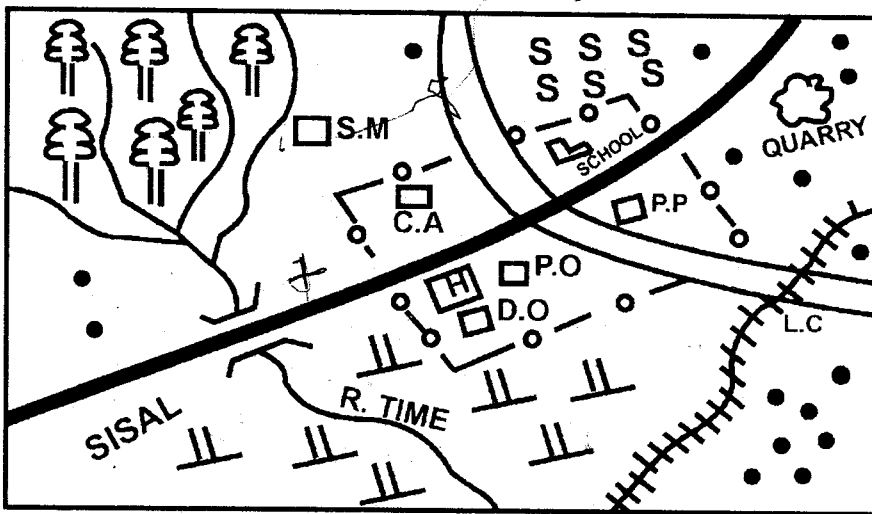
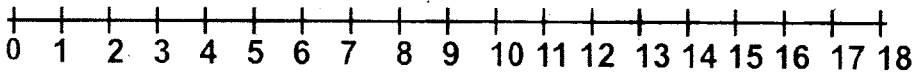


TIME AREA



SCALE



KEY

— FOREST	— SETTLEMENTS
— TARMAC ROAD	— TOWN BOUNDARY
— MURRAM ROAD	— COUNTY ASSEMBLY
— SCRUB	— HOSPITAL
— SUGAR CANE	— DISTRICT OFFICE
— SAW MILL	— POST OFFICE
— RAILWAY	— POLICE POST
	— LEVEL CROSSING

Use the map of Time area to answer questions 1 -7

- River Time flows from one of the following directions. Which one is it?
 - North-West.
 - North-East.
 - South-West.
 - South-East.
- Three of the following economic activities are carried out in Time area. Which one is NOT?
 - Transportation.
 - Farming.
 - Mining.
 - Tourism.
- The climate of the Southern part of Time area is likely to be _____.
 - Cool and dry.
 - Hot and wet.
 - Hot and dry.
 - Cool and wet.
- The following social services are provided in the town found in Time area. Which one is NOT?
 - Security services.
 - Religious services.
 - Educational services.
 - Administrative services.
- What is the approximate length of the murram road in the area covered by the map?
 - 22 km.
 - 25 km.
 - 11 km.
 - 16 km.
- Which of these crops can do well in the South-Western part of Time area?
 - Sorghum.
 - Tea.
 - Coffee.
 - Cocoa.

7. One of the following statements is true of the area represented by the map. Which one is it?
- Time area is headed by a district commissioner.
 - The MAIN means of transport in Time area is by railway.
 - The political head of Time area is the governor.
 - All parts of Time area receive heavy and reliable rainfall.

8. Which of these is the fifth largest continent in the world?
- Asia.
 - North America.
 - Antarctica.
 - Europe.

9. The most Southerly point of Africa is
- Cape Agulhas.
 - Cape Ras Hafun.
 - Cape Guardafui.
 - Cape Bon.

10. The following are African countries.
- Kenya.
 - Djibouti.
 - Algeria.
 - Libya.
 - Egypt.
 - Nigeria.

Which among the above countries border the Mediterranean Sea?

- (i), (ii) and (iii).
- (i), (iv) and (v).
- (iii), (iv) and (v).
- (iv), (v) and (vi).

11. In which month is the solstice experienced along the tropic of Capricorn?
- December.
 - June.
 - March.
 - September.

12. The time at town Z at 15° East at 4.00 p.m. What will be the time at town P located at 15° West?
- 2.00 p.m.
 - 2.00 a.m.
 - 6.00 a.m.
 - 6.00 p.m.

13. The following plateaus are found in Africa.

- Fouta Djallon plateau.
- Bie plateau.
- Nyika plateau.
- Jos plateau.

Which of the above plateaus is found in Nigeria?

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.

14. Three of the following mountains are formed as a result of accumulation of lava on the earth's surface. Which one is NOT?

- Mount Oldonyo Lengai.
- Mount Elgon.
- Mount Cameroon.
- Mount Ruwenzori.

15. One of these sets of rivers drain into the Atlantic Ocean. Which one is it?

- Rivers Juba, Shibelli and Volta.
- Rivers Volta, Senegal and Congo.
- Rivers Congo, Ruvuma and Juba.
- Rivers Pangani, Wami and Rufiji.

16. The following relates to a lake in Africa.

- It is not found within the Rift valley.
- It is a fresh water lake.
- It is the source of a major river.

The lake described above is

- Lake Victoria.
- Lake Albert.
- Lake Edward.
- Lake Bogoria.

17. Three of the following statements are true of the Lake basin in Kenya except one. Which one is it?

- The region has some plateaus.
- The height of the land increases as one moves away from the lake.
- Some areas in this region experience floods during the rainy season.
- The region mostly experiences relief rainfall.

