STANDARD 7 PERFECTION EXAMS
YEAR - 2016
MATHEMATICS

TIME: 2 HOURS

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 no 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.
1. What is the place value of digit 4 in the number 3940126?
   A. Hundreds
   B. Hundred thousands
   C. Ten thousands
   D. Thousands

2. What is the value of \( \frac{7}{4} \) of \( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \)?
   A. \( \frac{3}{8} \)
   B. \( \frac{1}{2} \)
   C. \( \frac{4}{10} \)
   D. \( 4 \)

3. 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

4. A football match started at 10.45am and lasted for 1hr 40minutes. At what time did the football match end?
   A. 12.45am
   B. 11.45am
   C. 12.45pm
   D. 12.25pm

5. 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

6. What is the value of 7.2 x 0.35
   A. 0.21
   B. 0.021
   C. 21
   D. 2.1

7. What is 468.3894 rounded off to the nearest tenth?
   A. 468.4
   B. 470
   C. 469
   D. 468.39

8. 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. 4,420,000

9. 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

10. The area of a plot land is 2.5ha. What is the area in m²?
    A. 250m²
    B. 2.500m²
    C. 2500m²
    D. 25000m²

11. The area of a square garden is 605.16m². 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

12. What is the value of 1 + 0.002?
    A. 50
    B. 500
    C. 0.05
    D. 0.5

13. What is the value of 0.3 x 4 as a percentage?
    A. 7.5%
    B. 7.55%
    C. 25%
    D. 2.5%

14. The charge for sending a telegram is sh.15.00 for ten words of 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

15. What is the sum of the edges, faces and vertices of an open cuboid?
    A. 32
    B. 480
    C. 25
    D. 26

16. What is the square root of \( \frac{1}{4} \)?
    A. \( \frac{1}{2} \)
    B. \( \frac{1}{8} \)
    C. \( \frac{1}{3} \)
    D. \( \frac{3}{4} \)

17. Find the sum of 3\( \frac{1}{4} \) and (1\( \frac{1}{2} \))^2
    A. 4
    B. 3
    C. \( \frac{9}{10} \)
    D. \( \frac{9}{14} \)

18. A tank has 80\( \frac{1}{2} \) litres of water. Mwendwa drew out 6\( \frac{3}{4} \) litres in the morning and 20\( \frac{1}{4} \) litres in the evening. How much water is left in the tank?
    A. 53\( \frac{1}{4} \)
    B. 74\( \frac{1}{2} \)
    C. 52\( \frac{1}{4} \)
    D. 59\( \frac{1}{4} \)

19. What is the next number in the sequence
    \( \frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4} \)
    A. \( \frac{1}{5} \)
    B. \( \frac{1}{6} \)
    C. \( \frac{1}{7} \)
    D. \( \frac{1}{8} \)

20. 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.

21. Kariuki bought 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

22. What is the value of \( 24 \div 3 + 4 \times 5 - 8 + 4 \times 10 + 1 \)?
    A. 7
    B. 9
    C. 41
    D. 1.31

23. The volume of a cuboid is 28000cm³. The base area is 700cm². Find its height.
    A. 400cm
    B. 40cm
    C. 1800cm
    D. 4000cm

24. 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

25. Calculate the area of the triangle below in ARES

    ![Diagram of a triangle with sides 30m and 40m]

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

26. Write the following fractions from the smallest to the largest
    A. sh.10
    B. sh.13
    C. sh.12
    D. sh.18
27. A shopkeeper bought cooking fat in 30 one kilogram packets and 20 five hundred gram packets. She repacked the fat in packet of 125 grams 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?

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

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?

33. Work out
\[
16 + (24 - 17 + 15) + 144 + 12 + (13 \times 2)
\]
A. 38
B. 3\frac{1}{3}
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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animals</th>
<th>Goats</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Cow</th>
<th>Hen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No of</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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{1}{6} 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?
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 PQR = 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.

![Diagram of a rectangle with a shaded part]

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 sem circular regions as shown. Find the distance an athlete covers in running round the field once. (Take pie to be 3.14)

![Diagram of an athletic field]

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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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. Rain gauge

12. The force used to overcome the load is applied at the part labelled.
    ![Diagram]
    - 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. What 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 times after fixing the arm, stand and base.

