

STANDARD 7 PERFECTION EXAMS
YEAR - 2016
MATHEMATICS

TIME :2HOURS

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

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

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use only an ordinary pencil.
5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:
YOUR INDEX NUMBER
YOUR NAME
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
6. By drawing a dark line inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e.) School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
8. Keep the sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.
9. For each of the questions 1 -50 four answers are given. The answers are lettered A,B,C,D. In each case only ONE of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer,
10. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a dark line inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example

In question booklet:

24. Correct 0.003478 to four decimal places.
A. 0.3478
B. 0.003478
C. 0.0035
D. 0.0034

The correct answer is C. (0.0035)

On The answer sheet:

4. [A] [B] [C] [D] **14** [A] [B] [C] [D] **24.** [A] [B] [C] [D] **34.** [A] [B] [C] [D]

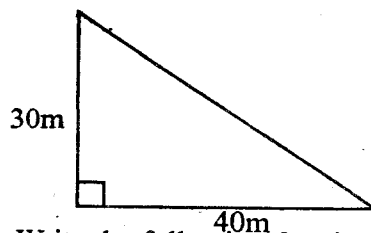
In the First set, the box with the letter C printed in it is marked

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

This Question Paper consists of 50 Printed Questions.

- What is the place value of digit 4 in the number 3940126?
A. Hundreds B. Hundred thousands
C. Ten thousands D. Thousands
- What is the value of $\frac{1}{5}$ of $(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2}) \div \frac{1}{4}$?
A. $\frac{2}{125}$ B. $2\frac{1}{5}$
C. $4\frac{1}{5}$ D. $4\frac{1}{4}$
- I think of a number. If I multiply by 3 and divide by 4, I get 3. What is the number?
A. 4 B. 12
C. 3 D. 9
- A football match started at 10.45am and last for 1hr 40minutes. At what time did the football match end?
A. 12.45am B. 11.45am
C. 12.45pm D. 12.25pm
- Which one of the following is 46616606 in words?
A. Forty six million six hundred and six
B. Forty six million six hundred and sixteen six hundred.
- What is the value of 7.2×0.35 ?
1.2
A. 0.21 B. 0.021
C. 21 D. 2.1
- What is 468.3894 rounded off to the nearest tenth?
A. 468.4 B. 470
C. 468.3 D. 468.39
- Matua a farmer in Kitui had 345 goats. During a drought 60 goats died. He sold the remaining goats at sh.1200 each. How much money did he get?
A. 342,000 B. 242,000
C. 285 D. 442,000
- What is the total value of 8 in the sum of 26,973 and 12,201?
A. Thousands B. 8000
C. Thousandths D. 80,000
- The area of a plot land is 2.5ha. What is the area in m^2 ?
A. $25m^2$ B. $250m^2$
C. $2500m^2$ D. $25000m^2$
- The area of a square garden is $605.16m^2$. Mwangi needed a barbed wire to fence the garden. What length of the wire should he buy if he wants six strands to go round the garden?
A. 590.4m B. 100.86m
C. 403.44m D. 3630.96m
- What is the value of $1 \div 0.002$?
A. 50 B. 500
C. 0.05 D. 0.5
- What is the value of $0.3 \times \frac{1}{4}$ as a percentage?
A. 7.5% B. 75%
C. 25% D. 2.5%
- The charge for sending a telegram is sh.15.00 for ten words or less any extra word you pay sh.1.50 and a tax of 20% of the total is then charged. What did Odhiambo pay for the following telegram?
OLUOCH KANINDO BOX 123 KISUMU DAD
SICK MASENO HOSPITAL ODHIAMBO.

- A. sh.10 B. sh.13
C. sh.12 D. sh.18
- What is the sum of the edges, faces and vertices of an open cuboid?
A. 32 B. 480
C. 25 D. 26
- What is the square root of $1\frac{7}{9}$?
A. $\frac{4}{9}$ B. $\frac{7}{9}$
C. $1\frac{1}{3}$ D. $3\frac{13}{81}$
- Find the sum of $3\frac{1}{16}$ and $(1\frac{1}{2})^2$?
A. 4 B. 3
C. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. $3\frac{15}{16}$
- A tank has $80\frac{3}{5}$ litres of water. Mwenda drew out $6\frac{1}{4}$ litres in the morning and $20\frac{3}{4}$ litres in the evening. How much water is left in the tank?
A. $53\frac{3}{5}$ B. $74\frac{7}{20}$
C. $52\frac{2}{5}$ D. $59\frac{1}{4}$
- What is the next number in the sequence $\frac{1}{100}, \frac{1}{99}, \frac{1}{98}, \frac{1}{97}, \frac{1}{96}, \dots$?
A. $\frac{1}{95}$ B. $\frac{1}{94}$
C. $\frac{1}{93}$ D. $\frac{1}{92}$
- A standard six class had 3 streams. All the standard six pupils were 180. 30% of these were boys. How many girls were in the class?
A. B.
C. D.
- Kariuki brought the following items from kiosk
3kg tomatoes @ sh.25
 $\frac{1}{2}$ kg onions @ sh.30
2kg packets of maize flour for sh.38
 $\frac{1}{2}$ kg sugar @ sh.44
He paid for the item using a sh.200 note. How much balance did he get?
A. sh.50 B. sh.150
C. 63 D. sh.12
- What is the value of $24 \div 3 + 4 \times 5 - 8 \div 4 \times 10 + 1$?
A. 7 B. 9
C. 41 D. 131
- The volume of a cuboid is $28000cm^3$. The base area is $700cm^2$. Find its height.
A. 400cm B. 40cm
C. 4cm D. 4000cm
- A bus covered a distance of 270km in 1hr 30min. Calculate its speed in km/hr.
A. 150km/hr B. 90km/hr
C. 180km/hr D. 270km/hr
- Calculate the area of the triangle below in ARES



- Write the following fractions from the smallest to the largest

A. 10ARES
B. 6ARES
C. 600ARES
D. 5ARES

$$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{16} \times \frac{11}{32} \times \frac{13}{48}$$

A. $\frac{13}{48} \times \frac{5}{16} \times \frac{11}{32} \times \frac{3}{5}$

B. $\frac{5}{16} \times \frac{11}{32} \times \frac{13}{48} \times \frac{3}{5}$

C. $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{11}{32} \times \frac{5}{16} \times \frac{13}{48}$

D. $\frac{11}{32} \times \frac{13}{48} \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{16}$

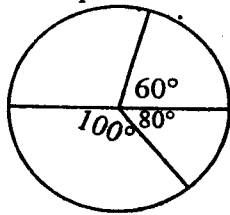
27. A shopkeeper bought cooking fat in 30 one kilogram packets and 20 five hundred gram packets. She repacked the fat in packet of 125grams each. How many packets did she get?

- A. 32
B. 104
C. 400
D. 320

28. In a certain school of 600 pupils, 240 are boys. What percentage are girls?

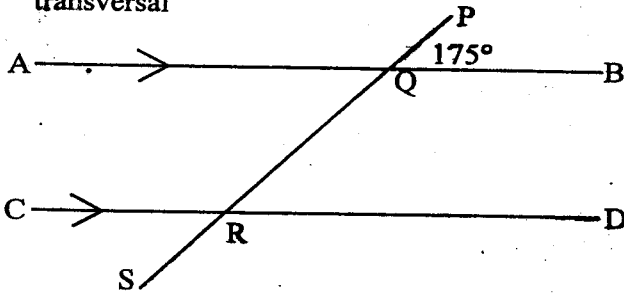
- A. 20%
B. 40%
C. 60%
D. 30%

29. The pie chart below shows how Kinuthia spends his money every end of the month. How much does he spend on fees if he had sh.6000 in total?



- A. sh.1000
B. sh. 3000
C. sh. 4600
D. sh.2000

30. Lines AB is parallel to line CD and line PS is a transversal



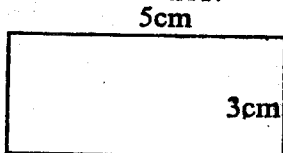
If angle PQB is 75°, calculate the measure of angle QRC

- A. 75°
B. 95°
C. 105°
D. 110°

31. Three bells ring after 4 min, 6 min and 10min. They ring together at 7.00am. When will they ring together again?

- A. 8.00am
B. 7.20am
C. 7.40am
D. 9.00am

32. If the rectangle below is drawn using the scale 1:50000. What is the actual perimeter of the figure below in metres?



- A. 400m
B. 16m
C. 8000m
D. 4500m

33. Work out $\frac{16 + (24 - 17 + 15)}{144 \div 12 + (13 \times 2)}$

- A. 38
B. $3\frac{1}{8}$
C. 45
D. 1

34. The circumference of a circle is 30.8m. What is

the diameter of the circle?

- A. 9.8m
B. 1.4m
C. 4.9m
D. 8.8

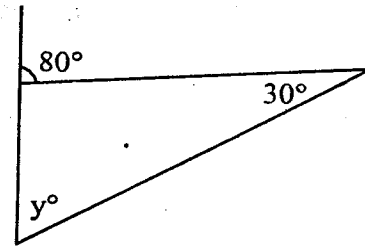
35. What is the product of 258 and 167 rounded off to the nearest hundred?

- A. 43086
B. 43080
C. 43100
D. 40000

36. A bus company bought 8 buses for 6,250,000.00 each and later sold them all for a total of sh.4,500,000.00, *****?

- A. 28%
B. 52%
C. 40%
D. 72%

37.



