C. Savannah Vegetation.
    D. Desert Vegetation.

53. Uganda mainly gets most of the fish eaten in the country from
    A. Lake Victoria.
    B. River Nile.
    C. Lake Kyoga.
    D. Lake Albert.

54. Differences in seasons on earth are caused by the
    A. rotation of the earth.
    B. tilting of the earth.
    C. spinning of the earth.
    D. revolution of the earth.

55. Kenyans are encouraged to live in peace in order to
    A. reduce the number of police officers.
    B. enable the country to develop.
    C. hold elections frequently.
    D. increase population in the country.

56. Which one of the following is not a principle of democracy?
    A. Forming tribal political parties.
    B. Respecting human rights.
    C. Respecting other peoples opinions.
    D. Treating other people fairly.

57. The title of the Nyamwezi chiefs before the coming of the Europeans was
    A. Mtwale.
    B. Kabaka.
    C. Ntemi.
    D. Orkoiyot.

58. Which one of the following lakes lies on the floor of the Rift Valley?
    A. Lake Paradise.
    B. Lake Natron.
    C. Lake Kyoga.
    D. Lake Jipe.

59. Which group consists of the fish caught in fresh water fishing grounds?
    A. Tuna, king fish.
    B. Salmon, mullet.
    C. Catfish, Tuna.
    D. Tilapia, Mudfish.

60. Civic elections in Kenya are held to elect
    A. Members of the National Assembly.
    B. Members of the Senate.
    C. Members of the County Assembly.
    D. Members of the Cabinet.

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

Niliketi___1___nikiwaza na kuwazua kuhusu___2___kusuluhisha shida___3___. Matatizo chungu nzima yaliniandama. Kwa kweli___4___. Kupata karo kwangu kulikuwa kumeadimika kama___5___. ___6___shida zilinizingira, sikukata tamaa. Nilijikaza___7___. Walionicheka niliwaeleza kuwa aliyewapa kiti ndiye aliyenipa kumbi. Miaka michache baadaye nilipata mhisani___8___yangu.

1. A. kifudifudi   B. kando   C. kitako   D. nyuma

2. A. vile ya   B. jinsi ya   C. jinsia ya   D. hali ya

3. A. zilizonipenda   B. zilizonionea   C. zilizonitinga   D. zilizoniandaa

4. A. mvumbika mbichi hula mbivu

    B. vyote ving'aavyo sio dhahabu

    C. hakuna msiba usiokuwa na mwenziwe

    D. hakuna kubwa lisiloshindwa

5. A. wali wa daku   B. sahani na kawa   C. kinu na mchi   D. maziwa ya mbuzi

6. A. Hata hivyo   B. Kwa vile   C. Ingawa   D. Isipokuwa

7. A. kizee   B. kike   C. kiomo   D. kisabuni

8. A. aliyethamani masomo   B. ayathamini masomo

    C. aliyedhamini masomo   D. aliyetathmini masomo

Nilipoingia chumbani nilishangaa kumwona mama___9___gubigubi. Kwa kuwa hiyo___10___kawaida___11___niliamua kumfunua niongee naye.___12___nilipigwa na butaa kumpata mama amejawa povu___13___mdomoni. Nilielekea nje huku___14___mayowe na kudondokwa na machozi___15___.

9. A. akijifunika   B. amejifunika   C. alijifunika   D. anajifunika

10. A. haikuwa   B. haikukuwa   C. haikua   D. ilikuwa

11. A. lake   B. kwake   C. wake   D. yake

12. A. Shabash!   B. Akah!   C. Lo!   D. Aha!

13. A. nyingi   B. mingi   C. mengi   D. jingi

14. A. nimepiga   B. nikipiga   C. nikifanya   D. nilipiga

15. A. chiririchiriri   B. dododo   C. ndondondo   D. tiriri

16. **Chagua kirejeshi kifaacho kujazia pengo;**

Darasa mli_____fagiliwa hamna uchafu.

A. mo

B. o

C. po

D. ko

17. 'Haifai kuwadharau watu waliokusaidia hapo awali kwani huenda ukawahitaji baadaye' **Methali inayotoa funzo hili ni:**

A. Mwenda tezi na omo marejeo ni ngamani.

B. Akufaaye kwa dhiki ndiye rafiki.

C. Mla nawe hafi nawe ila mzaliwa nawe.

D. Usitukane wakunga na uzazi ungalipo.

18. Ukitaka kumpima mtu nguo utatumia

_____.

A. dira

B. utepe

C. mizani

D. rula

19. **Chagua kiashiria sahihi:**

Tunda _____limeiva hadi likaoza.

A. hizi

B. haya

C. hili

D. hiyo

20. **Kanusha:**

Kusoma kunasaidia.

A. Kusoma hakusaidii.

B. Kutosoma hakusaidii.

C. Kutosoma kunasaidia.

D. Kusoma hakutasaidia.

21. **Muda kati ya saa nane hadi saa kumi huitwa**

A. asubuhi.

B. mapambazuko.

C. alasiri.

D. adhuhuri.

22. Tumia 'amba' katika sentensi ifuatayo kwa usahihi.

Jiji lililojengwa litabomolewa tena.

A. Jiji ambao lilijengwa litabomolewa tena.

B. Jiji ambacho lilijengwa litabomolewa tena.

C. Jiji ambayo ilijengwa litabomolewa tena.

D. Jii ambalo lilijengwa litabomolewa tena.

23. Geuza katika usemi wa taarifa:

"Nitasoma kitabu hiki," Musa alisema.

A. Musa alisema kuwa angekisoma kitabu hiki.

B. Musa anasema kuwa angekisoma kitabu hicho.

C. Musa alisema kuwa angekisoma kitabu hicho.

D. Musa alisema kuwa atakisoma kitabu hicho.

24. Ni nomino gani iliyo tofauti na nyingine?

A. Umbo.

B. Upishi.

C. Wingu.

D. Soko.

25. Chagua nomino ya jamii isiyo sahihi

A. kicha cha mboga.

B. Robota la pamba.

C. kikosi cha nyuki.

D. Thurea ya nyota.

26. a, e, i, o, u huitwa_____.