16. Pupils at Hillside school Uswala made the set up below to investigate pressure in liquids. The set up made did not work as expected because
    ![Diagram]
    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 is 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
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 in 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 thunderstorm
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 foods 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. Gulley erosion
B. Splash erosion
C. Rill erosion
D. Sheet erosion

36. Which one of the following plants provides us with
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

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 apposes 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.

   A  
   B  
   C  
   D

47. The scale used in thermometers is
   A. Degrees Celsius  
   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 to school. When she heard a feeble cry of a child in the bush just next to the path she was walking along. She followed the sound and came face to face with a baby of about six months of age. The child looked strong and hungry. When she lifted him up, he stopped crying and clung to Maggie's dress as if to be left alone again.

"What 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 feared their children because they may not be able to look after them. Her aunt had told her of girls who abandon their babies because they became pregnant and they were married and were then abandoned, by their. But this one did not look like one who had suffered. He felt in her arms which meant he had previously been well.

| 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. fearing |
| 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. feeding | 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 ___, Munyao 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

   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

   B. "Jane," said Oluch. "I am going to church."
   C. "Jane," said Oluch. "I am going to church."
   D. "Jane," said Oluch. "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.

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. Governments 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 drought, points to climate change caused by increasing concentration of carbon 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

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 drought  
B. Do not judge a book by its cover  
C. Experience is the best teacher  
D. Improved drought management.  

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**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?
A. Long after he learnt that he was promoted to class seven
B. When he joined standard seven
C. Immediately he learnt that he was promoted to standard seven
D. When he qualified for admission to standard seven

40. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Patrick's father? He
A. Was hardworking
B. Provided food for his family
C. Was concerned about his family's wealth
D. Was called Mr. Johannes

41. The statement, "The teacher saw that for once Patrick had developed into a responsible boy 'suggest that
A. attrick was the teacher's son
B. Patrick had been irresponsible
C. The teacher liked Patrick's idea
D. The teacher did not understand what Patrick wanted from him

42. Why did the teacher remind Patrick of his past mistake? To ________
A. Make him regret for his mistake made
B. Help him know where he erred
C. Punish him
D. Show him that he is always wrong

43. The first advice was to
A. Encourage Patrick to be present in class always
B. Show Patrick how to read his notes
C. Remind Patrick of his mistakes
D. Ask Patrick to pay attention to the advice

44. Which of the following was NOT included in the first advice?
A. Take all lessons seriously
B. All subjects are equally important
C. Make a time table and use it wisely
D. Read what the teacher has taught always

45. Where should one write notes, according to the teacher?
A. Notebooks  B. Desks  
C. Textbooks  D. Brain

46. What can we conclude about our friends according to the passage? They
A. Decide on what we do
B. Reveal more about us
C. Show us how to behave
D. Are always bad

47. The word, tarnish is underlined. It can BEST be replaced with ______
A. Ruin  B. Break
C. Change  D. Interfere

48. What type of friends should we avoid?
A. Those who knows so much
B. Those who try to help us know so much
C. Those that look down upon our views
D. Those that care about their future

49. The following are good characters learnt from teacher's words EXCEPT ______
A. Determination  B. Confidence
C. Carefulness  D. Haste

50. The BEST summary for this passage would be ________
A. Patrick decision
B. Patrick and the teacher
C. A new class
D. Patrick and his friends


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


Punde tu, maombi yalianzishwa na 10 huku kilana 11 akiwa amefunga macho yake. 12 hapo kanisani puijaa 13 huo wote wa watu ulitega masikio 14 ili kusikia lolote katika harusi hiyo.
B. mazazi 12. adinasi 13. popote 14. zi 15. lingenena
C. imamu 12. hadhara 13. kote 14. fyu 15. litakalolaani
D. halaka 12. mothe 13. mote 14. ndi 15. litakalonenwa

Jibu kulingana na magizo

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. Tusu sita  C. Sudusi tisa  D. Subusi sita

18. Chura ni nyama mdogo wa majini mwenye damu baridi. Chura pia ni __________
A. Saisi  B. Mduu  C. Topasi  D. Noko

19. Nyambua kitenzi 'lala' katika hali ya kutendeshaa
A. Lalisha  B. Liza  C. Laza  D. Laliza

20. Umbo hili ni __________
A. Mche duara  B. Mche mraba  C. Kopa  D. Pia

Tutasa sana kitabu hiki, Wanafunzi walisema

A. Wanafunzi walisema kuwa watakisoma sana kitabu hicho
B. Wanafunzi walisema kuwa wangekisoma sana kitabu hicho
C. Wanafunzi walisema watakisoma sana kitabu hiki
D. Wanafunzi walisema kuwa wangekisoma sana kitabu hicho.