Find the value of the angle y°

- A. 50°
B. 110°
C. 100°
D. 130°

38. What is four hundred thousand and two twenty three thousandths.

- A. 400002.23
B. 400002.023
C. 4000023
D. 40000.0023

39. The table below shows the number of animals in Mr. Kimemia's farm

Animals	Goats	Sheep	Cow	Hen
No of	12	8	10	15

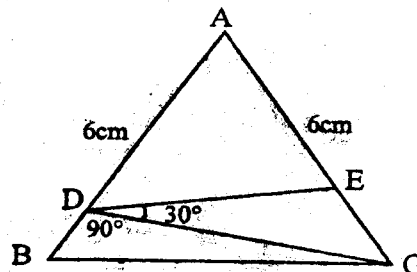
If the information was presented in a pie chart how many degrees represent goats

- A. 120°
B. 80°
C. 64°
D. 96°

40. Round off $689\frac{7}{8}$ to the nearest whole number

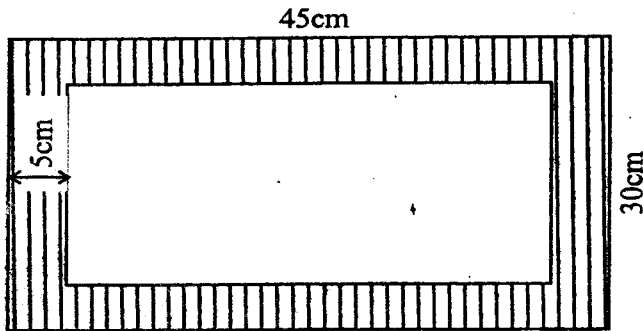
- A. 690
B. 700
C. 689
D. 688

41. In the figure below ABC is a triangle in which BC is parallel to DE and AD = AE = DE = 6cm. Angle BDC is 90°. What is the size of angle ABC

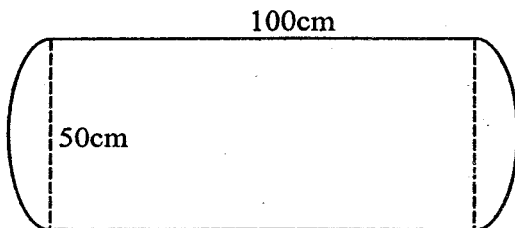


- A. 90°
B. 120°
C. 60°
D. 30°

42. A meeting ended at 2.55 pm. If the meeting took 3hrs 35 min, at what time had it started?
 A. 11.20am B. 10.20am
 C. 10.20pm D. 5.30pm
43. Construct a triangle PQR such that, side QR = 6cm
 angle PQR = 35°, and angle QRP = 50°. What is the length of side PR.
 A. 8.1cm B. 10.4cm
 C. 4.6cm D. 3.4cm
44. Calculate the area of the shaded part in the figure below.

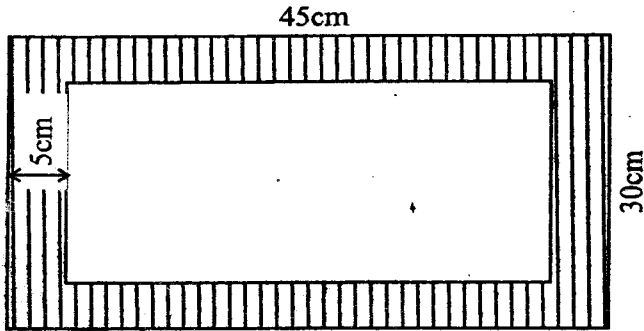


- A. 650cm² B. 2050cm²
 C. 700cm² D. 1350cm²
45. Express 0.805 as a percentage
 A. 8050% B. 80.5%
 C. 8.05% D. 0.805%
46. Which is the least number that can be subtracted from 82789 to make it divisible by 11
 A. 3 B. 2 C. 5 D. 1
47. An athletic field consists of a rectangular region and two semicircular regions as shown. Find the distance an athlete covers in running round the field once. (Take pi to be 3.14)

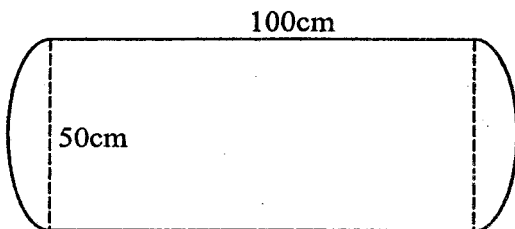


- A. 357m B. 278.5m
 C. 157m D. 300m
48. A matatu covered a distance of 108km in 1 hour. What was its speed in m/s?
 A. 75m/s B. 35km/hr
 C. 108m/s D. 30m/s
49. The height of a school compound wall is increased by 15%. What was the new height of the wall if its original height was 140cm?
 A. 161cm B. 151cm
 C. 21cm D. 119cm
50. If $3p - 2 = 7$, What is the value of P
 A. 9 B. 8
 C. 3 D. 5

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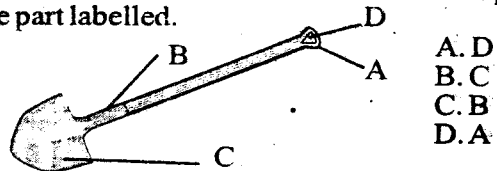
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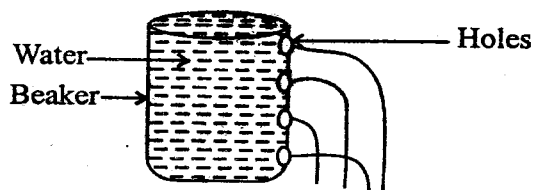
1. The following are parts of a flower with their functions. Which ONE is wrongly matched?
- | PARTS | FUNCTIONS |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Anthers | Produces pollen grains |
| B Style | Connects the stigma to the ovary. |
| C. Filament | Supports the stigma |
| D. Ovary | Contains Ovules |
2. Which parts of the digestive system does not produce chemicals that digest food.
 A. Large intestines B. Mouth
 C. Stomach walls D. Liver and Pancreas
3. The blood vessel through which blood enter into the lungs from the heart _____
 A. the main vein B. has valves
 C. the main artery D. has thick walls
4. Which one of the following physical changes occurs in boys only?
 A. Acne appearance
 B. Releasing of sex cells
 C. Fast body growth
 D. Chest becomes broader
5. Which one of the following statements about HIV/AIDS is NOT true?
 A. HIV virus is detected during the incubation stage.
 B. The opportunistic diseases take full charge of the body at the full blown stage.
 C. During window stage, the person may cough persistently, sweat at night and loose weight.
 D. Window period is the most dangerous stage of HIV infections
6. Which method is the most appropriate to prevent the spread of tuberculosis?
 A. Getting a BCG Vaccine
 B. Avoiding overcrowded places
 C. Maintaining high standards of hygiene
 D. Destroying the breeding sites for the germs.
7. Which one of the following can LEAST be given to child with knock knees?
 A. Bone soup B. Avocado
 C. Millet D. Milk
8. Covering of pit latrines can BEST be used to prevent one from contracting _____
 A. Bilharzia and Typhoid
 B. Bilharzia
 C. Typhoid
 D. Cholera
9. Which one of the following statements is TRUE about planets?
 A. They all twinkle
 B. Some produce their own light
 C. They all revolve round the sun
 D. Most can be seen at night from the earth.
10. Nappier grass, Guatemala grass, wheat bran and maize stalks are MAINLY fed on animals that are _____
 A. Tethered using ropes
 B. Kept in stalls
 C. Left to roam freely
 D. In paddocks
11. Which one of the following weather instruments MUST be accompanied by a measuring cylinder?
 A. Air thermometer B. Barometer
 C. Water thermometer D. Rainuauge

12. The force used to overcome the load is applied at the part labelled.



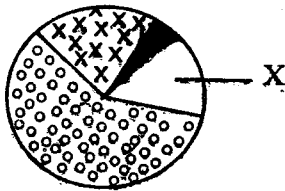
A. D
 B. C
 C. B
 D. A

13. Which methods of preserving food are used to prevent entry of air and in activate bacteria respectively?
 A. Refrigeration and use of honey
 B. Smoking and salting
 C. Canning and smoking
 D. Use of honey and freezing.
14. The reason why shadows are formed is because of _____
 A. Light travels in a straight line
 B. Light can be reflected
 C. Light is dispersed
 D. Light bends
15. Which one of the following factors is NOT important when constructing a beam balance?
 A. Collecting three pieces of wood
 B. The hole made on the arm should be very wide
 C. Suspending the arm to find the balancing point
 D. Suspending the tines after fixing the arm, stand and base.
16. Pupils at Hillside school Utawala made the set up below to investigate pressure in liquids. The set-up made did not work as expected because _____

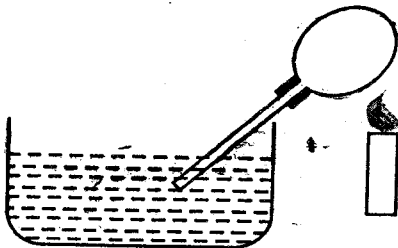


- A. They did not place the set - up on a higher ground
 B. They increased the diameter of the beakers
 C. They made holes of different sizes
 D. They used cold water
17. Which one of the following plants belongs to the same group as the cactus?
 A. Cypress B. Mushroom
 C. Moss D. Gross
18. Which pair of pests attacks grains?
 A. Cutworm and Aphids
 B. Stalk borers and weevils
 C. Weaver birds and weevils
 D. Aphids and stalk borers
19. Which one si a possible food chain that could be found in a grassland inhabited by frogs, grasshoppers, chicken and man.
 A. grass → grasshopper → frogs → chicken → man.
 B. grass → chicken → frogs → man
 C. grass → grasshopper → man → chicken
 D. grass → man → grasshopper → chicken
20. Which statement about fish and birds is TRUE?
 A. All lay fertilized eggs
 B. Both have constant body temperature

- C. Both use different organs to breath.
D. All their bodies are fully covered with scales.
21. Which of the following practices BEST shows water being recycled.
A. Storing water in big dams to be used for irrigation.
B. Collecting water from roofs and putting it in tanks for domestic use.
C. Using dirty water from the kitchen for watering plants.
D. Boiling dirty water and cooling the steam to use it for drinking
22. The ability of the soil to hold water depends on _____
A. Amount of air spaces
B. Size of soil particles
C. Colour of the soil
D. Amount of organic matter in the soil.
23. Which one of the following statements is TRUE about the air component marked X.



