Study the map of Dano area above and then answer questions 1 to 7.

1. People in Dano area are likely to rest on
   A. Sunday.  
   B. Thursday. 
   C. Friday.   
   D. Saturday. 

2. The forest is located to the ______ of the map.
   A. North West  
   B. North East  
   C. South East  
   D. South West

3. What is the evidence of cattle keeping in the map?
   A. Cattle dip.  
   B. A market.   
   C. A ranch.    
   D. A lake.  

4. Three of the following economic activities are carried out in the region except
   A. livestock keeping.  
   B. lumbering.         
   C. trading.          
   D. tourism.         

5. The climate of the area around the lake is
   A. hot and wet.  
   B. cool and wet. 
   C. cool and dry. 
   D. hot and dry. 

6. The police station is an evidence of ______ in the area.
   A. health services.  
   B. security.       

C. leisure.  
D. education services. 

7. Dano area is likely to be
   A. a county.    
   B. a location. 
   C. a division.  
   D. a district. 

8. Planting trees together with crops is known as
   A. agroforestry  
   B. reaforestation  
   C. reafforestation 
   D. deforestation 

9. The Mijikenda is made up of
   A. six communities.
   B. seven communities.
   C. nine communities.
   D. ten communities.

10. Members of parliament represent areas known as
    A. wards.     
    B. constituencies.
    C. locations. 
    D. divisions.

11. Papyrus reeds is a kind of vegetation that grows in
    A. swamps.    
    B. hilly areas.
    C. mountainous areas.  
    D. dense forests. 

12. Which of the following traffic lights means get ready?
    SOCIAL STUDIES & R.E. STD 4
13. The four **main** compass directions are known as
A. main points.  B. cardinal points.
C. compass points.  D. major points.

14. Which of the following **mostly** attracts tourists in Kenya?
A. Mt. Kenya.  B. Mt. Longonot.
C. Wildlife.  D. Hot springs.

15. People who were traditionally initiated together formed
A. an age group.  B. a clan.
C. a generation.  D. a family.

16. The original homeland of the Bantu was
A. in Congo region.  B. in South Sudan.
C. in Horn of Africa.  D. along the coast.

17. In which year did Kenya attain her independence?
A. 1960  B. 1962
C. 1961  D. 1963

18. Goods sold to other countries are known as
A. services.  B. imports.
C. exports.  D. markets.

19. Three of the following are man-**made features** except
A. bridges.  B. railways.
C. roads.  D. valleys.

20. Laws that teach good **behaviour** are called
A. moral laws.  B. **natural** laws.

21. Who among the following was the **first** president of Kenya?
A. Moi.  B. Kenyatta.
C. Kibaki.  D. Uhuru.

22. Father, mother and children form a
A. nuclear family.  B. polygamous family.
C. single parent family.  D. monogamous family.

23. A seasonal river flows
A. throughout the year.  B. from a hill to a river.
C. only during the wet months.  D. through the bridge.

24. Chickens kept for meat are called
A. broilers.  B. cocks.
C. layers.  D. hens.

25. The official counting of people is known as
A. census.  B. population.
C. election.  D. nomination.

26. Which one of the following communities is a Cushitic speaker?
A. Abagusii  B. Pokomo.

27. Subsistence crops are crops grown **mainly** for
A. export.  B. cash.
C. home use.  D. sale.

28. A wet marshy ground is known as
A. an ocean.  B. a swamp.
C. a lake.  D. a valley.

29. Moving air is called
A. rain.  B. cloud.
C. breeze.  D. wind.

30. Small streams which flow into bigger rivers are known as
A. small rivers.  B. tributaries.
C. distributaries.  D. wells.

**Use the following diagram to answer questions 31 and 32.**

```
  N
  |
  |
  |
  |
  X
```

31. The arrow pointing **X** is called
A. North East.  B. South East.
C. North West.  D. South West.

32. The above diagram is called a
A. compass.  B. windvane.
C. windvane.  D. direction.

33. The smallest county in Kenya is
A. Turkana  B. Nairobi
C. Kiambu  D. Mombasa

34. The height above the sea level is called
A. temperature.  B. relief.
C. altitude.  D. latitude.

35. Keeping of animals for milk is known as
A. beef farming.  B. milking animals.
C. dairy farming.  D. livestock keeping.