18. Teleki, Hanging and Gallery tarns are found on Mount Kenya. They are all formed as a result of _____.

- Wind action.
- Glacial action.
- Faulting.
- Down warping.

19. Which of these winds are responsible for bringing winter rain to the Mediterranean regions of North-West Africa and the Cape Province of South Africa?
- South-East Monsoon winds.
 - North-East trade winds.
 - Westerly winds.
 - Harmattan winds.
20. One of these currents encourages formation of rain to the adjacent land. Which one is it?
- Equatorial Guinea current.
 - Canary current.
 - Benguela current.
 - Walvis bay current.
21. The following are characteristics of desert climate. Which one is NOT?
- Nights are usually very cold.
 - The skies are normally cloudless.
 - Rainfall is irregular and is usually less than 250 mm per year.
 - There is usually heavy cloud cover during the day.
22. The following describes a vegetation found in Africa.
- Some forests have deciduous trees.
 - Aromatic shrubs are found in the lower altitudes.
 - Trees are cone shaped and have small hard evergreen leaves.
 - Trees have long tap roots to reach underground water.
- The vegetation described above is known as _____.
- Mangrove vegetation.
 - Mediterranean vegetation.
 - Desert and semi-desert vegetation.
 - Tropical rainforest vegetation.
23. Which of these African countries is CORRECTLY matched with its capital city?
- Congo – Bangui.
 - Cote d’Ivoire – Yamoussoukro.
 - Comoros – Praia.
 - Angola – Yaounde.

24. The following describes some types of soils found in Africa.
- They are found along river valleys and mouths of rivers.
 - They are usually fertile and well drained.
 - They are carried away from highlands to the lowlands.

The soils described above are known as _____.

- Loam soils.
 - Alluvial soils.
 - Black cotton soils.
 - Volcanic soils.
25. Three of the following towns found in Eastern Africa are likely to experience convectional rainfall. Which one does not?
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| A. Musoma. | B. Jinja. |
| C. Kericho. | D. Ujiji. |
26. One of these sets of communities are classified as coastal Bantu of Kenya. Which one is it?
- Digo, Duruma and Chonyi.
 - Taita, Akamba and Ameru.
 - Ambeere, Chonyi and Agikuyu.
 - Abasuba, Abagusii and Abaluhya.
27. An aneroid barometer is a weather recording instrument used in measuring _____.
- Intensity of sunshine.
 - Amount of rainfall.
 - The atmospheric pressure.
 - The speed of wind.
28. Which of these communities are all classified as Cushitic speakers?
- Nubians, Karamojong and Iteso.
 - Amhara, Falasha and Tigre.
 - Iraqw, Somali and Sandawe.
 - Dinka, Nuer and Beja.
29. Which of these communities migrated and settled in Western parts of Africa?
- Mossi and Fon.
 - Ovambo and Herero.
 - Baluba and Lozi.
 - San and Sotho.

30. The following describes a community in Africa.
- They are descendants of Dutch settlers who migrated and settled in Southern Africa.
 - When the British arrived in South Africa, they moved northwards.
 - Their northward movement was known as the Great Trek.

The community described above is the

- Khoisan.
 - Afrikaners.
 - Pygmies.
 - Xhosa.
31. Which one of the following is a secondary need for the family members?
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. House. | B. Food. |
| C. Clothes. | D. Education. |
32. Every school in Kenya has a motto. A school motto describes
- The routine of a school.
 - The achievement of a school.
 - The aims of a school.
 - The rules of a school.
33. Who among the following belong to the same clan in traditional African communities?
- Osogo, his wife and daughter.
 - osogo, his son and his mother.
 - Osogo, his son and his daughter.
 - Osogo, his brother and his mother.
34. Indigenous education was offered in the pre-colonial period in the following ways except one. Which one is it?
- Through ceremonies.
 - Through story-telling.
 - Through observation and initiation.
 - Through writing notes.
35. The following are cultural artefacts in Kenya. Which one is NOT?
- Slings and spears.
 - Necklaces and bracelets.
 - Electric kettles and jingles.
 - Gourds and calabashes.

36. Which of these skills was taught through apprenticeship in the pre-colonial period?
- Iron-smelting.
 - Digging.
 - Cooking.
 - Collecting firewood.
37. The following are characteristic of shifting cultivation. Which one is NOT?
- It was a form of subsistence farming.
 - Farming activities were mainly done by hand.
 - Small portions of land were cultivated at a time.
 - Farmers applied artificial fertilizers in their farms.
38. Which of these crops is mainly grown in Kaffa Province in the South-Western highlands of Ethiopia and Harar in the Eastern highlands?
- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| A. Sugarcane. | B. Coffee. |
| C. Cotton. | D. Sisal. |
39. One of these sets of crops was grown in Kenya in the pre-colonial period. Which one is it?
- Tea, sugarcane and cassava.
 - Bananas, sisal and cotton.
 - Cotton, coffee and cashew nuts.
 - Yams, millet and sorghum.
40. Which of the following forms of marriage can be conducted in a chapel, mosque and temple?
- Customary marriage.
 - Religious marriage.
 - Traditional marriage.
 - Civil marriage.
41. Writing of minutes during staff meetings in a school is the duty of the _____.
- Head teacher.
 - Deputy Head teacher.
 - Senior teacher.
 - School prefects.
42. All the following conditions favour the growing of cocoa except one. Which one is it?
- Plenty of rainfall that is well distributed.
 - Deep and well drained soils.
 - Low altitudes of up to 750 metres.