- A. It is required in rusting.
B. It is used by green plants to make proteins
C. It varies from time to time.
D. It is used in extinguishing fire.
24. Which one of the following pairs of processes result to increase of heat to the surrounding?
A. Melting and evaporation
B. Freezing and condensation
C. Condensation and evaporation
D. Melting and freezing
25. The diagram below shows a set - up that was used to demonstrate a certain property of matter?



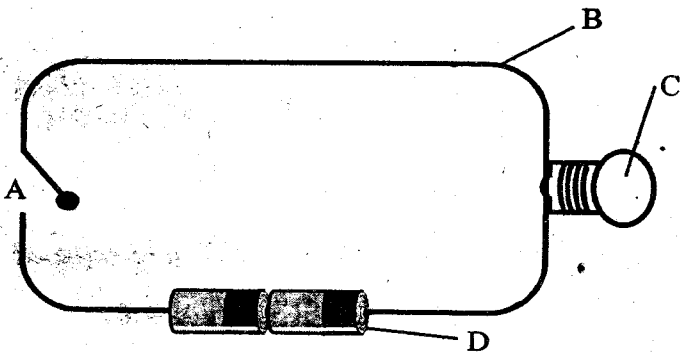
- A. Which one of the following is the correct order of what happens when the bottle is heated and then allowed to cool?
A. Water rises up the straw then it flows down the straw.
B. Bubbles of air come out through the water then air enters the bottle through the straw
C. Air bubbles come out through the straw then water falls down the straw.
D. Air bubbles come out through the water then water rises up the straw.
26. A nail weighing 10g sinks in water while a piece of

wood weighing 2g floats. This is because of difference in _____

- A. type of material
B. shape
C. volume
D. mass
27. Which one of the following does not describe a source of electricity.
A. A dry cell used to light a bulb
B. A diesel generator being used during a school function
C. A water dam holding water to be used in the production of electricity.
D. A bicycle dynamo lighting a bicycle lamp.
28. Which one of the following is NOT true about the different forms of energy?
A. Heat cannot pass in a vacuum
B. Light can bend
C. Electricity cannot pass in a vacuum
D. Sound travels in all directions
29. Which practice below can be used to avoid being struck by lightning?
A. Avoid wearing a red T- shirt during thunder storm
B. Avoid swimming when it is raining
C. Squatting under a tree when sheltering from rain.
D. Carrying an umbrella when in an open field.
30. Which one of the following is NOT an electrical appliance used at home?
A. Iron box
B. Gas cooker
C. Immersion heater
D. Television set
31. Which one of the following is LIKELY to happen when matter is heated?
A. Matter can change state
B. Increase in temperature
C. Increase in size
D. Matter can decrease in size
32. Which one of the following groups consists of food stuffs that are used for protection against diseases.
A. Rice and bread
B. Beans and groundnuts
C. Fresh vegetables and fruits
D. Milk and meat
33. Which one of the following is NOT a function of water in the diet?
A. Elimination of undigested food materials.
B. Cooling the body
C. Making blood
D. Removal of wastes in the body
34. Which one of the following is NOT true about force?
A. Force is measured using a spring balance.
B. Force can change the direction of a moving object.
C. It is a pull, a push or a lift of an object.
D. It is measured in kilograms.
35. Mulching can BEST be used to reduce _____
A. Gully erosion
B. Splash erosion
C. Rill erosion
D. Sheet erosion
36. Which one of the following plants provides us with

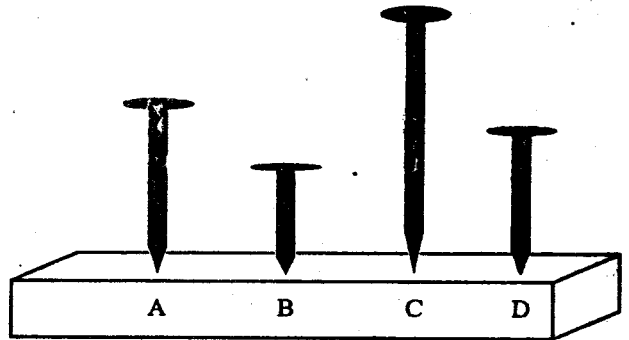
grains

- A. Sunflower
 - B. Tea
 - C. Sorghum
 - D. Beans
37. Which pair of plants grows in soils with no Nitrogen?
- A. Bladderwort and sundew
 - B. Mushroom and toadstool
 - C. Algae and lichen
 - D. Fern and pine
38. Which pair of parasites CANNOT be controlled by dusting animals with chemicals?
- A. Tsetse flies and ticks
 - B. Mites and fleas
 - C. Mites and hookworms
 - D. Liver fluke and lungworms.
39. Which one of the following sources of electricity is the cheapest when used?
- A. Hydroelectric water generators.
 - B. Solar panel
 - C. Torch cells
 - D. Wind driven turbines
40. Which one of the following planets is smaller than the other?
- A. Jupiter
 - B. Neptune
 - C. Earth
 - D. Uranus
41. Which type of soil is LIKELY to be found in flooded areas?
- A. clay
 - B. loam
 - C. sand
 - D. sand and loam
42. The diagram below represents a simple electric circuit. Which represents the part that is used to show that the circuit is complete?



- A. C B. A C. B D. D
43. Which component of the environment is the Most abundant and occupy the largest part on the earth surface respectively?
- A. Soil and air
 - B. air and water
 - C. animals and plants
 - D. plants and water
44. Which one of the following is the MOST appropriate method to control monkeys in a shamba.
- A. Poisoning them
 - B. Trapping them

- C. Getting help from a nearby wildlife office
 - D. Chasing them away
45. Which one of the following is NOT measured using a spring balances?
- A. Tendency of an object to resist change in movement
 - B. Force of gravity acting on an object
 - C. Amount of matter in a substance
 - D. Force that opposes movement.
46. The following nails were hit one after the other using a metal spoon. What is the order in which they produced the softest sound to the loudest sound.



47. The scale used in thermometers is _____
- A. Degrees celcius
 - B. Thermometer
 - C. Newtons
 - D. Kilograms per force
48. Which part of a flower protects the flower?
- A. Sepals
 - B. Petals
 - C. Ovary
 - D. Stigma
49. Which one of the following DOES NOT show care and support of people living with HIV / AIDS.
- A. Enough exercises
 - B. Medical care
 - C. Adequate diet
 - D. Love and care
50. Animals that live in water get their oxygen from
- A. Air
 - B. Water
 - C. Atmosphere
 - D. Land.

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

One day Maggie was walking home 1 school. When she heard a 2 cry of a child in the bush just next to the path she was walking along. She followed the sound and came face 3 face with a baby of about six months of age. The child looked 4 and hungry. When she 5 him up, he stopped crying and clung to Maggie's dress as if 6 to be left alone again.

"7 child could this be?" Maggie asked herself as she admired and pitied the handsome baby boy. She then recalled a story she had been told of people who 8 their children because they 9 they may not be able to look after them. Her aunt had told her of 10 girls who abandon their babies because they became pregnant 11 they were married and were then abandoned, by their 12. But this one did not look like one who had suffered 13. He felt 14 in her arms which meant he had previously been well 15.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. to | B. from | C. at | D. for |
| 2. A. feeble | B. fibble | C. strong | D. heavy |
| 3. A. by | B. on | C. to | D. and |
| 4. A. teared | B. tied | C. strong | D. tired |
| 5. A. lift | B. lifted | C. lifting | D. weight |
| 6. A. fearing | B. fear | C. feared | D. fore |
| 7. A. whom | B. who | C. shall | D. whose |
| 8. A. abandon | B. abandoned | C. abandoned | D. refuse |
| 9. A. feared | B. fear | C. fearing | D. feering |
| 10. A. young | B. old | C. strong | D. weak |
| 11. A. after | B. during | C. before | D. as |
| 12. A. mothers | B. fathers | C. brother | D. in-laws |
| 13. A. neglect | B. refuse | C. left | D. orphan |
| 14. A. light | B. heavy | C. weak | D. strong |
| 15. A. feeder | B. feading | C. feeding | D. fed |

For questions 16-17 choose the most appropriate vocabulary to fill in the blanks

16. The school games had to be _____ because of the teachers strike.
 A. Suspended
 B. Postponed
 C. Abandoned
 D. Cancelled
17. Being his uncle's _____, Munyai had to inherit all his property when the old man died.
 A. Relative
 B. Favoured
 C. Descendant
 D. Heir

For questions 18-20 choose the correct alternative to fill the blanks spaces.