36. Forests where trees grow on their own are known as
A. artificial forests  B. natural forests.
C. man - made forests.  D. planted forests.

37. Who among the following helps in keeping law and order?
A. Doctor.  B. Chief.

38. What did traditional doctors use to cure diseases?
A. Herbs.  B. Injections.

39. One of the following is **not** a food crop grown in Kenya. Which one?
40. Who introduced modern education in Kenya?

41. Bees are kept for
   A. stinging people.  B. honey and wax.  C. meat and honey  D. eggs and honey.

42. The above type of rainfall is called

43. Taking away minerals from the ground is called

44. The most common means of transport in Kenya is by the use of

45. The capital city of Kenya is

46. Which of the following is not an aspect of weather?

47. Which of these soils is useful in the pottery industry?

48. An area of land preserved for wildlife is called

49. Which of these rights is not enjoyed by the children?

50. Soda ash is mined in Kenya at Lake

51. Which of these musical instruments in the past was used to send messages?

52. Illegal hunters of wild animals are called

53. The hotness or coldness of a place is known as

54. Boat making is common among the people living around the

55. The counting of people is conducted after every
   A. 50 years.  B. 2 years.  C. 10 years.  D. 3 years.

56. Our nation is made up of
   A. six counties.  B. nine counties.  C. 47 counties.  D. 10 counties.

57. A low-lying area is known as

58. The condition of the atmosphere at a particular time is called

59. Marrying many wives is known as

60. Which of these items is not made in a jua kali industry?

SECTION B
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Who wrote the bible?

62. After creation God rested on the____ day.
   A. 1st  B. 2nd  C. 7th  D. 6th

63. Which was the home town of Jesus?

64. Which among the following shows destruction of God’s creation?
67. The two sons of Zebedee worked as _______ before Jesus called them.
A. tailors
B. fishermen
C. tent makers
D. carpenters

68. Who among the following did not obey God?
A. Peter
B. Judas
C. Levi
D. John

69. Who among the following were the first to see Jesus after he was born?
A. The wise men
B. The shepherds
C. Herod
D. Augustus Caesar

70. Jesus mainly taught by use of
A. text books
B. scrolls
C. parables
D. tongue twisters

71. One of the following will discourage peace in the community. Which one is it?
A. Honesty
B. Truthfulness
C. Humility
D. Selfishness

72. Who among the following tried to kill baby Jesus?
A. Pilate
B. Herod
C. Jeremiah
D. Pharisees

73. Which of the following is not a way of sharing?
A. Visiting prisoners
B. Helping the aged
C. Visiting the sick
D. Being proud to classmates.

74. Christianity was introduced in Kenya by the
A. Arabs
B. African traditional leaders
C. Missionaries
D. Muslim leaders.

75. Who among the following prayed to God for a long time to bless her with a child?
A. Peninah
B. Hannah
C. Deborah
D. Lydia

76. Who among the following is not a church leader?
A. Bishop
B. Pastor
C. Traeger
D. Priest

77. Jesus healed a paralyzed man and also
A. told him to run fast
B. forgave his sins
C. rebuked those who brought him
D. told him to pray five times

78. Jesus told Martha, the sister of Lazarus, that he was
A. The Alpha and Omega
B. The rock of ages
C. The resurrection and the life

79. Jesus healed the Roman officer’s servant at the town of
A. Nazareth
B. Capernaum
C. Judea
D. Jerusalem

80. Abraham showed great faith in God when he accepted to give his only son as a sacrifice to God on Mount
A. Ararat
B. Moriah
C. Carmel
D. Nebo

81. Which of the following do we need in order to be at peace with others?
A. Arrogance
B. Disobedience
C. Love
D. Disagreeing with them.