- D. Plenty of sunshine especially when the trees are young.
43. Most pastoral farming communities in Africa live in simple structures mainly because _____.
- They do not have good building materials.
 - They do not have skills needed in building permanent houses.
 - Their lifestyle is nomadic.
 - They live in sparsely populated areas.
44. Which of these dams along River Tana was the last to be established?
- Kindaruma dam.
 - Kamburu dam.
 - Gitaru dam.
 - Kiambere dam.
45. In which of these poultry farming methods are birds allowed to roam freely in search of food and water?
- Backyard rearing system.
 - Battery system.
 - Fold system.
 - Deep litter system.
46. Which of these minerals is CORRECTLY matched with the place where it is mined?
- Flourspar – Kapedo.
 - Soda ash – Bamburi.
 - Diatomite – Magadi.
 - Limestone – Kariandusi.
47. The following are fishing methods.
- Trawling.
 - Net drifting.
 - Purse-seining.
 - Harpooning.
 - Long lining.
- Which of the above fishing methods are nets not used?
- i and ii.
 - ii and iii.
 - iii and v.
 - iv and v.
48. One characteristic of forests that provide a raw material for pulp and paper industries is that _____.
- Different types and species of trees grow together.
 - Trees take a long time to mature.
 - Trees usually grow in rows.

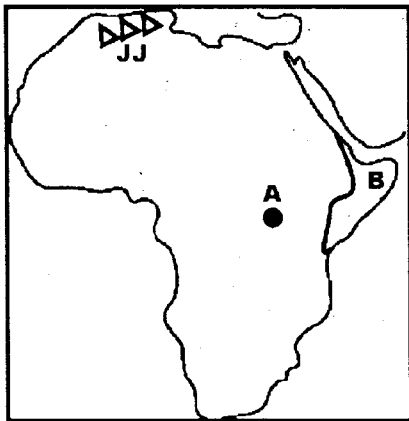
- D. Trees are mainly hardwoods.
49. The following are game parks located in different countries of Eastern Africa. Which among them are only located in Tanzania?
- Ruma, Ngorongoro crater and Katonga.
 - Ugalla, Rungwa and Selous.
 - Ruvubu, Dinder and Awash.
 - MalkaMari, Serengeti and Gambela.
50. Industries that make paper, glass, plastics and iron sheets are classified under _____.
- Tertiary industries.
 - Processing industries.
 - Assembling industries.
 - Manufacturing industries.
51. Most accidents along Kenyan roads occur due to the fact that _____.
- The roads are in poor condition.
 - The roads users do not adhere to the Highway code.
 - The roads are narrow.
 - There are few traffic police officers along the roads.
52. Which of these towns found in Eastern Africa began as early trading centres more than 500 years ago?
- Arusha and Nairobi.
 - Nakuru and Eldoret.
 - Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam.
 - Jinja and Addis Ababa.
53. The following refers to a prominent traditional leader in Kenya.
- He was an elder and a medicine man.
 - He prophesied of the construction of the railway.
 - He was involved in long distance trade.
 - He lived in an area not very far from Nairobi.

The leader described above is _____.

- Masaku.
- Lenana.
- Mukite wa Nameme.
- Koitalel Arap Samoei.

54. Which of these events was the first to take place in Kenya during the colonial period?
- Kenya becoming a British colony.
 - Outbreak of the Nandi rebellion against the British.
 - The first African being nominated to join the Legislative Council (LEGCO).
 - Kenya becoming a republic.
55. The National Assembly of Kenya is composed of the following except.
- Forty seven women representatives.
 - Two hundred and ninety members representing constituencies.
 - Twelve nominated members.
 - Sixteen nominated women to represent special interest groups.
56. Which of these arms of the government makes government policies and implements them?
- The Judiciary.
 - The Legislature.
 - The Executive.
 - The Parliament.

Use the map of Africa to answer questions 57 - 59



57. The mountains found at the part marked JJ are known as the _____.
- Danakil Alps.
 - Atlas Mountains.
 - Cape Ranges.
 - Drakensburg Ranges.
58. Which of the following statements is true of the Kingdom that existed at the shaded area marked A on the map?
- It was established by a Mande speaking community.
 - It was involved in long distance trade.
 - It was established by the Abagusii community.
 - Its leaders were appointed by clan elders.
59. One of these European nations occupied part of the country marked B on the map. Which one is it?
- Belgium.
 - Italy.
 - Germany.
 - Portugal.
60. Three of the following are objectives of Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (I.G.A.D). Which one is NOT?
- To promote inter-state trade among member states.
 - To ensure food security in the region.
 - To promote a common system of education among member states.
 - To promote peace and security in the region.

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. On the sixth day God created man and _____.
- Sea creatures.
 - Birds of air.
 - Land animals.
 - Heavenly bodies.
62. Which one of the following is NOT a reason why God created the woman?
- To be man's helper.
 - To be man's companion.
 - To have children with the man.
 - To work for the man.
63. One of the following is a lesson we learn from the story of David and Goliath. Which one is it?
- We should have patience and tolerance in our relationships.
 - We should be loyal to our friends at all times.
 - We should seek for courage from God.
 - We should be honest in our day to day activities.