18. We have to look for the lady _____ car hit your donkey.
 A. Who
 B. Which
 C. Whose

D. Whom

19. Jimmy likes driving _____ cars.
 A. Big, expensive, blue
 B. Blue, big, expensive
 C. Expensive, big, blue
 D. Blue, expensive, big
20. Gichana, get out _____
 A. doesn't you?
 B. don't you?
 C. Will you?
 D. Shall you?

In questions 21 choose the sentence which is correctly punctuated

21. A. "Jane," said Oluoch. "I am going to church."
 B. "Jane," said Oluoch. "I am going to church."
 C. "Jane," said Oluoch. "I am going to church."
 D. "Jane," said Oluoch. "I am going to church"

For question 22-23 choose the best arrangement to make a sensible paragraph

22. (i) But instead of being annoyed, elephant just smiled and welcomed his naughty friend.
(ii). He found elephant deep asleep.
(iii) Early one morning the hare went to elephant's home.
(iv). In order to wake him, he started banging large empty tins
(v). Elephant woke up
A.(iii),(iv), (ii), (v), (i)
B.(iii),(ii), (iv), (v), (i)
C.(iii),(i), (iv), (ii), (v)
D.(iii),(v), (iv), (ii), (i)
23. (i) You have 40 minutes to write your composition
(ii). Make your story as interesting as you can
(iii). Read the sentences below
(iv). Complete the story in your own words.

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

For questions 24-25 choose the best alternative.

24. Either William or Kogo _____ taken my sharpener.
A. Have B. may
C. might D. has
25. Wanjiku did not know what _____ of flour she should put into the cake.
A. Weight B. portion
C. sort D. quantity

Read the following passage and answer question 26 to 38

During the period of long rains, one rarely thinks about drought. This is because during such a period the rains pound the earth, day in day out. We have no good definition of drought. We may even dare say, we scarcely see one.

Drought is an insidious hazard of nature. It originates from a deficiency of precipitation that results in water shortage for some activity on some group. It is the sequence of natural reduction in the amount of precipitation received over an extended period of time usually a season or more in length. Although climatic factors such as strong winds, low humidity and of course high temperature are often associated with drought. In some parts of the world drought may be severe.

In general some parts of the world suffer from many natural disasters such as earthquakes, cyclones and of course floods which are more prone to our country Kenya. Drought however, differs from other hazards. First the effects of drought accumulate slowly over a considerable period of time and may linger for many years after, the termination of the event. The onset of drought and the end are difficult to determine and that is reason why, it is as times referred to as "creeping phenomenon". Second the absence of precise and universally accepted definition of drought, adds to the confusion of whether or not drought exist, and if it does, its severity. Realistically, drought may be defined according to regions and its specific impact. Unfortunately, all these definitions of drought are not adequate in meaningful terms to scientists, policy makers and the general public.

Africa, in general, (Kenya included) has suffered the most dramatic impacts from droughts in the past several decades. All the countries on this huge continent are vulnerable to extended periods of water shortage. During such difficult periods many pastoralists' lives become more nomadic. Farmers resort to planting drought resistant crops such as millet, cassava and sorghum. Those that access water points, such as oases initiate projects such as irrigation to help cultivate food for survival. Other farmers may even adapt to this change by practicing nomadism. Some may even resort to double up cultivation with

nomadic pastoralism. All these are done for the survival of the family, the community, and hence the country.

Drought and nomadic pastoralism may end up contributing to the spread of the semi-arid areas and eventually the spreading of the desert. Cactus and euphorbia vegetation eventually replaces acacia. Sand dunes become common too.

One of the biggest concern by the scientific and policy makers is the inability of the government to respond effectively to drought in a timely manner and the impact exist worldwide. Year in year out there have been calls for action for improved drought planning and management by government, professionals, inter-governmental and non- governmental organization, among others. However, it has remained a challenge to alter the perception of policy makers and scientists' managers in seeking alternative approaches. Government s typically treat drought as a rare and random event that is inherently unpredictable. Consequently, they are unprepared to predict drought in some areas of the country and when it actually occurs, there is serious destruction to man and beast. This is because the governments are unprepared to respond effectively to disasters. Needless to say, effective drought response requires long planning.

Many scientists and policy makers nowadays, have improved understanding of drought and its economic, social and environmental consequences. Although there are numerous impediments to drought planning, recent progress has created cautious optimism that the society is moving steadily towards a higher level of preparedness.

Research on cause of draught, points to climate change caused by increasing concentration of car bon dioxide and other atmospheric gases. There are warnings that these changes will lead to increased frequency and intervals of drought. Prediction of drought has improved in accuracy. However, drought, are normal parts of climate in virtually all regions, their occurrences are inevitable, with or without

26. Why does no one spare a thought about drought during the long rains? Because long rain _____
 A. Are rare
 B. Last long and are usually heavy
 C. Are heavy and effective
 D. Are heavy and unproductive
27. According to the passage, drought seems to
 A. Have no clear definition
 B. Be common in Kenya and Africa
 C. Pound the earth every day
 D. Be natural and quite long
28. Why is drought different from other hazard?
 A. Because of its origin
 B. It is slow to be noticed with long effects
 C. It affects man and animals
 D. Because it is the lack water for a long period
29. Which of the following is not possible? That drought can
 A. Be long
 B. Be devastating
 C. Be both short and long

- D. Not be hazardous
30. Three of the following are associated with drought. Which one is not?
 A. Floods
 B. High winds
 C. Low humidity
 D. High temperature
31. According to paragraph three; disasters:
 A. Happen by choice
 B. Are human made
 C. Occur world wide
 D. Can all be predicted
32. The disaster that occurs most frequently in Kenya, is?
 A. Drought
 B. Earthquake
 C. Cyclone
 D. Floods
33. The underlined word adapt in paragraph five is underlined. It could mean _____
 A. Invent a new

- B. Adopt a child
C. Change to suit
D. Improve in performance
34. Which among the following is not commonly found in a desert climate?
A. Long rains
B. Nomadism
C. Pastoralism
D. Sand dunes
35. From the passage the organization which is not concerned with drought is?
A. Government
B. Policy makers
C. Non-governmental organizations
D. Nomadic pastoralists

36. It is true to say that drought is caused by
A. High humidity and low temperatures
B. Rain bearing strong winds
C. Shortage of drinking water
D. Lack of precipitation
37. Which one is not true about the passage?
A. We are worse prepared for drought than in the past
B. Drought has become more predictable
C. Meteorologists are getting more precise in drought prediction
D. Drought affects the society socially, economically and environmentally
38. The best summary for the passage is
A. Mismanagement of draught
B. Do not judge a book by its cover
C. Experience is the best teacher.
D. Improved drought management.

Read the following passage and answer question 39 to 50

As soon as Patrick learnt that he had been promoted to standard seven he vowed to start working harder than he previously did. He knew that it was going to be his last chance to prove that he was capable of achieving his goal. His father was a very hard working man. He made sure that his family fed well and lived healthy. This contributed to the discipline he got from his father, Mr. Johannes

Now that he had been promoted, Patrick asked his teacher to give him tips on how to succeed in his studies. The teacher saw that for once Patrick had developed into a responsible boy who knew his future depended on his present efforts. Without beating about the bush, the teacher first reminded him of his past mistake and warned him about forgetting them for they were to continuously guide him to knowing what was wrong.

After the teacher had given Patrick the reminder, he went ahead to tell him how to succeed in his new class. First he was advised to take every lesson seriously. "You must attend all lessons," the teacher told him. "all the subjects are equally important for you to get a good pass. You must come up with a time table and use it wisely. Always read ahead of the teacher. Don't over rely on the notes given at school or homework. Instead take the books and dig deeper than the teacher's notes. Identify areas where you find difficulties in and use the teacher to understand them".

Now Patrick was very keen. He started writing down the pieces of advice when the teacher told him it was useless to write them down and forget to remember. "The best place to take notes is in your brain. Nobody will ever erase what is stored in your brain; not even ants can access it," the teacher said.

The second advice Patrick was given was to be watchful of friends. "Remember our friends tell more of who we are. Don't get into friendship that will tarnish your character. Avoid those who feel they know everything and belittle other people's opinion. You have to make your life fulfilling by gaining from your own decisions. Avoid trying at everything at the same time. Instead, put all your efforts on one thing and do the best in it," he paused, "finally believe in yourself,"

Patrick promised to work hard and get the best scores in his examination. It is quite amazing that Patrick has gained favour in the eyes of everybody and now all boys of his age are asked to behave as he does. Yes, he has become a role model after changing his behavior and attitude.

39. When did Patrick vow to start working hard?
- Long after he learnt that he was promoted to class seven
 - When he joined standard seven
 - Immediately he learnt that he was promoted to standard seven
 - When he qualified for admission to standard seven
40. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Patrick's father? He
- Was hardworking
 - Provided food for his family
 - Was concerned about his family's wealth
 - Was called Mr. Johannes
41. The statement, "The teacher saw that for once Patrick had developed into a responsible boy" suggest that
- Patrick was the teacher's son
 - Patrick had been irresponsible
 - The teacher liked Patrick's idea
 - The teacher did not understand what Patrick wanted from him
42. Why did the teacher remind Patrick of his past mistake? To _____
- Make him regret for his mistake made
 - Help him know where he erred
 - Punish him
 - Show him that he is always wrong.
43. The first advice was to
- Encourage Patrick to be present in class always
 - Show Patrick how to read his notes
 - Remind Patrick of his mistakes
 - Ask Patrick to pay attention to the advice
44. Which of the following was NOT included in the first advice?
- Take all lessons seriously
 - All subjects are equally important
 - Make a time table and use it wisely
 - Read what the teacher has taught always
45. Where should one write notes, according to the teacher?
- Notebooks
 - Desks
 - Textbooks
 - Brain
46. What can we conclude about our friends according to the passage? They
- Decide on what we do
 - Reveal more about us
 - Show us how to behave
 - Are always bad
47. The word tarnish is underlined. It can BEST be replaced with _____
- Ruin
 - Break
 - Change
 - Interfere
48. What type of friends should we avoid?
- Those who knows so much
 - Those who try to help us know so much.
 - Those that look down upon our views
 - Those that care about their future
49. The following are good characters learnt from teacher's words EXCEPT _____
- Determination
 - Confidence
 - Carefulness
 - Haste
50. The BEST summary for this passage would be _____
- Patrick decision
 - Patrick and the teacher
 - A new class
 - Patrick and his friends

Soma vifungu vifuatavyo kisha chagua jibu lifaato zaidi kati ya yale uliyopewa.