A. vokali

B. alfabeti

C. konsonanti

D. silabi

27. Mkeka wangu umezeeka. 'wangu' imetumika kuonyesha

A. kiwakilishi kimilikishi.

B. kivumishi kimilikishi.

C. kivumishi kiwakilishi.

D. kivumishi kieliezi.

28. Chagua jawabu lisilo sahihi;

A. Fua ni sinia kubwa ya ubao.

B. Fua ni ondoa makumbi kwenye nazi.

C. Fua ni weza au mudu jambo fulani.

D. Fua ni tengeneza kitu kutokana na madini.

29. Sehemu iliyoonyeshwa kwenye mchoro huu huitwaje?

A. Kope.

B. Gololi.

C. Mboni.

D. Nyusi.

30. Kuwa na mkono wazi ni kuwa

A. mkaidi.

B. dhaifu.

C. mwenye huruma.

D. karimu.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Wazazi wetu wana wajibu usio na kipimo kuhusu maisha ya wana wao. Hata kama ni ukweli ulio wazi kuwa wana wawatii wazazi wao ni faradhi kwa wazazi nao kuwaheshimu wana wao.

Ni ukweli usiokanika hata kwenye giza totoro kuwa gharama ya maisha inazidi kupanda kutokana na mfumuko wa bei ya bidhaa. Hata hivyo ya kale yalishapitana ni muhimu kujiandalia shida zijazo kuliko zilizopita. Ya kale hayatarudi. Wazazi ambao hawakupanga uzazi na kujaliwa watoto wengi hujikuta katika njiapanda kuwalea na kuwaelimisha watoto wao vilivyo.

Wazazi wengi huwaelimisha vifunguamimba wakitumai kuwa wao ni 'hazina' ya baadaye. Hapo zamani wazazi wote walikuwa na udhibiti juu ya watoto wao kinyume na jinsi mambo yalivyo sasa. Enzi hizo mtu aliyekuwa na wake na watoto wengi alionekana kuwa mkwasi. Dhana hii ina chembechembe ya ukweli kwani aliwalipia wake wote mahari.

Ndoa ya mitara ilipendelewa kwa kuwa wake walihitajika ili kusaidiana katika shughuli za zaraa, kuchunga mifugo, kutafuta kuni na pia wangesaidiana wakati wa ujauzito na kujifungua.

Hapana shaka kuwa mtu aliyekuwa na wake wengi alikuwa na watoto wengi pia. Kuwatimizia watoto hao mahitaji hakukuwa mzigo maadamu walitegemea chakula walichokuwa wakizalisha, nyama na maziwa kutokana na mifugo wao. Sidokezi kuwa maisha yalikuwa mazuri zaidi bila vizingiti bali yalivumilika na watu wengi waliweza kuyamudu.

Maisha ya kale na ya sasa yana tofauti kubwa na nyingi mno. Idadi ya watu inayopenda ndoa za mitara ni ndogo siku hizi ikilinganishwa na hapo awali. Aliye na wana wengi hata akiwa tajiri vipi, hukumbwa na changamoto tele za kimaisha. Makonde yaliyokuwa makubwa makubwa sasa yameadimika kutokana na

ongezeko la idadi ya watu. Mvua nayo haitabiriki kutokana na uharibifu wa mazingira. Njaa na kiu kwa wanyama na watu ni jambo lililozoeleka miongoni mwetu.

Mtu aliyeoa mke mmoja husaidia kupunguza idadi ya watu duniani. Mabinti wanaozaa nje ya ndoa hufanya kinyume kabisa na hali ya kupunguza watu duniani.

Ni wajibu wa kila mzazi kumpa mwana wake elimu inayostahili ili kulisukuma mbele gurudumu la maendeleo.

31. Ni jukumu lipi ambalo halitekelezwi na wazazi siku hizi?
A. kuwatunza na kuwaheshimu.
B kuwapa elimu ifaavyo.
C. kuwaoza watoto wao pindi tu wanapobaleghe.
D. kuwarudi wanapokosa.

32. Chagua jawabu lisilo sahihi kulingana na aya ya kwanza;
A. Watoto hawana wajibu kwa wazazi wao.
B. Wajibu wa wazazi kwa wana wao ni mkubwa.
C. Lazima wazazi wawaheshimu wana wao.
D. Watoto wanastahili kuwatii wazazi wao.

33. Ni vipi watoto wanaweza kuwa 'hazina' kwa wazazi wao?
A. Wakisoma na kuajiriwa watawafaa wazazi wao.
B. Watoto ni sawa na pesa ambazo wazazi huweza kutumia.
C. Watoto huweza kujiwekea hazina ili kuhifadhi pesa kuliko wazazi.
D. Watoto hujua kutunza pesa kuliko wazazi.

34. Yafuatayo ni madhara ya kutopanga uzazi ila
A. kutokuwa na chakula cha kutosha.
B. ongezeko la idadi ya watu.
C. ukosefu wa mvua.
D. kutokuwa na chakula cha kutosha.

35. Kulingana na kifungu, ukwasi katika miaka ya zamani ulihusisha
A. masomo hadi kiwango cha juu kabisa.
B. magari, fedha, mifugo na mashamba.
C. idadi ya watoto na hazina kubwa ya pesa benkini.
D. idadi ya mabibi, watoto na mifugo.

36. Ndoa ya mitara ni
A. ndoa yenye watoto wengi.
B. ndoa ya wake wengi.
C. ndoa ya mke mmoja.
D. ndoa ambayo haikujaliwa watoto.

37. Kifungu kinabainisha kwamba;
A. hakuna tofauti kati ya maisha ya kale na ya sasa.
B. maisha ya kale yalikuwa mazuri bila shida zozote.
C. njaa na mahitaji ya watoto yangetimizwa kwani watu waliyamudu maisha hayo.
D. watoto waliozaliwa enzi za mababu zetu hawakuelimishwa.

38. Faida ya wake wengi ilikuwa ni;
A. kusaidiana katika kilimo, kutafuta kuni, ujauzito na kujifungua.
B. kusaidiana katika biashara, kutafuta kuni, ujauzito na kujifungua.
C. kusaidiana kubeba ujauzito, kujifungua, kutafuta kuni, na zaraa.
D. kusaidiana kuchunga mifugo, kilimo, kutafuta kuni na kuchota maji.