82. The story of the Good Samaritan teaches on
A. forgiveness
B. prayer
C. helping the needy
D. readiness for the kingdom

83. The parable of the Pharisee and the tax collector teaches on
A. being cunning
B. collection of taxes
C. paying of taxes
D. humility

84. The followers of Jesus were first called Christians at
A. Jerusalem
B. Bethlehem
C. Antioch
D. Capernaum

85. The promised land for the Israelites was
A. Jericho
B. Egypt
C. Canaan
D. Moab

86. When we do our work, we are serving
A. our parents
B. our master
C. our president
D. God

87. Who was the first Christian martyr?
A. Paul
B. Stephen
C. Daniel
D. Jesus

88. Jesus changed water into wine in
A. Cana of Galilee
B. Jordan
C. Canaan
D. Judea

89. I climbed a sycamore tree so that I could see Jesus. Who am I?
A. Lazarus
B. Job
C. Zacchaeus
D. Levi

90. By Jesus walking on water, it proved that he had
A. magical powers
B. power to forgive sins
C. power over nature
D. power over death.
1. Write 37121 in words
   A. Thirty seven one twenty one
   B. Thirty seven thousand one hundred and twenty one
   C. Thirty seven thousand and twenty one
   D. Thirty seven two hundred and one

2. Which fraction is equivalent to \( \frac{1}{3} \)?
   A. \( \frac{2}{6} \)
   B. \( \frac{3}{12} \)
   C. \( \frac{4}{6} \)
   D. \( \frac{2}{9} \)

3. \( 16921 + 927 + 12 = \)
   A. 18860
   B. 17760
   C. 17860
   D. 78610

4. Multiply \( \frac{1}{4} \) by 8
   A. 16
   B. 32
   C. 4
   D. 2

5. What is the place value of digit 8 in 39.87
   A. Tens
   B. Tenths
   C. Hundreds
   D. Ones

6. Which of the numbers below are odd numbers?
   A. 36, 71, 66
   B. 67, 45, 51
   C. 32, 42, 24
   D. 46, 52, 17

7. \( 26.12 + 5.6 = \)
   A. 31.72
   B. 26.68
   C. 82.12
   D. 30.72

8. What is the fraction shaded part in the figure below?
   A. \( \frac{7}{8} \)
   B. \( \frac{2}{8} \)
   C. \( \frac{6}{8} \)
   D. \( \frac{5}{8} \)

9. \( 7312 + 307 + 27 = \)
   A. 4676
   B. 8676
   C. 7546
   D. 7646

10. Subtract 792 from 1109
    A. 317
    B. 397
    C. 321
    D. 507

11. A pupil walked 362 metres in the morning and 721 metres in the evening. What was the total distance covered?
    A. 362m
    B. 1083m
    C. 1073m
    D. 1082m

12. John filled the containers below with milk. How many litres of milk did he have altogether?

   A. 15 litres
   B. 13 litres
   C. 18 litres
   D. 19 litres

13. Add
    \[
    \begin{array}{c}
    \text{sh} \\
    37 \\
    +58 \\
    \end{array} \\
    \begin{array}{c}
    \text{cts} \\
    20 \\
    \end{array}
    = \begin{array}{c}
    \text{sh} \\
    95 \\
    \end{array} \\
    \begin{array}{c}
    \text{80 cts} \\
    \end{array}
    
    A. sh 95 80 cts
    B. sh 85 80 cts
    C. sh 105 80 cts
    D. sh 85 20 cts

14. What is the time shown below?
15. A cow ate 21 kilograms on Monday and 19 kilograms on Tuesday. How many kilograms did the cow eat in the two days?
   A. 30kg  B. 41kg
   C. 39kg  D. 40kg

16. What is a half of thirty eight?
   A. 16  B. 19
   C. 76  D. 18

17. Which is the next number multiple of 9 after 27?
   A. 18  B. 45
   C. 9   D. 36

18. Work out
   \[
   \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} = \frac{\boxed{2}}{\boxed{4}}
   \]
   A. 1  B. \frac{3}{4}
   C. \frac{2}{4}  D. \frac{4}{8}

19. Divide 368 by 8
   A. 48  B. 46
   C. 44  D. 36

20. John used 2 kilograms of flour on Sunday and five kilograms on Monday. How many more kilograms did he use on Monday than on Sunday?
   A. 6kg  B. 5kg
   C. 3kg  D. 7kg