Siku _____ 1 _____ kupita, ndivyo Riziki _____ 2 _____ kuwaza jinsi maisha huwa _____ 3 _____ na hasa kwa mwanamke _____ 4 _____ na bwana. Majaribio _____ 5 _____ na asipojihadhari telezi _____ 6 _____ Telezi _____ 7 _____ humjia _____ 8 _____ usingizi asijue zaingijia wapi na kumtokomezwa upande _____ 9 _____

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| A | B | C | D |
| 1. zilizozidi | zilipozidi | zilizidi | ilipozidi |
| 2. anaonekana | alipozidi | alivyozi | alionekana |
| 3. vuta ni kuvute | hali na mali | kisa | la! |
| 4. anayeondokewa | atakayeondokewa | lililoondoka | aliyeondokewa |
| 5. humkubali | humwondokea | humkumbuka | humkumba |
| 6. humpata | humwelekeza | hukosa | humvutia |
| 7. hivi | haya | hizi | hilo |
| 8. seuze | fauka ya | kama | licha ya |
| 9. mgani | ngapi | gani | wote |
- Punde tu, maombi yalianzishwa na _____ 10 _____ huku kila _____ 11 _____ akiwa amefunga macho yake. _____ 12 _____ hapo kanisani pajiia _____ 13 _____ huo wote wa watu ulitega masikio _____ 14 _____ ili kusikia lolote _____ 15 _____ katika harusi hiyo.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A | B | C | D |
| 10. kasisi | mhazigi | imamu | |
| 12. mumoja | adinasi | hadhara | halaiki |
| 13. pote | popote | kote | mote |
| 14. ndindindi | zi | fyu | ndi |
| 15. lililonenwa | lingenenwa | litakalolaaniwa | litakalonenwa |

Jibu kulingana na maagizo

16. Genge la wezi, kicha cha funguo, umati wa watu. Ni mgano wa _____
A. Nomino pekee B. Nomino za wingi
C. Nomino jamii D. Vivumishi halisi
17. Akisami 6/9 kwa maneno ni _____
A. Sita na sita B. Tusui sita
C. Sudusi tisa D. Subui sita
18. Chura ni mnyama mdogo wa majini mwenye damu baridi. Chura pia ni _____
A. Saisi B. Mdudu C. Topasi D. Nokoa
19. Nyambua kitenzi 'lala' katika hali ya kutendesha _____
A. Lalisha B. Liza C. Laza D. Laliza
20. Umbo hili ni _____
A. Mche duara
B. Mche mraba
C. Kopa
D. Pia
21. Pambo ambalo hufunika uso mzima na kwacha tu mianya ya ya macho ni _____
A. Utunda B. Jaribosi
C. Pingo D. Barakoa
22. Andika kwa wingi katika hali ya ukubwa *Kisu changu kilimchinja mbuzi*
A. Majisu yetu yaliyachinja mabuzi
B. Majisu yetu yaliyachinja mambuzi
C. Majisu yangu yaliyachinja mabuzi
D. visu vyangu vilivichinja vibuzi
23. Bainisha matumizi ya ka *Tulifika tukala tukanywa tukalala*
A. Vitendo katika wakati uliopo
B. Mnyambuliko wa vitenzi
C. ka kuonyesha masharti
D. Kitendo kimoja kilifanyika kikifuatwa na kingine.
24. Andika kwa usemi taarifa.
25. Chagua sentensi sahihi
A. Mtoto hakukuja kukula chakula na kukunywa maji.
B. Vitabu visita vilipotea
C. Mtoto haji kula chakula na kunywa maji
D. Maji ilimwagika yote.
26. Mifuko wanayobebeshwa punda, mmoja kila upande huitwa _____
A. Saruji B. Tandiko C. Sogi D. Mikoba
27. Hali ya kuomba kesi isikilizwe tena ikiwa hukubaliani na huku ni _____
A. kutoa faini B. kuahirisha kesi
C. kukata rufani D. kutoa dhamana
28. Teua kisawe cha methali *"Uzuri wa mkakazi ndani kipande cha mti."*
A. Bahati ijapo hukumbatiwa haifukuzwi
B. Chochote kingaacho si dhahabu
C. Aisifuye mvua imemnyea
D. Chema chajiua kibaya cha jitembeza
29. Milioni kumi mia sita tisini na tisa elfu, mia tisa sitini na tisa kwa tarakimu ni _____
A. 10,699,969 B. 10,969,969
C. 10,996,969 D. 10,699,699
30. Sinia kubwa ya kupakulia chakula ni _____
A. seredani B. buli
C. uteo D. chano

Soma habari ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 31 - 40

Kabla ya kwenda kulala Kazo alikuwa na wasiwasi mwingi. Hakufahamu ni kitu gani kilichokuwa kimemfanya baba yake asiweze kurudi nyumbani mapema. Hii ilikuwa mara yake ya kwanza kwenda kulala kabla ya kuzungumza na baba yake. Katika hali hii alilazimika kumuuliza mama yake swali lililokuwa linamkera moyoni.

“Mama kwa nini baba hajarudi hadi sasa?”

“Siwezi kufahamu kwa yakini lakini bado tanamsubiri” alimjibu mama yeye, huku akiwa anajifanya kutojali.

Tamaa ya kufahamu zaidi ilikuwa inamsukuma Kazo, kutaka kuuliza maswali zaidi lakini hali ya huzuni iliyofunika uso wa mama yake haikumruhusu. Alipiga moyo konde akaondoka kwenda lakini hakuufuma usingizi wowote haraka.

Alizidi kusumbuliwa na mawazo ya hapa na pale huku akiwa antupa macho yake chumbani alimuona mende mkubwa akining'inia dirishani. Alimtazama kwa makini huku akiwaza kuwa mdudu huyu mjinga alikuwa anamcheka yeye. Kwa hasira alijinyanyua kutoka kitandani na kuchukua kiatu chake, akakishika imara mkononi mwake. Alimtupia mende jicho kali na akashangaa kumuona bado yu mtulivu kama ambaye hakuelewa kuwa kulikuwa kuna mtu anateseka hapo.

Kwa hasira nyingi alimrudhia kiatu mdudu huyu h uku akitoa satui ya ukali “ Unanidharau wewe mdudu mshenzi, Unanicheka, unadhani wewe ni nani? Kiatu kile kilmpata yule mende na kumponda vibaya sana na huo ukawa ndio mwisho wa uhai wake. Kuona hivi Kazo alianza kucheka kwa sauti akiwa anajitapa kuwa alikuwa shujaa.

Kelele hizi za Kazo zilisikisa hadi sebuleni alikokuwa ameketi mama yake. Naye bila kusita akajitoma ndani ya chumba cha Kazo. Alipofungua mlango tu, Kazo aligutuka na kuona aibu kubwa! Papo hapo akaruka na kuingia mvunguni mwa kitanda.

Mama kuona hivi naye, alipigwa na butwaa, maneno yakawa si yake. Akafunga mlango haraka huku akisema, “Watoto wa siku hizi wana kichaa”

Baadaye kidogo alipokuwa ametulia aliona kuwa hata yeye alikuwa ana woga wa ajabu, hakujua ni kwa nini mume wake alikuwa hajarejea nyumbani hadi wakati huu ilipokuwa inaelekea saa sita usikku.