64. Who among the following prophets condemned King David when he took Uriah's wife?
 A. Prophet Elijah. B. Prophet Elisha.
 C. Prophet Isaiah. D. Prophet Nathan.
65. Chillion and Mahlon were sons of _____.
 A. Peninah and Elkanah.
 B. Elkanah and Hannah.
 C. Elimelech and Naomi.
 D. Boaz and Ruth.
66. Who among the following was a judge of Israel?
 A. Samuel. B. Hosea.
 C. Jeremiah. D. Nehemiah.
67. One of the following commandments of God encourages Christians to honour other people's belongings?
 A. 'Do not commit murder'.
 B. 'Do not accuse anyone falsely'.
 C. 'Do not steal'.
 D. 'Do not commit adultery'.
68. Which of the following activities was carried out by Israelites on the night of Passover in Egypt?
 A. Eating unleavened bread.
 B. Eating bread with yeast.
 C. Eating sweet smelling herbs.
 D. Eating boiled meat from slaughtered lambs.
69. In the covenant that God promised through prophet Jeremiah,
 A. All the laws of God would be written on stone tablets.
 B. Each person will be punished for their own sins.
 C. The sins of individuals would be cleansed through the blood of slaughtered lambs.
 D. The whole community would be punished for the sins of individuals.
70. Which of the following activities was carried out by Moses during the sealing of the Old Covenant on Mount Sinai?
 A. Setting up twelve stones to represent twelve tribes of Israel.
 B. Offering turtle doves as a sacrifice to God.
 C. Building the sacred Tent in honour of God.
 D. Putting the Ark of the Covenant in the temple.
71. Which of these is NOT a prophetic book in the bible?
 A. Joel. B. Revelation.
 C. Jonah. D. Ezra.
72. The following relates to a Patriarch among the Israelites
 i. He had twelve sons.
 ii. He had a dream at Luz.
 iii. He had two wives.
 The patriarch described above is _____.
 A. Esau. B. Jacob.
 C. Isaac. D. Joseph.
73. Moses agreed to lead Israelites out of Egypt to the promised land mainly because
 A. God gave him power to perform miracles.
 B. His sister Miriam promised to be with him.
 C. Pharaoh promised not to harm him.
 D. God promised to be with him.
74. Which of these statements is NOT true about the John the Baptist?
 A. He preached the message on repentance.
 B. He was conceived by the Holy Spirit.
 C. His father was known as Zechariah.
 D. He ate locusts and wild honey.
75. Jesus was circumcised and given a name on the _____.
 A. Fifth day after birth.
 B. Eighth day after birth.
 C. Fourth day after birth.
 D. Seventh day after birth.
76. Jesus grew up in one of the following towns. Which one is it?
 A. Jerusalem. B. Nazareth.
 C. Bethlehem. D. Carpenaum.
77. Who among the following members of the early church took Apollos to their house and explained to him the correct way of the Christian faith?
 A. Priscilla and Aquia.
 B. Phoebe and Barnabas.
 C. Lydia and Aquila.

- D. Priscilla and Peter.
78. The following are values acquired in education. Which one is NOT?
 A. Obedience. B. Knowledge.
 C. Perseverance. D. Arrogance.
79. Jesus taught the beatitudes when he was _____
 A. In a boat.
 B. In the temple.
 C. In the synagogue.
 D. On a hill.
80. According to the beatitudes happy are those whose greatest desire is to do what God requires for _____
 A. The kingdom of heaven belongs to them.
 B. God will call them his children.
 C. God will satisfy them fully.
 D. They will receive what God has promised.
81. One of the following is a teaching of Jesus on prayer. Which one is it?
 A. It should be said in humility.
 B. It should be said in the church.
 C. It should be very long.
 D. It should have complains.
82. Which of these parables of Jesus teaches us to be ready for the second coming of Jesus?
 A. The parable of the sower.
 B. The parable of the ten young women.
 C. The parable of the Good Samaritan.
 D. The parable of the Pharisee and tax collector.
83. The quality of being reliable or depended upon is known as _____
 A. Humility. B. Obedience.
 C. Justice. D. Integrity.
84. One of the following African communities in Kenya is CORRECTLY matched with its name for God. Which one is it?
 A. Nandi – Were.
 B. Abagusii – Nyasaye.
 C. Giriama - Mulungu.
 D. Iteso – Enkai.
85. Which of these Christian beliefs is similar to that of traditional African religion?
 A. God exists as a trinity.
 B. God is all knowing.
 C. God became man.
 D. Good people will go to heaven.
86. In traditional African society the living dead and the ancestors are remembered mainly through _____
 A. Shouting their names.
 B. Naming children after them.
 C. Fighting for their rights.
 D. Baptising children in their honour.
87. Jesus identified the one who was to betray him during _____
 A. The last supper.
 B. His baptism.
 C. His transfiguration.
 D. His crucifixion.
88. Who among the following members of the early church made fine linen clothes for the poor?
 A. Mary. B. Anna.
 C. Lydia. D. Tabitha.
89. All the following are responsibilities of the church in Kenya. Which one is NOT?
 A. Providing medical services.
 B. Condemning corrupt practices among leaders.
 C. Punishing criminals.
 D. Promoting education in the country.
90. Robert, a standard seven pupil finds out that his friend has not been doing his class work. What should Robert do as a Christian?
 A. Report the matter to the parents.
 B. Remind the friend the importance of being responsible.
 C. Do the work for the friend.
 D. Report the matter to the class teacher.