39. Sababu kuu ya mvua kutotabirika ni gani?

A. Idadi ya watu na wanyama imeongezeka.

B. Mazingira yameharibiwa.

C. Makonde makubwa makubwa yameadimika.

D. Idadi ya watu imeongezeka.

40. Faida kubwa inayotokana na elimu ni

A. kupata kazi ya mshahara mkubwa.

B. kulisukuma gurudumu la maendeleo.

C. kujua kusoma na kuandika.

D. kuweza kujipatia hazina.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Kamaliza alijihisi mwingi wa uchofu na mavune mle darasani alimoketi. Mikono yake iliota malengelenge na 'kuwaka moto' kutokana na adhabu ya kufyeka nyasi aliyokuwa ameikamilisha asubuhi hiyo.

Katika zoezi la Hesabu kumi alizopewa kama kazi ya ziada jioni iliyotangulia, Kamaliza alikuwa amepata sufuri! Bi.Sikujui, mwalimu wake wa Hisabati, alikereka ghaya ya kukereka. Alimwamrisha Kamaliza achukue kifaa cha shughuli hiyo kutoka ghala ya shule na kuanza kufyeka nyasi ndefu zilizofunika uga wa kandanda. Msukumo wa mwalimu kumpa adabu hii haukuchochewa na alama alizopata tu bali pia hulka yake ya kuwakejeli wenzake wanaposoma darasani.

Nyasi zenyewe zilikuwa ndefu kutokana na mvua za vuli za mwezi uliotangulia. Masaibu ya Kamaliza hayakuishia katika kufyeka nyasi kwani wakati wa kipindi cha Hisabati Bi. sikujui alikizungusha kitabu chake cha mazoezi huku akiwaonyesha wenzake ile sufuri ambayo kwa wino mwekundu alikuwa ameitomelea macho, masikio na mdomo wa kumcheka Kamaliza. Wanafunzi wote isipokuwa Kanini walivunjika mbavu kwa kicheko kikubwa. Kamaliza aliaibika sana na kufunika uso wake kwa viganja vya mikono yake.

Kipindi cha mapumziko kilipofika, alijitenga na wanafunzi wenzake na kwenda kuketi chini ya mparachichi ulioota mkabala wa darasa lao. Uso wake uliva kwa hasira na masikitiko. Kati ya masomo yote yaliyofunzwa shuleni pao, Kamaliza alilipenda somo la sanaa ya uchoraji. Alikuwa ameichora picha ya uso wa naibu mwalimu mkuu, Bwana Chete ambayo Bwana Chete aliundika kwenye ukuta ofisini mwake. Baadhi ya wanafunzi walimheshimu kwa kipawa chake cha uchoraji ilhali wengine walimwona mbumbumbu ambaye hawezi kuongeza moja na moja akapata mbili; katika somo la Hisabati.

Kanini alimhurumia sana Kamaliza alipomwona ameketi peke yake chini ya mparachichi. Hakufahamu amwambie vipi ili kumkomoa hasira na kumwondolea aibu iliyomwandama.

"Nina yakini unaweza kufanya vyema katika somo la Hisabati," Kanini alimwambia Kamaliza. "Nitakusaidia," aliongezea. Maneno hayo yalikuwa kama matone ya dawa ya kupunguza uchungu kwenye kidonda kinachouma.

Kamaliza alimtazama Kanini kwa macho ya jitimai na kuanza kutiririkwa na machozi kikombe tele. Jioni hiyo baada ya kukamilika kwa masomo, Kanini alimshika Kamaliza mkono na kuondoka naye kwenda kumwona Bwana Chete.

Alimweleza nia yake ya kutaka kubaki na Kamaliza kila jioni kumwauni kulielewa somo la Hisabati.

41. Kwa nini Kamaliza alikuwa na uchofu mwingi?
 A. Alikuwa na mavune darasani alimoketi.
 B. Mikono yake iliota malengelenge.
 C. Alikuwa amefanya kazi ya kufyeka nyasi asubuhi hiyo.
 D. Alikuwa amepewa adabu asubuhi hiyo.

42. *'Alikereka ghaya ya kukereka'* inamaanisha
 A. alikasirishwa mno.
 B. alichukizwa mno.
 C. alishangazwa mno.
 D. alimtafuta kwa muda mrefu mno.

43. Kifaa alichoamrishwa Kamaliza kuchukua kutoka ghalani kilikuwa ni
 A. upanga.
 B. kiserema.
 C. kwanja.
 D. jembe.

44. Sababu kuu zilizomfanya Kamaliza kuadhibiwa ni zipi?
 A. Kutomaliza kazi ya ziada, kupata sufuri kwa kazi aliyopewa.
 B. Kufanya mzaha kila wakati, kutopata maswali yote ya ziada.
 C. Kutopata maswali yote ya ziada, kuwakejeli wanafunzi wenzake.
 D. Kukejeli wanafunzi wenzake, kukosa maswali yote ya ziada.

45. *'Wanafunzi wote isipokuwa Kanini walivunjika mbavu kwa kicheko kikubwa'* ina maana kuwa
 A. wanafunzi wote walimcheka wakiwemo Kanini.
 B. wanafunzi wote walimcheka lakini Kanini alimcheka zaidi.
 C. Kanini hukumcheka mwenzake wengine walipokuwa wakiangua vicheko.
 D. kicheko cha Kanini kilizidisha vicheko vya wanafunzi wengine.

46. Chagua jawabu sahihi kulingana na kifungu.
 A. Kamaliza alijiunga na wenzake kipindi cha mapumziko.
 B. Kipindi cha mapumziko, Kamaliza aliketi chini ya mparachichi mbele ya darasa lao.
 C. Kipindi cha mapumziko, Kamaliza aliketi chini ya mparachichi kando ya darasa lao
 D. Kipindi cha mapumziko Kamaliza aliketi chini ya mparachichi nyuma ya darasa lao.

47. **'Uso wake uliiva kwa hasira na masikitiko.'** Hili linatokana na
 A. kufunika uso kwa viganja vya mikono yake.
 B. kuaibishwa na mwalimu na kushangiliwa na wanafunzi.
 C. kuaibishwa na mwalimu na kuchekwa na wanafunzi.
 D. kufanyizwa adhabu kali na kuchekwa darasani.