Wakati uo huo, mlilo wa gari ukasikika kutoka nje. Muda mfupi baadaye mlango ukafunguliwa na mzee Kaliza akaingia.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>31. Kwa nini Kazo alikuwa anahangaika moyoni?
A. Alikuwa hajamwona na kuongea na baba yake usiku ule.
B. Usingizi ulikuwa hujampata barabara
C. Alikuwa anamwogopa mende aliyekuwa akimtazama
D. Alikuwa hayatia chochote mdomoni</p> <p>32. Kilichokatiza maswali ya Kazo ni _____
A. alisubiri babaye kwa muda
B. mamaye alizama kwenye huzuni
C. mamaye alikuwa hajali
D. hakutaka kuwasiliana na mama yake.</p> <p>33. Hali ya Kazo ya kutupa macho chumbani ina maana kuwa _____
A. Alikuwa anamtafuta mende aliyekuwa akimcheka
B. Alimsubiri baba yake katika chumba chake
C. Alizombwa na mawazo ikambidi tu kujiangalilia chumba chake
D. Alipoteza macho yake katika chumba chake.</p> <p>34. Neno yakini kama lilivyotumika katika ufahamu linamaanisha _____
A. kwa hakika
B. Sikweli
C. Lazima
D. Pengine</p> <p>35. Mende hakuelewa kuw kuna mtu aliyekuwa akiteseka, kwani _____
A. kilulacho ki nguoni mwako
B. adhabu ya kaburi aijuaye maiti
C. ukiviona vyaelea vimeundwa
D. Akufaaye kwa dhiki ndiye rafiki</p> <p>36. Alipiga moyo konde na kwenda kulala lakini</p> | <p>hakuufuma u usingizi wowote haraka . yaani _____
A. alilala usingizi wa mang'amung'amu
B. alipata usingizi wa pono
C. alikosa usingizi punde alipoenda kulala
D. Hakulala kabisa usiku mzima</p> <p>37. Kulingana na kifungu hiki Kazo _____
A. alizoea kulala bila kuongea na abu yake
B. hakuwa na mlahaka mzuri na abu yake
C. alimuuliza mama yake maswali yasiyohitaji majibu
D. mwingiliano wake na baba yake ulikuwa wa kupigwa mfano.</p> <p>38. Kisawe cha aibu ni _____
A. fedheha B. dharau C. tweta D. tahananja</p> <p>39. Mama yake Kazo aliugunga mlango kwa haraka. Hii inaonyesha kuwa _____
A. Hakutaka kumwona mwanawe akiwa na kichaa
B. Aliona aibu kwani Kazo alikuwa anacheka kwa sauti.
C. Kazo alikuwa mvunguni na hakutaka kumtafuta.
D. Alishituka kumwona mwanawe akijificha mvunguni labda kwa sababu ya woga.</p> <p>40. Ni methali gani inayoweza kulinganishwa na kifungu ulichoki soma
A. Ahadi ni deni
B. Mtaka cha mvunguni sharti ainame
C. Mcheka kilema hafi bila kumfika
D. Jambo usilolijua ni usiku wa giza</p> |
|--|---|

Soma kifunqu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 - 50.

Kila binadamu anayeishi ana haki zake ambazo zimeelezwa vyema katika katiba ya nchi. Kwa mfano, kila insi

ana haki ya kuishi, kutangamana, kuabudu na kusema mradi tu kwa kufanya hivyo hamnyimi mtu mwingine haki yake. Hivyo basi ni vigumu kuongea kuhusu haki zako bila kuzingatia jukumu ambalo unapaswa kufanya.

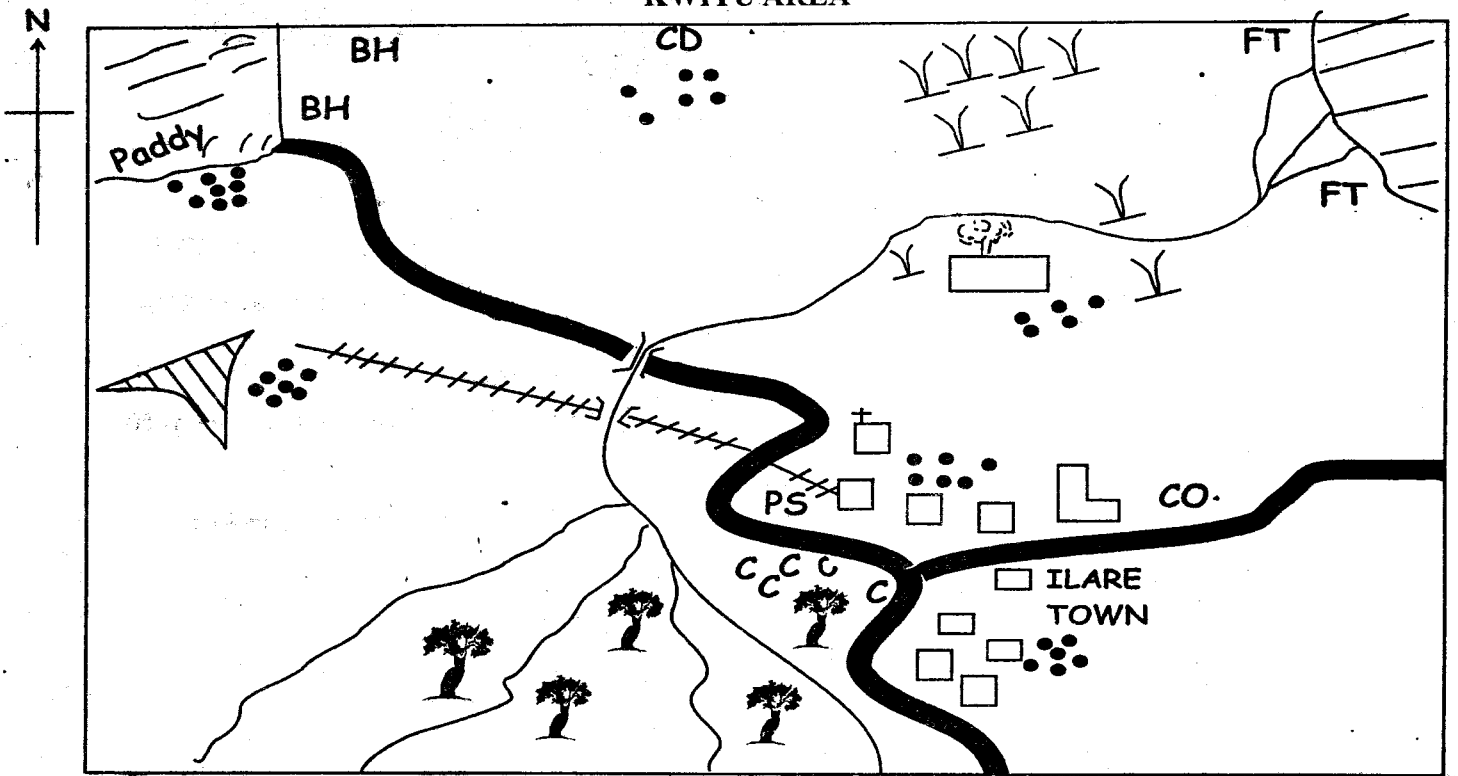
Tunapooonea kuhusu haki za watoto, husahau kuwa katika kutendewa haki, mtoto ana jukumu fulani. Ni jukumu la mtoto kuwaheshimu wakubwa wake wakiwemo wazazi, Aidha kila mtoto ahakikishe kuwa anashiriki katika kuleta upendo na uelweano katika familia na kutoa mchango wake wa akili na nguvu zake katika ujenzi wa taifa. Kila mtoto akitekeleza wajibu wake, litakuwa ni jambo rahisi sana kutimiziwa mahitaji yake.

Wazazi wana jukumu la kuwatunza wana wao kwa kuwapa usalama, mavazi, malazi an lische bora. Aidha mzazi anawajibika kumpa mwana wake elimu bora na mazingira yanayofaa ili kumwezesha kukua vyema. Ni hatia kubwa kwa mzazi kumtekeleza mwana. Serikari imesimama imara kuhakikisha kuwa watoto wote wametunzwa. Serikali pia inachangia pakubwa kwa kuhakikisha watoto wamepata elimu. Hiyo ndiyo sababu ilianzisha elimu ya dezo ili watoto wote wapate masomo. Usalama wa kitaifa pia huwa jukumu la serikali.

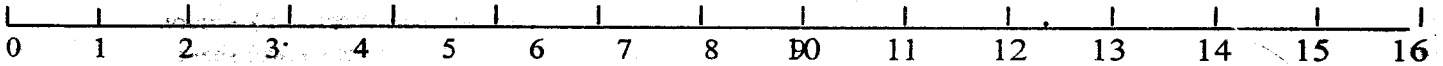
Ukichunguza maswala haya utaona kuwa mpango wa uavyaji mimba ni hatia kubwa. Kama tulivyotaja hapo awali, katiba inataja kuwa haki ya kwanza ya kila binadamu ni maisha. Kijusi tayari ni mtu na haki yake ni kuruhusiwa kuishi. Endapo kuna mimba ambazo haitakikani, suluhisho ni rahisi. Kama hutaki kujifungua mtoto basi usitunge mimba. Jifunze maadili na ujitunze mpaka utakapofikia wakati ambapo utamhitaji mtoto.

41. Yafuatayo yametajwa kuwa haki za binadamu kulingana na katiba isipokuwa _____ --
A. kuishi, kuabudu B. kutangamana, elimu
C. kutengamana, elimu D. kuwa hai, kusema
42. Jukumu la mtoto si pamoja na _____
A. kuwaheshimu wakubwa, kutoşhiriki kuleta upendo na uelewano
B. kuwaheshimu wakubwa, kushiriki kuleta upendo na ujenzi wa taifa
C. kuheshimu wazazi, waalimu, kutangamanisha familia kufikiri sana.
D. kuletā maendeleo nchini, kuleta maelewano, adabu kwa wote.
43. Lipi ambalo si jukumu la mzazi wa watoto _____
A. kumwadhibu mtoto kijeshi ili awe na adabu
B. kuahkikisha amepata elimu
C. kumlinda mtoto kutokana na hatari zozote
D. kumlisha, kumrisha an kumpa makazi
44. Kwa nini kuna watoto wachanga wanaorandaranda katika miji yetu?
A. Wametelekezwa na wazazi
B. Wametumwa kutafuta kazi na wazazi
C. Wamepata makao mijini
D. Kunastarehe mijini
45. Ni ipi iliyo haki ya kijusi.
A. Kupata suluhisho rahisi kwake
B. Kupata elimu na malazi bora
C. Kutolewa ili kisimsumbue mama
D. Kuruhusiwa kiendeleo kuishi.
46. Ni lipi lilolo sawa na neno mazingira
A. mazingara B. mandhari
C. zaraa D. wajihi
47. Habari hii inatufanulia kuwa _____
A. mtoto akidai haki zake, mzazi naye afanye vivyo hivyo.
B. kando na kupewa haki zake, mtoto anajukumu la kutekeleza
C. serikali haina haki ya kuigilia maisha ya mtu mwingine.
D. watoto hawawajibiki kuwatii watu ambao hawawafahamu
48. Nini maana ya elimu ya dezo kulingana na ufahamu?
A. Elimu ya Msingi na Sekondari
B. Elimu ya watu wazima yaani ngumbaru
C. Elimu isiyotolewa malipo yoyote
D. Elimu ya serikali
49. Mtoto asipopata lishe, kuna uwezekano atangua ugonjwa wa _____
A. homa ya matumbo
B. utapia mlo
C. pumu
D. homa ya mbu
50. Mada mwafaka ya tarifa hii ni _____
A. Kuavya mimba ni hatia
B. Haki za watoto na uhuru wa wazazi
C. Haki za majukumu ya kila mja
D. Ukosefu wa maadili katika jamii