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

Aghalabu 1 na kumwagamiza ni mapenzi na kutofikiria kuhusu 2 ya baadaye. Sadiki alinatwa na virusi vya 3 wa kinga mwilini. Ukawa wakati mmoja. Sadiki alitoa 4 na ushuhuda kuhusu ukimwi. Alianza kwa 5. Kwani 6 ya masaibu yake, lililompata 7 na lungu lilimpata pia. Huyo kipusa wangu, kweli alinibatiza nikawa na jina jipya 8 kwani nilikuwa hata sielewi yaliyofanyika machoni pangu.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. Kilichomfurahisha | B. kilichomponza | C. kilichomfinya | D. kilichomsaliti |
| 2. A. Mwaka | B. siku | C. maisha | D. akili |
| 3. A. Upungufu | B. ukiwa | C. ukosefu | D. upotovu |
| 4. A. Ugonjwa | B. ukimwi | C. huria | D. usia |
| 5. A. Kukohoa | B. kuongea | C. kutohoa | D. kusema |
| 6. A. tamati | B. mali | C. asiha | D. aslimia |
| 7. A. Paka | B. pekeee | C. pekua | D. peku |
| 8. A. topasi | B. zumbukuku | C. kisui | D. motto |

Mtoto 9 ndivyo akuavyo. Dhana 10 hutokana na kule 11 bidii ambapo kwenda hisani 12 hisani hakurudi nuksani. Naam 13 la mtukutu ni ufito. Mwana anapokosa maadili ni jinsi alivyodekezwa waama 14 mwana kulia hulia 15.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 9. A. alewavyo | B. ukimlea | C. aliavyo | D. umleavyo |
| 10. A. hii | B. huu | C. hili | D. haya |
| 11. A. kutoa | B. kutotia | C. kufanya | D. kupiga |
| 12. A. hakurudi | B. huendako | C. hurudi | D. hujanga |
| 13. A. Kiboko | B. nguo | C. zinguo | D. manguo |
| 14. A. mchele | B. mchelea | C. mchelele | D. kichele |
| 15. A. wenyewe | B. wao | C. mwenyewe | D. yenyewe |

Kutoka nambari ya 16-30, jibu kila swali kulingana na maagizo

16. Mtu anayetumwa na upande wa mchumba wa kiume kupeleka posa kwa upande wa mwanamke huitwa:
- Msawidi
 - Mshenga
 - Mtesi
 - Mtambaji

17. Tambua kiambishi ngeli katika sentensi hii:
Mbuzi mnono amejiumiza mwenyewe
- mb
 - mwe
 - ji
 - a

18. Kisawe cha maamkizi kunradhi ni
- Buriani
 - Samahani
 - Utweshi
 - Radhi

19. Mikono ya saa inayoonyesha saa, dakika na sekunde huitwa
- Akraba
 - Akrabu
 - Vijiti
 - Mishale

20. Kipi si kisawe cha rushwa
- Fidia
 - Chai
 - Kadhongo
 - Chichiri

21. Tambua fani ya lugha Legea legele
- Methali
 - Tanakali
 - Nahau
 - Istiar

22. Kamilisha methali: Mke ni nguo mgomba
- majani
 - ndizi
 - kupalilia
 - kunyunyizia

23. Panga maneno haya kuunda sentensi kamili
- Ni kirikuu
 - Eh! Eh! Huyu ni nani?
 - Ni mpwa wako
 - Rudi siwezi kwenda na wewe
- ii, i, iii, iv
 - iv, iii, ii, i
 - i, ii, iii, iv
 - ii, iii, i, iv
24. Chagua kikundi cha wadudu pekee
- Mchwa, nzige, panzi, mkizi
 - Shore, njiwa, konokono, mende
 - Sisimizi, chungu, nzige, kumbikumbi
 - Nge, tai, mbu, kirobototo
25. Mtoto wa nguruwe huitwa
- Kivinimbi
 - Kiongwe
 - Kinyaunyau
 - Kingunge
26. Ni nini udogo wa sentensi ifuatayo; Jicho lake linauma
- Kijicho chake kinauma
 - Kijijicho chake kinauma
 - Kajicho kake kanauma
 - Macho yake yanauma

27. Tumia nomino za makundi zifaazo kujaza mapengo
- Mhazili aliyekuwa amebeba _____ cha funguo alienda akanunua _____ cha matunda
- Kicha, kichala
 - Kichala, kicha
 - Kifurushi, kipeto
 - Kipeto, kifurushi
28. Chagua sentensi iliyo sahihi
- Mimi ni mrefu kumliko Kaunda.
 - Mayai mbili yametagwa.
 - Hauna maadili mema.
 - Gazeti zuri la Taifa Leo.
29. Akisami $\frac{8}{9}$ huitwa
- Tisa kwa nane
 - Nane kwa tisa
 - Subui nane
 - Tusui nane
30. Kanusha sentesi: Mngewasili mapema mngempata mgeni.
- Msingewasili mapema msingalimpata mgeni
 - Mngaliwasili mapema mngalimpata mgeni
 - Msingewasili mapema msingempata mgeni
 - Singewasili mapema singempata mgeni

Soma ufahamu ufuatao kisha ujibu swali 31-40

"Huyoo pwagu! Jamani majirani nisaidieni! Huyoo! Ninadi ku kuradidi sauti ya jirani yetu ambaye kasri yake ilikuwa pua na mdomo na kitanda chetu. Naam! Ya mgambo ikilia kuna jambo. Nilielekea dirishani, nilipotupa macho yangu ya gololi nje, niliyaona majitu manne yenye misuli tinginya tupilia mbali wanyanyua vyuma. Yalikuwa yamejihami kwa sime, rungu, panga, besera na vyuma. Yalikuwa yakivunja mlango kwa jadi kubeli huyo.

Baridi nyembamba ikanivaa kutokana na uchovu niliokuwa nao. Hali hii yote ilinikumba na kunikumbatia kutokana na dhana yangu kwamba mapwagu hao wangetuamgamiza baada ya kutoka kwa mzee Magamba.

Kule kwa Magamba kamsa zilikuwa zaidi, ungedhani ni mbuzi aliyekuwa aking'olewa mwiba. Idili za duduvule atoboaye mti kuomba msaada zilikuwa bure bilashi. Majirani walijaza komango na kujitia hamnazo, Ahaa! Jumba lake lilibaki bila chochote wala lolote.