21. \[
\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{\boxed{4}}{\boxed{8}}
\]
   A. \frac{7}{8}  B. \frac{6}{8}
   C. \frac{8}{8}  D. \frac{5}{8}

22. What is \(\frac{1}{4}\times12\)?
   A. \frac{4}{12}  B. 3
   C. \frac{1}{4}  D. \frac{1}{3}

23. Subtract 3.6 from 11.5
   A. 15.1  B. 7.9
   C. 6.9   D. 7.3

24. \[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{sh} & \text{cts} \\
379 & 80 \\
+520 & 40 \\
\end{array}
\]
   A. sh 900 20cts  B. sh 899 20cts
   C. sh 900 120 cts  D. sh 809 80 cts

25. Work out the product of \(\frac{1}{6}\) and 42
   A. 6  B. 7
   C. \frac{7}{6}  D. 8

26. Work out
   14 \(\text{rem} \ 368\)
   A. 26 rem 6  B. 26
   C. 27 rem 3  D. 26 rem 4

27. What is the missing number in the pattern below?
   527, 537, \(\underline{\text{557}}\)
   A. 547, 567  B. 538, 667
   C. 547, 667  D. 548, 567

28. \[
\frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{6} = \frac{\boxed{4}}{\boxed{6}}
\]
   A. \frac{3}{6}  B. \frac{2}{6}
   C. \frac{4}{6}  D. \frac{5}{6}

29. Which fraction is equivalent to \(\frac{1}{2}\)?
   A. \frac{1}{8}  B. \frac{1}{4}
   C. \frac{1}{3}  D. \frac{4}{8}

30. Work out
   468m
   \(\underline{-384m}\)
   \(\underline{\boxed{84m}}\)
31. What is the place value of digit 9 in 96241?
   A. Ten thousands
   B. Thousands
   C. Hundredths
   D. Tens

32. What is 115 litres + 100 litres?
   A. 215
   B. 15
   C. 315
   D. 225

33. **Work out**
   weeks  days
   17 6
   +9 5

   A. 27w 11 days
   B. 26w 11 days
   C. 26w 4 days
   D. 27w 4 days

34. **Work out**
   986.32
   -79.71

   A. 917.61
   B. 906.61
   C. 907.61
   D. 913.41

35. What is the fraction of the unshaded part in the figure below?

   A. \( \frac{8}{12} \)
   B. \( \frac{10}{12} \)
   C. \( \frac{2}{12} \)
   D. \( \frac{2}{8} \)

36. Write seventy four thousand and four in symbols?
   A. 740004
   B. 74040
   C. 74004
   D. 70404

37. What is the next number in pattern below?
   127, 119, 111, __________
   A. 102
   B. 103
   C. 101
   D. 118

38. Jim had 25 half litres while mercy had 17 half litres. How many litres did they have altogether?
   A. 42l
   B. 21l
   C. 20l
   D. 41l

39. Which of the numbers below are multiples of 8?
   A. 2, 4
   B. 4, 12
   C. 16, 24
   D. 32, 36

40. \( 21.1 - 0.9 = \)
   A. 20.2
   B. 21.8
   C. 20.8
   D. 19.2

41. Compare the fractions below and fill the gap with the correct answer
   \( \frac{2}{3} \)
   \( \frac{3}{4} \)

   A. Greater than
   B. Equal to
   C. Less than
   D. None

*Use the diagram below to answer questions 42 and 43.*

![Diagram](image)
42. What is the distance between the tree and the shop in metres?
   A. 530m  
   B. 290m  
   C. 570m  
   D. 280m

43. From the diagram above what distance did Aden cover if he walked from the tree to home and to the shop?
   A. 560m  
   B. 570m  
   C. 530m  
   D. 820m

44. How many weeks are there in 91 days?
   A. 12 weeks  
   B. 13 weeks  
   C. 14 weeks  
   D. 12 weeks 1 day

45. A shopkeeper bought 50kg of rice on Monday. If he sold 27kg on Tuesday and the rest on Wednesday, how many kilograms did he sell on Wednesday?
   A. 22kg  
   B. 77kg  
   C. 33kg  
   D. 23kg