25. Chagua sentensi saihii
A. Mto hakukuja kukaula chakula na kukunywa maji.
B. Vita postponed
C. Mto haji kula chakula na kunywa maji
D. Maja ilimwagika yote.

26. Mifuko wanaoyobeshwa punda, mmoja kilo upande huwita __________
A. Saruji  B. Tandiko  C. Sogi  D. Mikoba

27. Hali ya kuomba kesi isikiliwe tena ikiwa hukubaliani na huku ni __________
A. kutoa faini  B. kuahishara kesi  C. kukuta rufani  D. kutoa dhamaana

28. Teua kisawe cha methali
"Uzuri wa mkakazi ndani kipande cha mti."
A. Bahati ipo hukumbatiwa haihukukuza
B. Chochote kingaach kilo dhahabu
C. Asiifuye mva imemnyaea
D. Chema cha ijuza 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. 10,969,969  D. 10,699,699

30. Sinia kubwa ya kupakulila chakula ni __________
A. seredani  B. buli
C. uteo  D. chano
Soma habari ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 31 - 40


"Mama kwa nini baba haijariudi hadi sasa?"

"Sitwezi kufahamu kwa yakini lakini bado tanamsubiri" alimijibu mamaye, huku akiwa anajifanya kutojali.

Tamaa ya kufahamau zaidi iliikuwa inamsukuma Kazo, kutaka kuuliza maswali zaidi lakini hali ya huzuni iliyoufikeni uso wa mama yake haikumurhusu. Alipiga moyo konde aakondoka kwenda lakini hakufuma usingizi wowote haraka.

Alizidi kusumbuliwano na mawazo ya hapa na pale huku akiwa antupa macho yake chumbani alimuona mende mkuwba akingin\'ina dirishani. Alimtazama kwa makini huku akiwaza kuwa mduvu huyu mjinga alikuwa anamcheka yeke. Kwa hasira alijinynyuva kutoka kitandani na kuchukua kiato chake, akashika imara mkononi mwaawe. Alimtipua mende jicho kali na akashangaa kumuona bado yu mtu tuliwiru kama ambaye hakulewela kuwa kulikuwakuna mtu anateseka hapa.

Kwa hasira nyangi alimrudhiya kiatu mduvu huyu huku akitoa satui ya ukali " Unanidharau wewe mduvu msheni, Unamcheka, unadhani wewe ni nani? Kiato 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.


Mama kuona hivi naye, alipigwa na butwaa, maneno yakawa si yake. Akafungu mlango haraka huku akesima, "Watoto wa siku hizi wuna kicha."

Baadaye kidogo akipokuwa ametulia aliona kuwa hata yeye iliikuwa ana woga wa ajabu, hakujua ni kwa mume wakealiikuwa hajareja nyumbani hadi wakati huu iliipokua inaelekea saa sita usikik.

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

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 hajatia chochote mdononi.

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.

33. Hali ya Kazo ya kutupa macho chumbani ina maana kuwa
   A. Alikuwa anamtafuta mende aliyekuwa akimcheka.
   B. Alisumbiri babaye yake katika chumba chake.
   C. Alizombwa na mawazo ikambidi tu kujiangalihi chumba chake.
   D. Alipoteza macho yake katika chumba chake.

34. Neno yakini kama liviyotumika katika ufahamu linamaanisha
   A. Kwa hakika.
   B. Sikweli.
   C. Lzama.

35. Mende hakulewela kuw kuna mtu aliyekuwa akitesekwa, kwani
   A. Kilulacho ki nguoni mwako.
   B. adhhabu ya kaburi aliyuaye maiti.
   C. ukoviona vyaelea vimeundwa.
   D. Akufaaye kwa dhiki ndiye rafigi.

36. Alipiga moyo konde na kwenda kulala lakini

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 - 50.
Kila binadamu anayeshi ana hakiki zake ambazo zimelezwa vyema katika katiba ya nchi. Kwa mfano, kila inisi
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.