48. *'Maneno hayo yalikuwa kama matone ya dawa ya kupunguza uchungu kwenye kidonda kinachouma'* Sentensi hii imetumia tamathali gani?
 A. Tashbihi.
 B. Istiara.
 C. Methali.
 D. Nahau.

49. Kwa nini Kanini alitaka kubaki na Kamaliza kila jioni shuleni? Ili
 A. asichekwe na wanafunzi wakielekea nyumbani pamoja.
 B. amwelezee somo la Hisabati ni kitu gani.
 C. wacheze na rafiki yake baada ya wengine kuondoka.
 D. amsaidie kutatua shida katika somo la Hisabati.

50. Kanini alikuwa na hakika kuwa
 A. Kamaliza angeweza kufanya vizuri katika somo la Hisabati.
 B. Kamaliza angeacha shule kwa kuchekwa na wenzake.
 C. Kamaliza alikuwa mbumbumbu katika somo la Hisabati.
 D. Kamaliza alihitaji mhisani amsaidie masomoni.

1. The part of a seed that allows in air and water during germination is
   A. testa
   B. cotyledon
   C. micropyle
   D. scar

2. Std 6 pupils carried out the experiment below
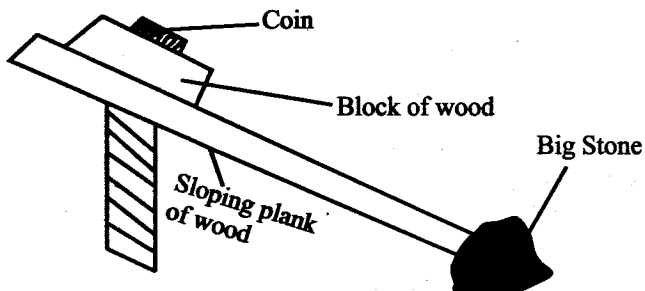
   The pupils were most likely to be investigating
   A. inertia of motion
   B. inertia of rest
   C. force of friction
   D. gravitational force

3. Which one of the following food chains is correct?
   A. Grass→Grasshoppers→Snakes→Frogs
   B. Grass→Grasshoppers→Frogs→Snakes
   C. Nectar→Chameleon→Butterfly→Eagle
   D. Grass→Antelope→Vulture→Lion

4. The following statements about mammals are all true except one. Which one is it?
   A. They have mammary glands.
   B. Their body temperature is constant.
   C. They have fur.
   D. They all give birth to live young ones.

5. During the process of breathing at night plants inhale
   A. Oxygen
   B. Carbon dioxide
   C. Nitrogen
   D. Hydrogen

6. The following are uses of heat except one. Which one is it?
   A. Making rooms warm.
   B. Cooking
   C. Ironing
   D. Keeping pests away.

7. Plants which climb on others use special stems called
   A. creepers.
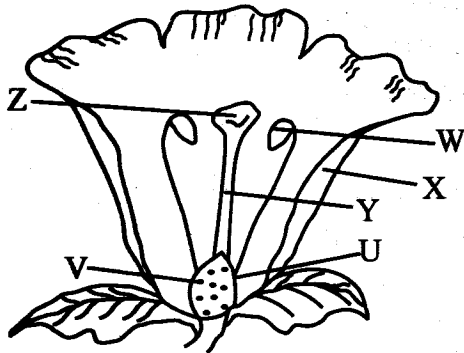   B. tendrils
   C. hooks
   D. saprophytes

8. Which one of he following animal feeds when given to livestock nourish them with proteins?
   A. Napier grass.
   B. Sweet potato vines.
   C. Glycine.
   D. Molasses.

9. The planet with a ring around it is
   A. Mars
   B. Mercury
   C. Jupiter
   D. Saturn.

The diagram below shows a flower. Use it to answer the question that follows.

10. Which part becomes the fruit after fertilization?

A. W

B. V

C. Z

D. U

11. The following are importance of taking an Elisa test. Which one is **not**?

A. To overcome fear.

B. To spread to others.

C. To decide on marriage.

D. To campaign against the spread.

12. During breathing, air is mainly cleaned, moistened and warmed in the

A. nose.

B. bronchioles.

C. lungs.

D. air sacs.

13. The following are signs and symptoms of a certain waterborne disease:

(i) *Violent diarrhoea with mucus*

(ii) *Dehydration*

(iii) *Severe abdominal pain*

(iv) *Vomiting*

The disease is **most likely** to be

A. Typhoid.

B. Cholera.

C. Dysentery.

D. Bilharzia.

14. Which one of the following is **not** a physical change during adolesence?

A. Increase in height and weight.

B. Breaking voice.

C. Menstruation starts.

D. Feeling shy and mood change

15. Which one of the following lists consists of **only external** livestock parasites?

A. Flea, Tapeworms, Ticks.

B. Mite, Ticks, Flea.

C. Liverfluke, Tapeworms, Roundworms

D. Mite, Ticks, Cutworms.

16. Digestion of foods ends in the

A. anus

B. large intestines

C. small intestines

D. stomach

17. The diagram below shows a frying pan
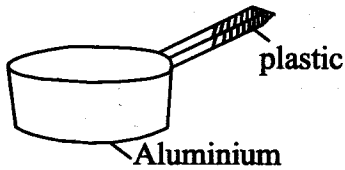
plastic

Aluminium

The **main** reason for using different materials in making the pan is because

A. both are good conductors of heat.

B. both are insulators.

C. plastic is an insulator while aluminium is a good conductor of heat.

D. aluminium is an insulator while plastic is a good conductor of heat.

18. The following are importance of water in the diet **except**

A. helping in making blood.

B. preventing constipation.

C. preventing dehydration.

D. helping in digestion of food.

19. Which one of the following weeds have hooks on the stem and leaves, produces yellow fruits when ripe and grows in dry areas?

A. Pigweed.

B. Oxalis.

C. Sodom apple.

D. Wandering jew.

20. The following are effects of a certain drug:

(i) Loss of appetite

(ii) Lack of sleep

(iii) Hallucination and malnutrition

Which drug has the above effects?