46. Multiply 7 by 8
   A. 63  
   B. 49  
   C. 15  
   D. 56

47. What is \( \frac{1}{8} \) of 40?
   A. 6  
   B. 5  
   C. 32  
   D. 7

48. What is the next shape in the pattern below?
   A.  
   B.  
   C.  
   D. None

49. Add
   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   \text{sh} \\
   39 \\
   +15 \\
   \hline
   70
   \end{array} \]
   A. sh 56 10cts  
   B. sh 55 10cts  
   C. sh 55 110cts  
   D. sh 56 20cts

50. How many rectangles are in the figure below?
   A. 5  
   B. 3  
   C. 4  
   D. 6
Jane is a doctor and works at Kenyatta Hospital. She is a hardworking doctor. She goes to work every day. She sees very many patients. In the morning she starts working at eight. She treats one hundred people every day. She does not go for lunch because of a busy afternoon.

She likes treating children more than adults. The children like her because she gives them injections.

1. A. the  B. this  C. a  D. an
2. A. working  B. work  C. worked  D. works
3. A. very  B. too  C. much  D. most
4. A. always  B. every  C. many  D. some
5. A. have  B. had  C. is  D. has
6. A. people  B. patience  C. patients  D. pupils
8. A. o'clock  B. o'clock  C. clock  D. clocking
9. A. towards  B. round  C. about  D. for
10. A. Sometime  B. Sometimes  C. Sametime  D. Sometimes
11. A. lunch  B. breakfast  C. dinner  D. supper
12. A. much  B. most  C. more  D. less
13. A. adults  B. adults  C. adults  D. people
14. A. them  B. him  C. she  D. her
15. A. doesn't  B. don't  C. hadn't  D. didn't
For questions 16 to 17 choose the correct answer:

16. My hen _______ a big egg yesterday.
   A. laid               B. layed
   C. lays               D. lied

17. She is _______ her work now.
   A. began               B. beginning
   C. begining            D. begun

Complete with the correct young one.

18. A baby pig is a _______.
   A. pigsty              B. lamb
   C. piglet              D. calf

19. A _______ is a baby sheep
   A. calf                B. lamb
   C. kid                 D. lamp

20. A _______ is a baby elephant.
   A. tadpole             B. cub
   C. calf                D. baby

Choose the correct preposition.

21. It is very kind _______ her.
   A. for                B. off
   C. with               D. of

22. They all sat _______ their chairs.
   A. in                 B. over
   C. at                 D. on

23. She took good care _______ her niece.
   A. for                B. on
   C. off                D. of

Complete the following analogies.

24. Teacher is to pupil as landlord is to _______.
   A. tenant              B. rent
   C. bill                D. patient

25. Books are to author as food is to _______.
   A. cooker              B. cook
   C. kitchen             D. fire

Write the opposite of the given word.

26. Whisper
   A. loud                B. shout
   C. talk                D. cry

27. Empty
   A. half                B. little
   C. full                D. nothing

Complete the following similes.

28. As wise as _______.
   A. an owl              B. an elephant
   C. a kitten            D. a dove

29. As happy as _______.
   A. a mother            B. a queen
   C. a king              D. a baby

30. As cold as _______.
   A. ice                 B. water
   C. the floor           D. snow
Molly is a big and beautiful cat. She is brown and white in colour. Molly belongs to Chity, a girl who lives at Mwitu village near River Osweta. When Chity comes home from school, she finds Molly waiting for her at the door.

Molly likes meat and milk. She eats all the meat given to her by Chity’s grandmother. Molly has been trained not to eat meat from strangers. When a stranger gives her any food, she sniffs and moves away. This wonderful cat guards the house from mice and rats.

She sleeps in a basket which is kept under Chity’s bed. Chity cleans her every evening and plays with her in the woods during her free time. One day Molly was in the woods playing when she found a purse and carried it home. Chity took the purse and checked on its contents. She discovered that it belonged to one of their neighbours. She took it to the owner who was very happy and thankful.