KWITU AREA



Scale



	Quarry		Scrubs		School		P.S. Police station
	Parment building		Cattle dip		Bore holes		Church
	Coffee		Settlement		County Office		Jaggery
	Tarmac road		Railway		Fish traps		

Study the map of KWITU area and answer the questions 1-7

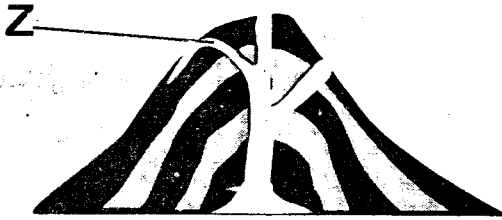
- What is the direction of the school from the paddy?
 - South West
 - East
 - North West
 - South East
- The MAIN factor that influence population Distribution in Kwitu area is _____
 - Rainfall
 - Economic activities
 - Altitude
 - Transport network
- The land in Kwitu area slopes towards
 - South
 - North East
 - South East
 - South West
- ILALE town serves the following functions EXCEPT?
 - It is an educational centre
 - It is an administrative centre
 - Social centre
 - Recreation centre
- Which one of the following crops is NOT grown in Kwitu area
 - Cotton
 - Rice
 - Coffee
 - Sugarcane
- Which one of the following soil is LIKELY to be

found in the Southern part of Kwitu area?

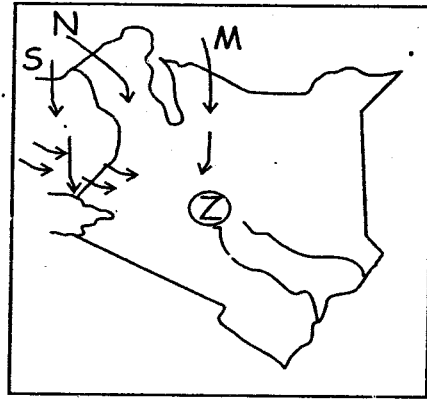
- Black cotton
 - Volcanic soil
 - Young soil
 - Alluvial soil
- Which one of the following economic activity is NOT practiced in Kwitu area?
 - Lumbering
 - Fishing
 - Farming
 - Mining
 - Three of the following are reasons why the Southern Nilotes moved from Southern Sudan to their present homeland. Which one is NOT
 - To search for water and pasture
 - Population increase
 - Climate change leading to fewer grazing areas
 - Fertile lands for crop growing
 - The following are descriptions of a certain community
 - led by chiefs
 - the chieftdom was hereditary
 - had hired soldiers
 The chieftdom described above had chiefs known as.
 - Kabakas
 - Ntemi
 - Ruga ruga
 - Lukiko

10. The main reason why Mombasa receives higher rainfall compared to Mogadishu is due to _____
- Ocean currents
 - Prevailing winds
 - Shape of coastline
 - Mombasa has regular coastline

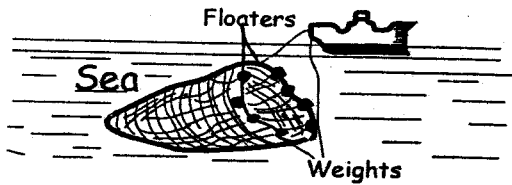
For questions 11-13 use the diagram below



Use the map below to answer question 19-21

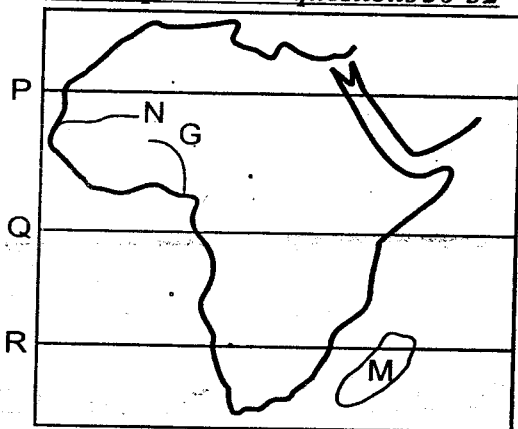


11. The diagram above represents a physical feature that was formed as a result of _____
- Faulting and sinking
 - Volcanicity
 - Folding
 - Weathering
12. The part labelled Z is _____
- Vent
 - Parastic cone
 - Dyke
 - Lava
13. The following mountain were NOT formed as a result of the above process EXCEPT?
- Mt. Longonot
 - Mt. Elgon
 - Mt. Ruwenzonri
 - Mt. Meru
14. The capital city of Burundi is _____
- Windhock
 - Asmara
 - Bujumbura
 - Kigali
15. The following are characteristics of a certain climatic region in Africa;
- it is hot and wet
 - Has high rainfall and high temperature
 - The region receives double maxima of rainfall
- The climatic region described above is LIKELY to be experienced in the following countries EXCEPT
- Congo
 - Gabon
 - Coast of Madagascar
 - Morocco
16. Which one of the following rights is only enjoyed by those Kenyans who are 18 years and above
- Right to information
 - Right to privacy
 - Right to vote
 - Right to clean environment
17. The MAIN factor that influences vegetation distribution in Africa is _____
- Type of soil
 - The amount of rainfall
 - The slope of land
 - Relief
18. Which one of the following water bodies borders Africa to the West?
- Pacific Ocean
 - Mediterranean Sea
 - Indian Ocean
 - Atlantic Ocean
19. The following communities in Kenya used route M EXCEPT _____
- Maasai
 - Pokot
 - Samburu
 - Teso
20. The original homeland of communities which used route M is LIKELY to be _____
- Southern Sudan
 - Horn of Africa
 - Congo
 - South Africa
21. The Physical feature marked Z is LIKELY to be _____
- Ngong hills
 - Abadare ranges
 - Mau hills
 - River Athi
22. Who among the following was NOT a founder member of OAU
- Jomo Kenyatta
 - Leopold Sedar Senghor
 - Gamal Abdel Nasser
 - Haile Sellasie
23. The MAIN reason for the formation of ECOWAS was to _____
- Encourage use of common market
 - Promote trade among the member states
 - Improve infrastructure
 - Promote political stability
24. The new constitution in Kenya was adopted in the year _____
- 2010
 - 1963
 - 2013
 - 1964
25. Which one of the following is the method of administration which was used by the German to administer Tanganyika?
- Indirect
 - Paternalism
 - Direct
 - Assimilation
26. One of the following is the MAIN reason for the formation of OAU
- To promote social economic and political standards member states
 - Liberate all Africa countries from colonization
 - Protect all human rights
 - Promote African unity
27. Which of the following goods is Kenya's MAIN export mineral?
- Tea
 - Tourism
 - Coffee
 - Soda ash
28. The method of fishing shown below is known as _____



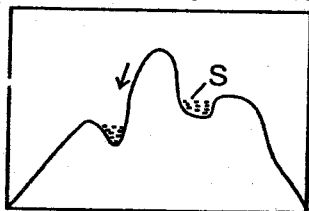
- A. Net drifting
B. Trawling
C. Long lining
D. Purse seining
29. Which one of the following was the MAIN reason why most of the communities were defeated during the establishment of colonial rule in Africa?
- A. The Africans were not assisted by their neighbours.
B. The European were assisted by communities in Africa
C. Africans were not united
C. Europeans had superior weapons

Use the map to answer questions 30-32



30. The country marked M was a colony of _____
A. British
B. Germany
C. French
D. Italian
31. The Kingdom that was found between rivers N and G was founded by _____
A. Ndebele B. Sonike C. Lozi D. Shona
32. The sun is overhead at the tropic marked R during the month of _____
A. June
B. December
C. March
D. July

Use the diagram to answer question 33

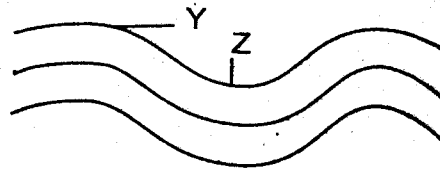


33. The lake marked S was formed as a result of _____
A. Erosion
B. Glaccation
C. Deposition
D. Eruption
34. Which one of the following is the basic unit of a social organisation is _____
A. Family
B. Clan
C. Society
D. Community
35. As a result of the failure of the french policy of

assimilation the French adopted the policy of _____
A. Association
B. Paternalism
C. Indirect
D. Assimilation

36. Which group of language groups belongs to the people of West Africa.
A. Wassa, Nupe, Avambo
B. Fulani, Balunda, Wolof
C. Tukolos, Temme, Fulani
D. Ndebele, Bemba, Ibo