A. Mandrax

B. Heroin

C. Cocaine

D. Khat.

21. The following are all small animals. Which one does **not** belong to the same group as others?

A. Spider.

B. Weevil.

C. Scorpion.

D. Tick.

22. Which one of the following groups of crop pests is **correctly** grouped as field pests **only**?

A. Cutworms, Aphids, Weevils.

B. Weevils, Aphids, Cutworms

C. Weaverbirds, Rodents, Army worms

D. Cutworms, Aphids, Stalkborers.

23. For accurate result the rain water collected in a raingauge should be measured

A. two times a day.

B. after every hour.

C. at the same time everyday.

D. after every week.

24. Which one of the following is **not a tuber crop**?

A. Groundnuts.

B. Yams.

C. Arrow roots.

D. Sweet potatoes.

25. Std four pupils carried out the experiment below

lid

water droplets

Soil

heat
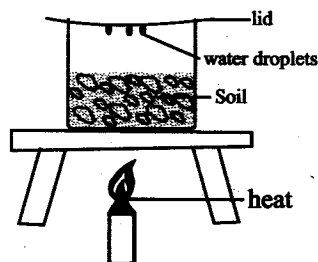
The pupils were investigating the presence of

A. water in the air.

B. air in the soil.

C. water in the soil.

D. organic matter in the soil.

26. Which one of the following statements is **correct** about blood circulation?

A. All veins carry blood away from the heart

B. All arteries carry blood away from the heart except pulmonary artery

C. All veins carry blood to the heart except pulmonary vein

D. All arteries carry oxygenated blood except pulmonary artery

27. Which one of the following is the third step when making a see saw?

A. Cut a Y-shaped tree trunk and a long pole.

B. Burry the lower part of Y-shaped tree trunk.

C. Dig a hole depending on the size of the tree trunk.

D. Fix the long pole on top of the trunk.

28. Which one of the following drugs is not a mild stimulant?

A. Coffee.

B. Khat.

C. Tobacco.

D. Cocaine.

29. People living with HIV and AIDS need all the following **except**

A. adequate balanced diet

B. good hygiene and medical care

C. love and care

D. isolation to avoid the spread.

30. The diagram below shows components of blood
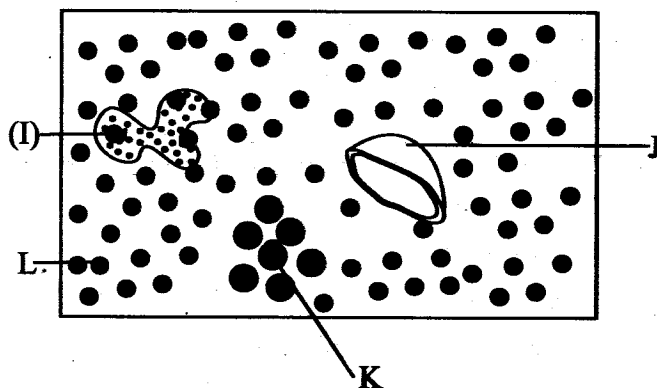
The part labelled (I) (J) (K) (L) respectively are

A. white blood cells, plasma, red blood cells, platelets

B. platelets, red blood cells, plasma, white blood cells

C. white blood cells, red blood cells, platelets, plasma

D. red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets, plasma.

31. In the male reproductive system, sperm cells are produced in the

A. penis

B. urethra

C. testes

D. ovary

32. Which one of the following is the **correct** percentage of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere?

A. 0.03%

B. 21%

C. 0.97%

D. 78%

33. Which one of the following is the outermost colour of the rainbow?

A. Violet.

B. Red.

C. Blue.

D. Orange.

34. Clouds are grouped according to three of the following **except** one. Which one is it?

A. Shape.

B. Height.

C. Size.

D. Colour.

35. Which one of the following is **not** a way in which plants depend on animals? For

A. pollination.

B. minerals.

C. carbon dioxide.

D. support.

36. Which one of the following groups of foods consists of **only** body building foods?

A. Ugali, Rice, Irish potatoes.

B. Termite, Ugali, Sukumawiki.

C. Cassava, Beans, Rice.

D. Milk, Eggs, Beans

37. Which one of the following pairs of crops consists of oil crops **only**?

A. Coconut and Sunflower.

B. Millet and Sorghum.

C. Irish potato and Yams.

D. Groundnuts and Beans.

Study the diagram below and use it to answer question 38

—ink drop
—Air tight cork
—Empty plastic bottle
—Hot water
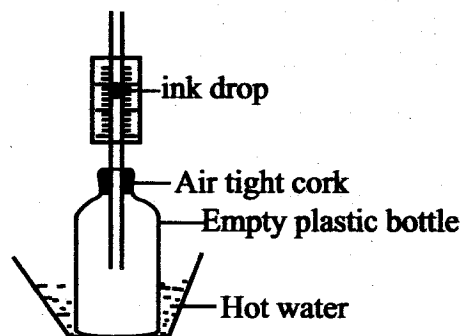
38. The above set-up was used to demonstrate that;

A. liquids expand when heated.

B. solids are good conductors of heat.

C. air expands when heated.

D. air occupies space.

39. The other name for curative drugs is;

A. painkiller.

B. antibiotics.

C. vaccines.

D. hallucinogens.

40. Which one of the following vaccines is a child immunised against whooping cough?

A. BCG.

B. Polio.

C. DPT.

D. Anti measles vaccine.

41. Which one of the following types of soil erosion leaves deep U or V-shaped valleys on the ground?

A. Gulley erosion.

B. Splash erosion.

C. Sheet erosion.

D. Rill erosion.

42. A flower that is pollinated by insects will have all the following characteristics **except** one. Which one is it?
A. Small anthers firmly attached.
B. Stigma found inside the flower.
C. Large hairy stigma.
D. Produces heavy sticky pollen grains.

43. Blood from all parts of the body enters the heart through the;
A. lungs
B. vena cava
C. pulmonary artery
D. aorta

44. Plants need all the following factors during germination **except**
A. warmth.
B. air.
C. water.
D. soil.

45. The quantity of matter in an object is referred to as
A. volume
B. mass
C. pressure
D. weight

46. Which one of the following plants has separate male and female flowers?
A. Oranges.
B. Paw paw.
C. Beans.
D. Maize.

47. Which among the following materials cannot form a shadow?
A. Spectacle lens.
B. Book.
C. Wood.
D. Mirror.

48. Which one of the following stages of HIV infection indicates presence of HIV in the body but no visible signs?
A. Window stage.
B. Incubation stage.
C. Full blown AIDS.
D. Symptomatic stage

49. Clothes on a line will dry fast when the weather is
A. cold and windy
B. warm and calm
C. windy and warm
D. cloudy

50. Deciduous teeth in human are
A. 20
B. 12
C. 24
D. 32

You have 40 minutes to write your composition.