31. What is the size of Molly from the story?
   A. Small.  
   B. Beautiful.  
   C. White.  
   D. Big.

32. Where did the cat and its master live?
   A. At Osweta river  
   B. In a basket.  
   C. At Mwitu village.  
   D. Near the river.

33. When Chity comes home from school, she finds Molly
   A. at home waiting.  
   B. at the door waiting.  
   C. in the woods.  
   D. in the basket sleeping.

34. Where does Molly get the meat she eats?
   A. From the woods.  
   B. She is given by Chity’s grandmother.  
   C. She is given by strangers.  
   D. Chity gives her.

35. Which statement is true according to the story?
   A. Molly eats all the meat given to her.  
   B. Molly likes talking only.  
   C. Chity goes to a nearby school.  
   D. Chity isn’t honest.

36. What does the cat do when given food by a stranger?
   A. Eats and finishes.  
   B. Takes it to Chity.  
   C. Walks away.  
   D. Sniffs and goes away.

37. How often does Chity wash her cat?
   A. Every evening  
   B. In the morning  
   C. In the evening  
   D. Once a week

38. Where did Molly find the purse?
   A. In the basket.  
   B. In the woods.  
   C. In the neighbourhood.  
   D. At home.

39. As used in the passage the word ‘content’ means
   A. money that was inside.  
   B. the money that had got lost.  
   C. things that were inside.  
   D. lost things.

40. Which of the following gives the best title?
   A. Chity’s Friend.  
   B. Chity’s Grandmother.  
   C. An honest Girl.  
   D. Molly The Wonderful Cat.
The ladybird also called ladybug is a small beetle that many people like because of the colourful spots on their wings. Some have up to twenty -two dots. Ladybirds can live up to two to three years. As they age the colour of their spots fades.

The name ladybird comes from European farmers who prayed when pests began eating their crops. Female ladybirds lay hundreds of eggs in place where aphids live and other plant eating pests. When these eggs hatch the young insects immediately begin to eat the aphids.

Some people believe that ladybirds can predict the weather. If they fell off your hand it would rain, if they flew away it would be fine, many people especially children like seeing and even playing with them.

41. What is the other name for ladybird?  
A. Beetle.  
B. Aphids.  
C. Spotty.  
D. Ladybug.

42. A ladybird can have up to ______ dots.  
A. twenty -two  
B. twenty  
C. three  
D. hundred

43. For how long can a ladybird live?  
A. Two to three years.  
B. Twenty -two years.  
C. Two years.  
D. Three to four years.

44. What happens to the colour of the ladybird as it ages?  
A. The colour becomes brighter.  
B. The colour turns black.  
C. The dots fade away.  
D. The colour of the spots fades.

45. Where did the word ladybird originate from?  
A. From children.  
B. From European farmers.  
C. From aphids.  
D. From all farmers.

46. What did the farmers do when their crops were eaten by pests?  
A. They prayed to ladybird.  
B. They sprayed the crops.  
C. They uprooted the crops.  
D. They used to pray to God.

47. How many eggs do female ladybirds lay?  
A. Hundreds of eggs.  
B. Twenty -two eggs.  
C. Two to three eggs.  
D. Hundred eggs.

48. What do young ladybirds feed on?  
A. Plants.  
B. Aphids.  
C. Small animals.  
D. Dead insects.

49. As used in the story the word ‘predict’ means to  
A. spread.  
B. foretell.  
C. study.  
D. threaten.

50. The best title can be  
A. Ladybirds and People.  
B. Farmers’ Friend.  
C. Ladybirds’ Dots.  
D. Ladybirds Thought to Bring Luck.
Chagua jibu sahihi ili kujaza nafasi lwapaka 15.

Nchi yetu ina vivutio 1 vya watalii kama, wanyamapori, ndege, milima na mito. Katika maeneo 2 shughuli za kilimo zinaifanya nchi 3 kupendeza zaidi kwa sababu ya rangi ya 4.