Tunapoongea kuhusu haki za watoto, husahau kuwa katika kutendewa haki, mtoto ana jukumu fulani. Ni jukumu la mtoto kuwareshimu wakubwa wake wakiwemo wazazi, Aidha kila mtoto ahakikishe kuwa anashiriki katika kuleta upendo na ulewano katika familia na kutoa mcango wake wa akili na nguvu zake katika ujenzi wa taifa. Kila mtoto akitugelezwa wajibu wake, litakwa ni jambo rahisi sana kutumiziwa mahitaji yake.


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. kwawaheshimu wakubwa, kutoshiriki kuleta
   B. kwawaheshimu wakubwa, kutoshiriki kuleta
   C. kuheshimu wazazi, waalimu, kutangamanaish
   D. kuleta maendeleo nchini, kuleta maelewe, adabu kwawote.

43. Lipi ambalo si jukumu la mzazi wa watoto -------
   A. kumwadhibu mtoto kijeshi ili awe na adabu
   B. kwahakikisha amepata elimu
   C. kuminda mtoto kutokana na hatari zozote
   D. kumisha, kumrishia an kumpa makazi

44. Kwa nini kuna watoto wachanga wanaorandaranda katika mijiki yeti?
   A. Wametelekezwa na wazazi
   B. Wametumwana 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 kiendelee kuishi.

46. Ni lipi lilolo sawa na neno mazingira
   A. mazingara
   B. mandhari
   C. zaraa
   D. wajihi

47. Habari hii inatufanuliza kuwa -------
   A. mtoto akidai haki zake, mzazi naye afanye vivyo hivyo
   B. kando na kupewa haki zake, mtoto anajukumu
   C. serikali haina haki ya kuigilia maisha ya mtu
   D. watoto hawawajibiki kwattii watu ambao hawawafahamuu

48. Nini maana ya elimu ya dezo kulingana na ufahamu?
   A. Elimu ya Msingi na Sekondari
   B. Elimu ya watu wazima yaani ngumburu
   C. Elimu isiyotolewa malipo yoyote
   D. Elimu ya serikali

49. Mtvoto asipopata lishe, kunawezechako atangaa 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. Ha�. 'a majukumu ya kila mja
   D. Ukosefu wa maadili katika jamii

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

1. What is the direction of the school from the paddy?
   A. South West   B. East
   C. North West   D. South East

2. The MAIN factor that influence population distribution in Kwitu area is
   A. Rainfall   B. Economic activities
   C. Altitude   D. Transport network

3. The land in Kwitu area slopes towards
   A. South   B. North East
   C. South East   D. South West

4. ILALE town serves the following functions EXCEPT?
   A. It is an educational centre
   B. It is an administrative centre
   C. Social centre
   D. Recreation centre

5. Which one of the following crops is NOT grown in Kwitu area
   A. Cotton   B. Rice
   C. Coffee   D. Sugarcane

6. Which one of the following soil is LIKELY to be found in the Southern part of Kwitu area?
   A. Black cotton   B. Volcanic soil
   C. Young soil   D. Alluvial soil

7. Which one of the following economic activity is NOT practiced in Kwitu area?
   A. Lumbering
   B. Fishing
   C. Farming
   D. Mining

8. Three of the following are reasons why the Southern Nilotes moved from Southern Sudan to their present homeland. Which one is NOT
   A. To search for water and pasture
   B. Population increase
   C. Climate change leading to fewer grazing areas
   D. Fertile lands for crop growing

9. The following are descriptions of a certain community
   i. led by chiefs
   ii. the chiefdom was hereditary
   iii. had hired soldiers
   The chiefdom described above had chiefs known as
   A. Kabakas   B. Ntemi
   C. Kuga ruga   D. Lukiko
10. The main reason why Mombasa receives higher rainfall compared to Mogadishu is due to
   A. Ocean currents
   B. Prevailing winds
   C. Shape of coastline
   D. Mombasa has regular coastline

   For questions 11-13 use the diagram below

11. The diagram above represents a physical feature that was formed as a result of
   A. Faulting and sinking  B. Volcanicity
   C. Folding                D. Weathering

12. The part labelled Z is
   A. Vents    B. Parastic cone
   C. Dyke     D. Lava

13. The following mountain were NOT formed as a result of the above process EXCEPT?
   A. Mt. Longonot  B. Mt. Elgon
   C. Mt. Ruwenzori D. Mt. Meru