The following is the ending of a composition. Write it in your own words making it as interesting as possible.

....*I came to realise that all that glitters is not gold.*

Umepewa dakika 40 kuandika insha yako.

Andika insha isiyopungua ukurusa mmoja na nusu juu ya kichwa kifuatacho:

<u>Malizia insha yako kwa:</u> *Sherehe zilipomalizika nilikuwa na furaha tele.*

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TARGETER 003

YEAR 2016

MARKING SCHEME

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

DEKO AREA

SCALE

```
+   +   +   +   +   +   +   +   +   +   +  Km
0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10
```

KEY:
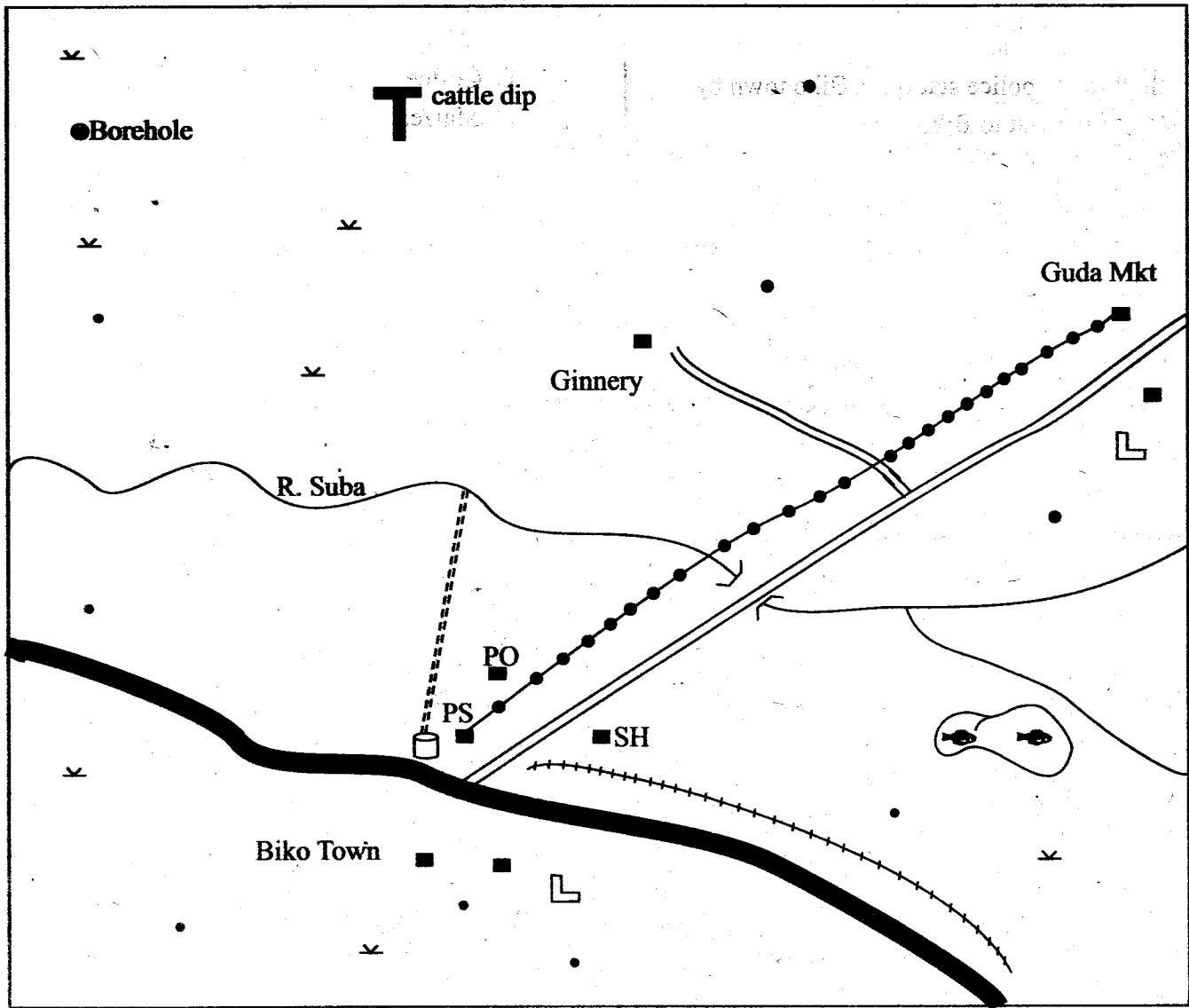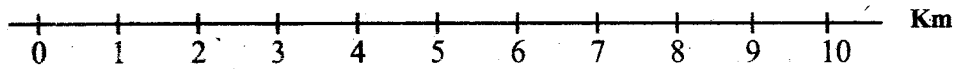
▬▬▬ Tarmac road	⤵ ⤵ Short Shrubs	PO Post Office	
		PS Police Station	
═══ Murram road	■ ■ Built - up areas	⌷ Water tank	
		= = = = Water pipe	
+++++++ Railway line	• • • Human settlements	Fish pond	
• • • Telephone lines	SH Social Hall	⌐ School	

1. Traders in Guda market can quickly report theft to the police station in Biko town by
   A. driving fast to Biko town.
   B. using a telephone.
   C. writing a letter.
   D. sending a messenger.

2. What **mainly** indicates that Deko is a dry area? Presence of
   A. Short shrubs.
   B. Cattle dips.
   C. Water pipes.
   D. Few rivers.

3. Which one of the following economic activities is **not** carried out in Deko area?
   A. Trading.
   B. Livestock keeping.
   C. Forestry.
   D. Fishing.

4. What is the general direction of the cattle dip from the fish pond?
   A. South - East.
   B. North - East.
   C. South - West.
   D. North -West.

5. The cotton ginnery in Deko area is an example of
   A. a processing industry.
   B. a manufacturing industry.
   C. a service industry.
   D. an assembling industry.