31. Nyumba ya Magamba
- Ilikuwa mbali na kwa mwandishi
 - Ilikuwa kitalifa kifupi kutoka kwa mwandishi
 - Ilikuwa kitalifa kirefu kutoka kwa mwandishi
 - Ilikuwa pamoja na mwandishi

32. Chagua jina ambalo si kisawe cha mwizi kama neno lilivyotumika katika kifungu:
- Mkwepuzi
 - Mwivi
 - Pwagu
 - Jangili

33. Kwa mujibu ya makala haya
- Mzee Magamba alikuwa hohehahe
 - Mzee Magamba alikuwa na nyumba tembe
 - Mzee Magamba alivamiwa na wanakijiji
 - Mzee Magamba alikuwa mtu bwanyenye
34. Sauti iliyotoka kwa mzee Magamba ilikuwa:
- kamsa
 - vigelegele
 - Vifijo
 - Nderemo
35. Chagua kisawe cha methali la mgambo likilia pana jambo
- Jogoo hulia uta wangu u kule
 - Penye moshi pana moto
 - Kila mti na tundale
 - Ukiona vyaelea jua vimeundwa
36. Wasiwasi wa mwandishi ulitokana na
- Jirani yake alikuwa amevamiwa
 - Kuona majitu yenye misuli tinginya
 - Kusikia kelele za jirani yake
 - Kujua cha kufanya wakati huo
37. Mzee Magamba hakusaidiwa kwa sababu:
- Watu walikuwa wamewaogopa wakwepuzi
 - Ulikuwa usiku wa manane
 - Hakuwa kiko na digali nao
 - Kwake kulikuwa kitalifa kirefu
38. Kujitia hamnazo ni
- Adinasi anapokuwa mkongwe
 - Adinasi anapoenda mbele ya haki
 - Adinasi anapopata kupuuza jambo
 - Adinasi anapokaza damu
39. Kifungu majirani walijaza komango masikioni humaanisha
- Walisikia kwa makini
 - Hawakusikia chochote
 - Walipuuza kusikiza
 - Walikataa kusikiza
40. Chagua mada mwafaka ya makala haya:
- Kufanya bidii aushini
 - Masaibu ya Mzee Magamba
 - Milima na mabonde ya mjini
 - Maisha ya Mzee Magamba

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu swali la 41 - 50

Masomo katika karne hii ya sasa ni jambo ambalo lafaa kupewa kipaumbele na kila mtu ambaye amethamini siku zake za halafu. Hata kama si zake basi za watoto wake. Karne hii kila kitu kinahitaji kisomo tena si cha hivihivi tu bali cha maana ambacho kinaweza kutumika kuzalisha mali. Masomo sasa ni raslimali.

Nyakati ambazo watoto walirithi mali na mashamba kutoka kwa wazazi wao hazipo tena. Kwani sasa mali anayoweza kumrithisha mtoto mzazi yeyote mwenye hekima ni masomo. Elimu kama wasemavyo ni ufunguo wa maisha.

Kuna watu wanaoamini kuwa kuelimika hadi shule za upili ni tosha. Elimu ni kama bahari, haishi bali huishi aushi. Ushindani umekuwa kwa kiasi kikubwa hata mja anafaa kupata elimu kwa kiwango cha juu mno. Hapo awali hata masomo ya shule ya msingi yanaweza kukupa riziki lakini sasa ni shahada na hata pengine stashahada kama si uzamili.

Kama nilivyosema hapo awali elimu haikamiliki bali huendelea mpaka mja aendapo njia ya marahaba. Ndugu zangu nawasahi kila mmoja uwe na uvumilivu kwani elimu nayo ina machungu yake. Hata hivyo baada ya ustahimilivu huo, sote tutabugia uvulini huku tukiwa tumesheheni furaha mpwitompwito.

41. Urithi ambao unaweza kupatikana kutoka kwa wazazi ni:
- Ardhi na mali
 - Mali asili
 - Masomo na mashamba
 - Elimu yenye manufaa
42. Kifungu kisomo cha hivihivi tu kinamaanisha
- Masomo ya karne hii
 - Elimu ya karne hii
 - Masomo yasiyolenga kumpa mwanafunzi maisha bora
 - Elimu inayolenga kumpa mwanafunzi hekima na busara

43. Kulingana na taarifa hivi sasa:
- Kuna kazi nyingi mno humu nchini
 - Kila mtu hupata elimu bora
 - Hakuna elimu bora humu nchini
 - Nafasi za kazi ni chache mno
44. Ni nini maana ya kwenda njia ya marahaba
- kuisha miaka mingi
 - kufariki
 - Kusoma hadi chuo kikuu
 - Kuajiriwa ukiwa mzee sana
45. Elimu ni bahari –hii ni fani gani ya lugha
- Istiara
 - Nahau
 - Tashbihi
 - Methali
46. Ni mpangilio upi sawa?
- Cheti, uzamili ,shahada
 - Shahada, uzamili, cheti
 - Cheti, shahada, uzamili
 - Uzamili, shahada, cheti
47. Tofauti ya masomo ya kisasa na ya kale ni kuwa
- Masomo ya sasa yanaendelea hadi vyuoni bali ya kale yaliishia shule za upili
 - Elimu ya shule za msingi ingekupa kazi lakini sasa haiwezi
 - Elimu sasa ni ya manufaa kuliko ya kale
 - Hakuna tofauti baina ya elimu ya kisasa na ya kale
48. Kwa nini elimu ya shule za msingi na hata shule za upili haitoshi?
- Ushindani umekuwa kiasi kikubwa
 - Hazikumiki humu nchini
 - Ni hafifu
 - Mwanafunzi hutoka bila cheti chochote
49. Neno mwanafunzi ni sawa na
- Mwanagenzi
 - Msemaji
 - Msomaji
 - Mkufunzi
50. Kifungu elimu nayo ina machungu yake kinaweza kulinganishwa na methali gani:
- Ujanja wa nyani huishia jangwani
 - Ukipewa shubiri usichukue pima
 - Kipya kienyeni ingawa kidonda
 - Hakuna chema kisicho na dosari