Use the diagram to answer question 37-39



37. The part marked Z is known as _____
A. Fold
B. Anticline
C. Syncline
D. Rift valley
38. The following mountain in Africa were formed through the method shown EXCEPT _____
A. Atlas
B. Cape ranges
C. Drankensberg
D. Tibesti
39. Kariba dam and Caborra Bassa are constructed on _____ river
A. Volta
B. Orange
C. Zambezi
D. Limpopo
40. What is the time in town M 30° East if the time at town N 30° West is 2.00pm
A. 6pm
B. 10am
C. 6am
D. 10pm
41. Pyrethrum in Kenya is grown _____
A. In hot humid lowland
B. Under irrigation in lowlands
C. In cool and wet areas
D. Along the coastal lowland
42. The MAIN reason why the government conserves natural forest is _____
A. They are homes for wild animals
B. To protect the rare species of plant
C. They attract tourists
D. They are source of herbal medicine
43. The MAIN export crop in Somalia is _____
A. livestock products
B. Bananas
C. Sugarcane
D. Cashewnuts
44. The BEST fishing grounds are found where _____
A. The coast lines are regular
B. Where a warm and a cold current meet
C. Where sea water is deep
D. Where fresh and salty water meet
45. The following are uses of a certain mineral mined in Africa.
i. Used to make fertilizers
ii. Used in manufacture of plastics
iii. Used to manufacture chemicals and cosmetics
The mineral described above is LIKELY to be _____
A. Flourspar
B. Petroleum
C. Diatomite
D. Soda ash
46. Which one of the following philosophies was introduced by Jomo Kenyatta and Tom Mboya in

1965

- A. African socialism B. Harambee
C. Ujamaa D. Nyayoism
47. Which one of the following is NOT an element of a good citizen
A. Partial B. Justice
C. Patriotism D. Loyalty
48. The MAIN similarity between Khoikhoi and San is that both _____
A. Were led by clan elders
B. Have hereditary chiefs
C. Speak in click sounds
D. Are cattle keepers
49. Three of the following rivers ends in a delta EXCEPT one. Which one is it _____
A. R. Tana B. R. Congo
C. R. Orange D. R. Gambia
50. The most common method of interactions among the people of Africa in the past was through _____
A. intermarriage B. Trading
C. Games and sports D. Cattle raiding
51. Debates in the parliament are chaired by a leader who _____
A. is appointed by the president
B. is elected by the members of parliament
C. is employed by parliament service commission
D. is nominated by political parties
52. The following were privileges enjoyed by Assimilated African in Senegal EXCEPT one. Which one is it _____
A. They could become French citizens
B. They could study in France
C. They could be allowed to vote
D. They could be allowed to marry many wives
53. The MAIN interest of missionaries in Africa in the 19th century was to _____
A. to stop slave trade
B. to convert Africans into Christians
C. to obtain raw materials
D. to build schools
54. Parliamentary proceedings and debates are recorded in an official document known as _____
A. Manifesto B. Hansurd
C. Constitution D. Bill
55. Who among the following is NOT elected during general election?
A. County representative B. Women representative
C. Senator D. Deputy President
56. After the first world war, Tanganyika was given to British by _____
A. O.A.U B. League of Nations
C. Governor D. Carl Peters
57. The body incharge of implenting government policy in Kenya is headed by the _____
A. Chief Justice B. President
C. Speaker D. Attorney General
58. Three of the following have international Airports EXCEPT one. Which one is it _____

- A. Kisumu B. Eldoret C. Mombasa D. Nairobi
59. Who was the longest serving vice president in Kenya?
A. George Saitoti
B. Joseph Murumbi
C. Jaramogi Oginga Odinga
D. Kalonzo Musyoka
60. Which of the following is the MAIN problem facing Education in the North Eastern part of Kenya.
A. lack of trained teachers
B. water shortage
C. insecurity in the area
D. inadequate classrooms

C.R.E

61. The main reason why God created Eve was to offer Adam some _____
A. Children B. Companionship
C. fruit D. land
62. How many years was Abraham when his promised son Isaac was born?
A. 99yrs B. 100yrs C. 175yrs D. 75yrs
63. Which of the following values do Christians learn from the story of Joseph in Portiphars house?
A. Self control B. Kindness
C. Assentiveness D. Humility
64. In the wilderness, the Israelites were led by a _____ by day and a _____ by night.
A. wind, storm B. fire, cloud
C. thunder, fire D. cloud, fire
65. The commandment that teaches Christians to respect other people property is _____
A. Do not covet
B. Do not steal
C. Do not murder
D. Honour your father and mother.
66. Who among the following was a prophet and a judge?
A. Moses B. Gideon C. Nathan D. Samuel
67. From the actions of King Saul to David Christians learn that they should _____
A. Give help to the needy
B. Share their possessions
C. Be fair in their justice
D. Not feel jealous of other people's success.
68. Who among the following was the most successful king in Israel.
A. Solomon B. David
C. Saul D. Ahab
69. Which of the following names were given to Jesus by Isaiah?
A. Messiah B. King of kings
C. Immanuel D. Mighty King
70. The mother of John the baptist was _____
A. Miriam B. Elizabeth
C. Hannah D. Sarah
71. Who among the following announced the birth of

- Jesus?
 A. Isaiah B. Micah
 C. Angel Gabriel D. Jeremiah
72. Who among the following people was a secret disciple of Jesus
 A. Nathaniel B. Simon Peter
 C. John D. Nicodemus
73. The beatitudes are found in the Bible in the book of _____
 A. Luke B. John C. Mark D. Matthew
74. Jesus was anointed in the town of _____
 A. Bethany B. Capernaum
 C. Jericho D. Jerusalem
75. Which of the following parables of Jesus teaches Christians to be prepared for His second coming?
 A. Master and the three servants
 B. The widow and the judge
 C. The ten virgins
 D. The mustard seed
76. From the story of Jesus healing the ten lepers, Christians learn to be _____
 A. co-operative B. thankful
 C. loving D. kind
77. Which of the following people was present on the night when Jesus was arrested?
 A. Thomas B. Philip C. James D. Barnabas
78. The writer of the books of Acts is _____
 A. Paul B. Luke C. John D. James
79. In which of the following occasions does eternal life begin _____
 A. after death of a person
 B. when one is baptised
 C. when one believes in Jesus
 D. when one goes to heaven
80. Which one of the following is NOT a member of the laity?
 A. Majors B. Lay readers
 C. Catechists D. Ushers
81. In some traditional African Communities, shedding of blood during circumcision showed that initiates were _____
 A. united with the ancestors
 B. brave enough
 C. healthy and strong
 D. secluded from other members of community
82. Who among the following specialists in African traditional society offered sacrifices?
 A. Prophets B. Sorcerers
 C. Priests D. Medicinemen
83. Which of the following beliefs are only found in traditional African communities?
 A. There is life after death
 B. God is three in one
 C. There is resurrection of the body
 D. God lives in heaven
84. In African traditional Society, children were named by the _____
 A. elders B. priests
 C. women of the clan D. age mates
85. Annah has been given more change by the shopkeeper after buying goods from a local shop. As a Christian what action should she take?
 A. Go away happily
 B. Give the money to her mother
 C. Share the money with her friends
 D. Return the excess change to the shopkeeper
86. Shadrack has been given seven hundred shillings by her aunt. As a Christian the BEST way to spend the money is _____
 A. buy food for the needy
 B. buy lots of biscuits
 C. buy a new dress
 D. give all the money to her friends
87. Which of the following Christian values refers to sharing with the needy without making a big show of it?
 A. humility B. charity
 C. loyalty D. kindness
88. Your friend Tekolo has just realized after testing that she is HIV positive. What is the BEST advice to give?
 A. she should tell all her relatives
 B. she should prepare to die
 C. she should live positively and eat healthy
 D. she should isolate herself
89. Who among the following people used her leisure time in the BEST way?
 A. Lucy: - visited her cousin in another town
 B. Angie: - read the Bible most of the time
 C. Shamah: - visited a nearby children's home
 D. Sheenah: - went boat riding
90. In which of the following places did the early missionaries to Eastern Africa settle first?
 A. Lake side B. Highlands
 C. Coast D. Rift valley

DARASA LA SABA MTHANI UKAMILIFU
MWAKA - 2016
KISWAHILI INSHA

JINA LAKO	
NAMBA YAKO YA MTHANI	
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL	

KISWAHILI
SEHEMU B:INSHA

MUDA : 40MINUTES

SOMA MAAGIZO HAYA KWA MAKINI

1. Kwenye nafasi zilizoachwa hapo juu, andika namba yako kamili ya mthani, Jina lako, Jina la Shule yako.
2. Sasa fungua Karatasik hii, soma kichwa cha insha kwa makini na uandike insha yako kwenye nafasi ulioachiwa.

KARATASI HII LA MASWALI LINA KURASA NNE ZILIZO PIGWA CHAPA

Andika insha ya kuisimua itakayotoa maana ya methali

“AKUFAAYE KWA DHIKI NDIYE RAFIKI”

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Fungua Kurasa

STANDARD 7 PERFECTION EXAMS
YEAR - 2016
ENGLISH COMPOSITION

YOUR NAME	
INDEX NUMBER	
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL	

ENGLISH
SECTION B: COMPOSITION

TIME : 40MINUTES

READ THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. In the spaces provided write of your full Index Number, Your Name, and the Name of Your School.
2. Now open this page, read the composition subject carefully and write your composition on the lines, provided.

This Question paper consists of 4 printed pages.

Below is a beginning of a story. Continue it in your own words. Make the story as interesting as possible

It was after the December holiday and schools had opened for the new academic year. On arrival at school that Monday morning

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Please Turn Over the page