6. Residents of Biko town **mainly** get water for domestic use from
   A. boreholes.
   B. dams.
   C. river Suba.
   D. wells.

7. Which one of the following cash crops is grown in Deko area?
   A. Sisal.
   B. Cotton.
   C. Coffee.
   D. Maize.

8. Below are descriptions about a lake;
   (i) It is fed by several rivers
   (ii) It is a source of fish
   (iii) It is shared by three countries
   (iv) It was formed by downwarping
   The lake described above is
   A. Lake Victoria.
   B. Lake Tanganyika.
   C. Lake Kyoga.
   D. Lake Albert.

9. The school promotes good behaviour in the community by
   A. writing rules to be followed.
   B. giving tests to pupils.
   C. allowing the community to use its facilities.
   D. teaching pupils moral values.

10. The Tswana people of Botswana are able to keep large herds of animals because
    A. they live in a dry area.
    B. they need the animals for food.
    C. they live in sparsely populated areas.
    D. they get income from the sale of the animals.

11. Which one of the following communities migrated and settled in Southern Africa?
    A. Dinka.
    B. Xhosa.
    C. Sara.
    D. Afar.
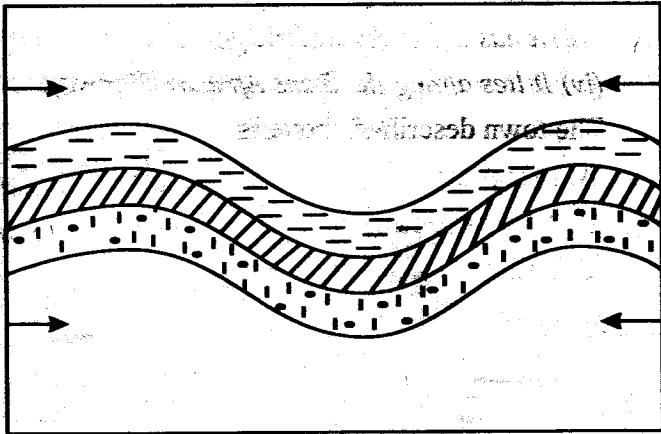
12. The physical feature illustrated above was formed when

A. rocks underneath the earth folded.

B. molten lava solidified on the surface.

C. land between faults was uplifted.

D. soft parts of the earth were eroded.

13. Which one of the following physical features was formed through the process illustrated above?

A. Mau Ranges.

B. The Rift Valley.

C. Drakensberg Mountains.

D. Lake Victoria.

14. Below are requirements for growing a certain crop;

(i)cool highland conditions

(ii) well drained volcanic soils

(iii) well distributed rainfall of 1200mm per year

The conditions listed above favour the growing of

A. Cloves.

B. Cocoa.

C. Sisal.

D. Pyrethrum.

15. Which one of the following climatic regions has cool wet winters and hot dry summers?

A. Mediterranean climate.

B. Savanah climate.

C. Equatorial climate.

D. Mountain climate.

16. Below are facts about a certain community in Kenya;

(i) It fought the Brtish

(ii) It lived in highland regions

(iii) It practised livestock keeping

The community described above is

A. Pokomo.

B. Nandi.

C. Akamba.

D. Mijikenda.

17. The main agricultural export crop of Ghana is

A. Cocoa.

B. Coffee.

C. Cotton.

D. Cloves.

18. Below are facts about a multi-purpose river project in Africa;

(i) It is shared by two countries

(ii) It is used to irrigate large dry areas

(iii) It forms the largest man-made lake by volume

(iv) It is located in a dry area

Which combination of facts describes Kariba Dam?

A. (ii), (iii)

B. (i), (iv)

C. (i),(iii)

D. (iii), (iv)

19. What will be the time in Dakar 17°W when the time in Kampala 28°E is 12.00 noon?
   A. 3.00pm
   B. 9.00 pm
   C. 3.00pm
   D. 9.00am

20. Which one of the following European explorers travelled mostly in Central Africa?
   A. Ludwig Krapf.
   B. David Livingstone.
   C. John Speke.
   D. Johann Rebman.

21. Julius Nyerere is remembered in the history of Eastern Africa because
   A. he led guerilla activities in Tanganyika.
   B. he introduced multi-party democracy.
   C. he moved the capital city to Dodoma.
   D. he was a founder member of the East African Community (EAC).

22. During the colonial period in Kenya, African chiefs were **mainly** used for
   A. collecting taxes for the colonial government.
   B. starting mission schools in their areas.
   C. fighting for Africans problems.
   D. struggling for independence.

23. Who welcomed the European missionaries to Uganda at the start of colonial rule?
   A. Kabaka Mwanga.
   B. Kabaka Mutesa I.
   C. Kabaka Kintu.
   D. Kabaka Mutebi.

24. Below are facts about a town in Eastern Africa;
   (i) *It is the country's largest industrial town*
   (ii) *It has a small port*
   (iii) *It has a nearby electric power dam*
   (iv) *It lies along the Trans African Highway*
   The town described above is
   A. Mombasa.
   B. Addis Ababa.
   C. Thika.
   D. Jinja.

25. Three of the following statements described the importance of a school routine. Which one does **not**?
   A. It outlines the school activities.
   B. It allocates time for each school activities.
   C. It enables pupils pass school tests.
   D. It helps in use of time at school.

26. Which one of the following was an effect of the migration of cushites to Eastern Africa?
   A. Displacement of Bantu communities.
   B. Introducing of crop farming.
   C. Establishment of towns.
   D. Introduction of irrigation farming

27. Cloves grown in Tanzania were introduced by the
   A. Portuguese.
   B. Arabs.
   C. European missionaries.
   D. Railway builders.

28. The forests of Swaziland **mainly** consist of trees that
   A. take more than 50 years to mature.
   B. are intercropped with bananas.
   C. are of different species growing together.
   D. are planted in straight rows.

29. Which one of the following developments has mainly benefited pastoral farmers?
   A. Digging of boreholes in grazing areas.
   B. Educating pastoral farmers to stop livestock keeping.
   C. Establishment of towns.
   D. Introduction of irrigation farming.