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 course of life is not 1. Man has to 2 many difficulties 3 the course of his life. He has to 4 from physical pain 5 mental agony. Grief and disappointment are 6 for him. He 7 find himself, 8 on the verge of suicide 9 on the pain of breaking from 10 mode of work. Only patience 11 sustain him 12 such circumstances. Perseverance is 13 highly necessary 14 achieving a very difficult objective. It 15 a man to be great in his life.

- | A | B | C | D |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. difficult | easy | possible | predictable |
| 2. manage | take in | suffer | face |
| 3. in | on | with | for |
| 4. undergo | endure | suffer | withstand |
| 5. suffer | beside | and | withstand |
| 6. few | more | less | many |
| 7. ought to | may | must | will |
| 8. always | usually | sometimes | hardly |
| 9. or | but | nor | and |
| 10. an | the | such | a |
| 11. can | should | would | might |
| 12. on | under | over | from |
| 13. now | still | also | even |
| 14. to | in | at | for |
| 15. makes | has made | made | is making |

Inn question 16 and 17 choose the option that least fits in the gap

16. A. minutes B. resolution
C. drama D. agenda
17. A. address B. applicant
C. qualification D. certificate

For questions 18-20, choose the alternative that means the same as the underlined word(s).

18. The tournament was put off for one week.
A. cancelled B. held
C. deferred D. put forward
19. I do not like unkind people.
A. kind B. cruel
C. rude D. hostile
20. Candidates should work hard to pass their exams.
A. may B. must
C. have D. ought to

For questions 21 and 23 choose the best preposition.

21. Eileen aspires _____ great things in life.
A. to B. for
C. in D. as
22. The accused was convicted _____ arson.
A. with B. off
C. for D. of
23. New employees acquainted themselves _____ the workshop rules.
A. for B. with
C. by D. of

In question 24 and 25, choose the alternative that best fills the blank space in the sentences below.

24. She has never failed an English test,

A. has she? B. hasn't she?
C. does she? D. doesn't she?
25. Kahoro often visited the countryside,

A. did he? B. wasn't he?
C. wouldn't he? D. didn't he?

Read the passage below then answer question 26 to 38.

I had a very difficult child hood. Sometimes I would wake up in the dead of the night sweating profusely and with my heart beating loudly. My mother had gone to live in a foreign country. She did not want my father to look after me. She claimed that he was a habitual drunkard and was very irresponsible. She therefore put me under the care of her parents. What she feared most was that her in-laws or my father's family would take me away. She advised my grandparents to keep moving me from one school to another. So I ended up going to three different schools during my last year of primary school. This greatly affected my performance. From an 'A' pupil, I permanently occupied the last position in class. I lost interest in school work and hated being in school.

My grandparents were not easy to live with. They hardly talked to me and so I kept to myself most of the time. My grandparents were unkind to me and really nasty to each other. Half of the time they were quarreling with each other and did not seem to agree on anything. My grandmother loved theatrics and on more occasions than one, she would wait until midnight to go around the house singing loudly. On his part, grandfather would completely ignore her. He would get into bed and fall asleep, oblivious to the hullabaloo in the house.

All this disturbed me greatly and I found it difficult to sleep. I often sat up in my bed to read my favourite book. I had read the book over and over and I knew all the stories like the back of my hand. I longed for the day I would have enough money to buy myself another storybook.

One night my grandmother's theatrics had died down, I fell asleep and had a strange dream. I heard the sound of gentle but firm steps approaching the front door. My window overlooked the front door and so I could easily see who it was at the door. It was dark but I could see a figure standing at the door. I heard a soft knock, then the door latch moved and the door clicked open.

The figure at the door entered the house gently and called my name. The voice sounded familiar. I got up quickly and opened the door to my bedroom.

"Pendo, I want you to come and I live with me. Please come. You must leave this place," said the kind voice.

I could not believe my ears. It was the voice of my father. Then my father and I were in another country where people were friendly to me. My new school was exciting and full of fun. My new friends and I were playing basketball. As I stretched my hand out to score, I suddenly woke up.

I felt greatly disappointed to find myself in my miserable bed. I got out of bed. The morning was unusually quiet. As I got out of my room, I wondered where everyone was. Then I looked outside. I saw my grandparents talking to a smartly dressed lady. It was aunt Mumbi. She told me that she had come for me! From that day, my life changed for the better.

26. From the first paragraph, we can conclude that the writer
- A. was a frightened person
 - B. always sweated a lot
 - C. had a difficult upbringing
 - D. did not like studying
27. The writer's mother was afraid that
- A. her parents would take away her child
 - B. she would live with a drunkard
 - C. she would live far away
 - D. her in-laws would take her child away.
28. How many schools did the writer attend during her last year of primary education?
- A. Three schools
 - B. Nine schools
 - C. One school
 - D. Four schools
29. 'Irresponsible' as used in the passage means
- A. lazy
 - B. informal
 - C. careless
 - D. casual
30. The reason the writer hated school was because
- A. her performance in school had become very **bad**
 - B. her teachers did not like her.