14. The capital city of Burundi is
   A. Windhoek  B. Asmara
   C. Bujumbura D. Kigali

15. The following are characteristics of a certain climatic region in Africa;
   i. It is hot and wet
   ii. Has high rainfall and high temperature
   iii. The region receives double maxima of rainfall

   The climatic region described above is LIKELY to be experienced in the following countries EXCEPT
   A. Congo           B. Gabon
   C. Coast of Madagascar D. Morocco

16. Which one of the following rights is only enjoyed by those Kenyans who are 18 years and above
   A. Right to information
   B. Right to privacy
   C. Right to vote
   D. Right to clean environment

17. The main factor that influences vegetation distribution in Africa is
   A. Type of soil
   B. The amount of rainfall
   C. The slope of land
   D. Relief

18. Which one of the following water bodies borders Africa to the West?
   A. Pacific Ocean  B. Mediterranean Sea
   C. Indian Ocean   D. Atlantic Ocean

19. Use the map below to answer question 19-21

20. The following communities in Kenya used route marked M EXCEPT
   A. Maasai      B. Pokot     C. Samburu D. Teso

21. The physical feature marked Z is LIKELY to be
   A. Ngong hills  B. Abadare ranges
   C. Mau hills   D. River Athi

22. Who among the following was NOT a founder member of OAU
   A. Jomo Kenyatta
   B. Leopold Sedar Senghor
   C. Gamal Abdel Nasser
   D. Haile Sellasie

23. The main reason for the formation of ECOWAS was
   A. Encourage use of common market
   B. Promote trade among the member states
   C. Improve infrastructure
   D. Promote political stability

24. The new constitution in Kenya was adopted in the year

25. Which one of the following is the method of administration which was used by the German to administer Tanganyika?
   A. Indirect   B. Paternalism
   C. Direct     D. Assimilation

26. One of the following is the MAIN reason for the formation of OAU
   A. To promote social economic and political standards member states
   B. Liberate all Africa countries from colonization
   C. Protect all human rights
   D. Promote African unity

27. Which of the following goods is Kenya's MAIN export mineral?
   A. Tea       B. Tourism   C. Coffee   D. Soda ash

28. The method of fishing shown below is known as

   PEF 2016
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.
D. Europeans had superior weapons.

30. The country marked M was a colony of
A. British
B. German
C. French
D. Italian

31. The Kingdom that was found between rivers N and G was founded by
A. Ndebele
B. Sonke
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

33. The lake marked S was formed as a result of
A. Erosion
B. Glaciation
C. Deposition
D. Eruption

34. Which one of the following is the basic unit of a social organisation?
A. Family
B. Clan
C. Society
D. Community

35. As a result of the failure of the French policy of
A. Association
B. Paternalism
C. Indirect
D. Assimilation

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

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 range
C. Drakensberg
D. Tibesti

39. Kariba dam and Caboura Bassa are constructed on
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. 6am
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. Cashew nuts

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

STD 7 SS.

PEF: 2016
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 end 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. Elected by the members of parliament
C. Is employed by the 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. Hansard
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 in charge of implementing 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 ________

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

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 the Bible?
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
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

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, the 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

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 Tekelo 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
JINA LAKO

NAMBA YAKÓ
YA MTIHANI

NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

KISWAHILI
SEHEMU B: INSHA

MUDA: 40MINUTES

SOMA MAAGIZO HAYA KWA MAKINI

1. Kwenyé nafasi zilizoachwa hapo juu, andika namba yako kamili ya mtihani, Jina lako, Jina la Shule yako.

2. Sasa fungu Karatasi hii, soma kichwa cha insha kwa makini na uandike insha yako kwenye nafasi uliosochiwa.

KARATASI HII LA MASWALI LINA KURASA NNE ZILIZO PIGWA CHAPA

Andika insha ya kusimua itakayota maana ya methali

"AKUFAAYE KWA DHIKI NDIYE RAFIKI"

Fungua Kurasa
STANDARD 7 PERFECTION EXAMS
YEAR - 2016
ENGLISH COMPOSITION

YOUR NAME
INDEX NUMBER
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL

ENGLISH
SECTION B: COMPOSITION

TIME: 40 MINUTES

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

Please Turn Over the page