30. The South - West coastal parts of Africa are sparsely populated because they
   A. have swampy conditions.
   B. are frequently flooded.
   C. receive little rainfall.
   D. are infested with tse tse flies.

31. Which group consists of cold currents only?
   A. Aghulhas, Guinea.
   B. Benguela, Canary.
   C. Guinea, Somali.
   D. Canary, Somali.

Use the map of Africa below to answer questions 32 to 35.
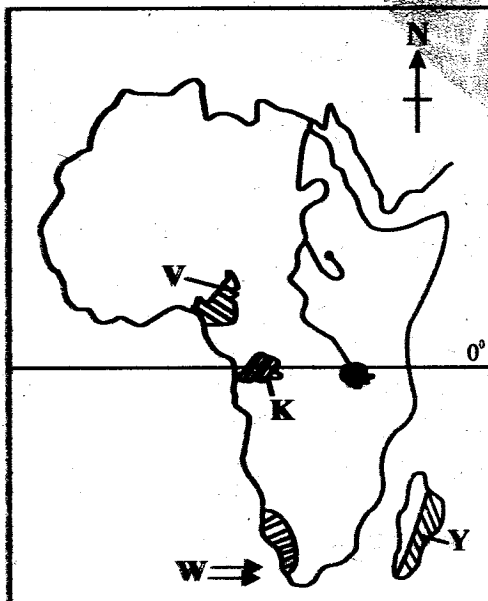
32. The country marked V is
   A. Chad
   B. Gabon
   C. Cameroon
   D. Nigeria

33. Natural vegetation in the shaded area marked Y consists of
   A. scattered dry bushes.
   B. scattered low thorny trees.
   C. short grasses and shrubs.
   D. tropical rainforests.

34. Which one of the following communities in Eastern Africa migrated from the area marked K?
   A. Nyamwezi.
   B. Karamajong.
   C. Sandawe.
   D. Japadhola.

35. The winds marked W bring the heaviest rainfall to the adjacent areas in the months of
   A. December and January.
   B. June and July.
   C. August and September.
   D. September and October.

36. A member of the county assembly is elected
   A. after 5 years.
   B. to make laws for the country.
   C. by voters in a country.
   D. to head the county government.

37. Equatorial climate in areas along the equator is modified by
   A. latitude.
   B. longitude.
   C. altitude.
   D. rainfall.

39. The institution of marriage ensures continuity of a community through

A. getting children.

B. naming children after the ancestors.

C. payment of dowry.

D. practising polygamy.

40. Which one of the following power projects is **not** part of the River Tana projects?

A. Gitaru dam.

B. Turkwel dam.

C. Masinga dam.

D. Kindaruma dam.

41. It is the responsibility of the body in charge of elections in Kenya to

A. register political parties.

B. swear in the president.

C. register voters.

D. make laws for the country.

42. The **main** problem facing the Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is

A. lack of many member countries.

B. lack of a common language.

C. long distances between member countries.

D. fighting in some member countries.

43. Bananas are **mainly** grown in the areas around Lake Victoria in Uganda due to

A. availability of market.

B. abundance of rainfall.

C. availability of water for irrigation.

D. good roads in the areas.

44. Which European nation attacked Ethiopia during the partition of Eastern Africa?

A. Italy.

B. Britain.

C. Spain.

D. France.

45. The collaboration of the Maasai people and the British during colonial rule led to

A. Maasai selling cattle to the British.

B. Maasai losing land to white settlers.

C. Maasai youth being employed in the army.

D. establishment of schools in Maasai land.

46. Which one of the following groups of early visitors to Eastern Africa consist of those who came to trade?

A. Vasco da Gama Joseph Thomson James Grant	B. Ludwig Krapf David Livingstone Richard Burton
C. William Mackinnon Carl Peters Seyyid Said	C. H M Stanley Johann Rebmann Samuel Baker

47. Which one of the following lakes is a source of minerals in Kenya?

A. Lake Bogoria.

B. Lake Turkana.

C. Lake Nakuru.

D. Lake Magadi.

48. Mombasa town started as

A. an Arab trading centre.

B. a railway construction depot.

C. a colonial administative post.

D. an agricultural collection centre.

49. The coastal areas of West Africa are densely populated **mainly because**

A. of petroleum mining.

B. of reliable rainfall.

C. of cool highland temperature.

D. of presence of many towns.

50. Which one of the following factors **least** influences population distribution?

A. Languages spoken in the areas.

B. Distribution of rainfall.

C. Relief of the land.

D. Distribution of minerals.

51. Residual mountains in Africa were formed when
   A. molten lava solidified on the surface
   B. soft rocks were eroded
   C. rocks underneath the surface folded
   D. land between faults was uplifted

52. Acacia trees and a variety of grass are commonly found in the
   A. Tropical Rainforest.
   B. Mountain Vegetation.
   C. Savannah Vegetation.
   D. Desert Vegetation.

53. Uganda mainly gets most of the fish eaten in the country from
   A. Lake Victoria.
   B. River Nile.
   C. Lake Kyoga.
   D. Lake Albert.

54. Differences in seasons on earth are caused by the
   A. rotation of the earth.
   B. tilting of the earth.
   C. spinning of the earth.
   D. revolution of the earth.

55. Kenyans are encouraged to live in peace in order to
   A. reduce the number of police officers.
   B. enable the country to develop.
   C. hold elections frequently.
   D. increase population in the country.

56. Which one of the following is not a principle of democracy?
   A. Forming tribal political parties.
   B. Respecting human rights.
   C. Respecting other peoples opinions.
   D. Treating other people fairly.

57. The title of the Nyamwezi chiefs before the coming of the Europeans was
   A. Mtwale.
   B. Kabaka.
   C. Ntemi.
   D. Orkoiyot.

58. Which one of the following lakes lies on the floor of the Rift Valley?
   A. Lake Paradise.
   B. Lake Natron.
   C. Lake Kyoga.
   D. Lake Jipe.

59. Which group consists of the fish caught in fresh water fishing grounds?
   A. Tuna, king fish.
   B. Salmon, mullet.
   C. Catfish, Tuna.
   D. Tilapia, Mudfish.

60. Civic elections in Kenya are held to elect
   A. Members of the National Assembly.
   B. Members of the Senate.
   C. Members of the County Assembly.
   D. Members of the Cabinet.