- C. she kept moving from one school to a different one
D. her grandparents were taking care of her.
31. What in the passage shows that the writer was not at ease with her family members?
A. That was not her home.
B. The family members did not talk to each other.
C. The family members liked quarreling a lot.
D. She kept to herself most of the time.
32. How did the writer pass time on the night when she found it difficult to sleep?
A. She listened to her grandmother sing.
B. She thought about her father saving her.
C. she looked out from her window.
D. She read her favourite storybook
33. It is true to say that
A. the writer enjoyed the fights.
B. the writer liked her grandparents.
C. the writer was desperate.
D. the writer was a dreamer.
34. 'Like the back of my hand' as used in the passage means
A. slightly well B. very well
C. a little D. too well.
35. Who did the writer dream about?
A. Her mother.
B. Her aunt.
C. Her father.
D. Her grandfather.
36. From the writer's dream, we can say that
A. she hoped to disappear.
B. she longed for a happy life.
C. she expected to have fun.
D. she looked for excitement.
37. The writer is
A. persevering and hopeful.
B. curious and shy.
C. hopeful and reserved.
D. quiet and studious.
38. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?
A. Different schools.
B. A difficult upbringing.
C. Strange grandparents.
D. The storybook reader.

Read the following passage and then answer questions 39-50

Kenya has developed a comprehensive development plan covering the years 2008 to 2030. This development plan is called Vision 2030. Its aim is to enable Kenya develop into a middle income country that is able to provide a high quality of life to all its citizens by the year 2030.

The process of developing vision 2030 was launched by President Mwai Kibaki on 30th October 2006. Kenyans from different sectors met and discussed the development problems that the country was facing. They suggested the goals that the country needed to achieve by the year 2030. They also **proposed** different plans intended to solve the problems and achieve the goals.

Kenya's vision 2030 is based on three pillars; the economic pillar, the social pillar and the political pillar. The economic pillar aims at raising productivity in the informal or *jua kali* sector, increasing jobs and improving people's income. It also aims at improving infrastructure such as transport and water supply and reducing the cost of energy. The sectors that are supposed to drive the economic pillar include tourism, agriculture and manufacturing.

Through the social pillar, Kenya hopes to achieve a just and united society that respects quality and that lives in a clean environment. The social pillar is also concerned with Kenyans who have various challenges and with communities that live in harsh environments. This pillar emphasizes the use of science, technology and innovation to empower Kenyans. Key sectors in this pillar include education and training, health, water and sanitation, and environmental conservation.

Finally, there is the economic pillar. This aims at building a strong political system that protects the rights and freedoms of all Kenyan citizens.

According to its design, Vision 2030 is to be implemented in 'five year' plans, the first being 2008 to 2012. When fully implemented, Vision 2030 will bring about changes that will enable Kenyans to have a much higher quality of life by the year 2030.

39. What is Vision 2030?
- A. A guide for the people of Kenya
 - B. A Vision on the Kenyan economy
 - C. A special development plan for Kenya
 - D. A vision of national growth in Kenya
40. What is the aim of vision 2030?
- A. To provide a future for Kenyans.
 - B. To transform Kenya into a middle income country by 2030.
 - C. To show what development can be achieved within a certain period.
 - D. To explain the term 'vision'.
41. We can say that in the process of developing vision 2030, people from different sectors
- A. discussed development problems that the country was facing.
 - B. Suggested the goals that the country needed to achieve by 2030.
 - C. proposed ways of solving development problems and achieving the goals.
 - D. discussed development problems, desired goals and possible solutions.
42. While developing Vision 2030, Kenya drew lessons from
- A. countries that have grown tremendously within a short time.
 - B. two of the South East Asia countries.
 - C. all the South East Asia countries.
 - D. countries that have had impressive achievements over a long time.
43. Which one of the following is one major concern of the economic pillar?
- A. Education and training.
 - B. Political systems.
 - C. Improvement of infrastructure.
 - D. Health and sanitation.
44. Which pillar is concerned with people who are physically challenged?
- A. The political pillar.
 - B. The economic pillar.
 - C. The social pillar.
 - D. None of the above.
45. Which of the following summarizes what Kenya hopes to achieve through the social pillar?
- A. Good incomes, unity and justice.
 - B. Freedom, unity and equality.
 - C. Politics, justice and equality.
 - D. Justice, unity and equality.
46. Why do you think the education and training sector is crucial in the social pillar?
- A. It is the source of science, technology and innovation.
 - B. It makes harsh environments clean.
 - C. It makes all people equal.
 - D. It promotes an understanding of all the sectors under the pillar.
47. According to the passage, the political pillar is expected to ensure that
- A. the political system is stern.
 - B. citizens enjoy their rights and freedoms.
 - C. citizens do what they want.
 - D. the political system is ruthless.
48. 'Newly industrialized countries' is ~~used in the passage to~~ mean countries which
- A. are new to industrialization.
 - B. have just become industrialized.
 - C. became new after industrialization.
 - D. were yet to be industrialized.
49. The word 'proposed' as used in the passage means
- A. said.
 - B. discussed.
 - C. condemned.
 - D. suggested.
50. Vision 2030 was designed to be implemented
- A. five years after it was launched.
 - B. after every five years.
 - C. in periods of five years.
 - D. over a period of five years.



**HIGH FLYER
SERIES
004**

**HIGH FLYER TRIAL EXAM 2016
STANDARD SEVEN
MARKING SCHEME**

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

804
168
22
24

7x5=35