Milima na Mabonde hupendeza 5 sana.
Hata 12 nchi yetu imelemewa sana na mchezo wa 13. Hii imewafanya wananchi 14 kushabikia timu za bara 15 Uropa. Wewe ni shabiki wa timu gani?

1. A. mbalibali 
2. A. mingi 
3. A. hii 
4. A. Samawati 
5. A. macho 
6. A. kweli 
7. A. zetu 
8. A. nchini 
9. A. za 
10. A. nyingine 
11. A. yenye 
12. A. hivyo 
13. A. kadada 
14. A. zingi 
15. A. za
Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30, chagua jibu sahihi.

16. Ni gani jibu la hamjambo?
   A. sijambo.
   B. hatujambo.
   C. hawajambo.
   D. nijambo.

17. Chagua jibu ambalo halijaambatishwa na wingi wake barabara
   A. jiko - meko
   B. uteo - teo
   C. chano - vyano
   D. mchi - michi

18. Kanusha
   **Yeye ataenda dukani.**
   A. Sisi tutaenda dukani.
   B. Nyinyi hamtaenda dukani.
   C. Yeye hataenda dukani.
   D. Wao hawataenda dukani.

19. Geuza sentensi hii katika **timilifu**
   ‘Joan anasoma’
   A. Joan atasoma
   B. Joan alisoma
   C. Joan husoma
   D. Joan amesoma

    Soda imo_____chupa.
    A. katikati ya
    B. juu ya
    C. ndani ya
    D. kando ya

21. Ni gani sifa kati ya haya?
    A. Mtoto.
    B. Anacheza.
    C. Lakini.
    D. Mchau.

22. Chagua kiunganishi sahihi kuja zo pengo:
   Alienda _______hakumkuta.
   A. lakini    B. wala
   C. na        D. bila

23. Baiskeli ina magurudumu
   A. mbili    B. mawili
   C. miwili   D. viwili

24. Ni akisami gani huitwa humusi?
   A. $\frac{1}{6}$    B. $\frac{1}{9}$
   C. $\frac{1}{7}$    D. $\frac{1}{5}$

25. Mmea wa mahindi huitwa__________.
   A. mhindi      B. muhindi
   C. mkarafiu   D. mfenesi

26. Kifaa kinachotumiwa kukunia nazi huitwa
   A. kinu.       B. birika.
   C. mbuzi.     D. sufuria.

27. Sehemu hii ya mwili huitwaje?

28. Mimi ni_______wa nyanya yangu.
    A. mama     B. mjukuu
    C. mjomba   D. binamu

29. Kamilishwa methali
    _______kimoja hakuii chawa.
    A. kidole    B. kijiti
    C. kitu      D. kiboko

30. Nyeupe kama___________.
    A. karatasi
    B. mawingu
    C. theluji
    D. barafu

TW - 003
KISWAHILI DARASA LA NNE
Soma habari ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.


Wananunzi anayeshiriki michezo hukumbuka mambo aliyosomeshwa kwa urahisi na kwa muda mrefu. Wananunzi kama huyu hufanya vyema masomoni hasa kwenye mitihani kuliko yule ambaye daima yu vitabuni.

Wachezaji wengi wa kutajika ambao wanatambulika kote duniani walianza katika kushiriki michezo wangali shuleni. Hivi sasa, wao ni matajiri wakubwa. Wananunzi anaweza kushiriki michezo kama kibe, soka, riadhla, voliboli na mpira wa mikono.

Kwa hivyo, kama huaanza kushiriki michezoni ni vyema uanze kufanya hivyo. Ikiwa una uzito uliozidi, anza kushiriki mazoezi mepesi na hatimaye utakuta kuwa umpenguza uzito. Usiwe miongoni mwa wananunzi wanaochukia wakati wa kuenda uwanjani. Shangilia, furahia kwani mazoezi ni afya.

31. Kulingana na mwandishi wananunzi_____
   A. ajihusishe na michezo tu.
   B. ashughulikie masomo tu.
   C. asishughulikie masomo.
   D. ashughulikie masomo na michezo.

32. Akili hunufaikaje na michezo?
   A. Huchoka zaidi.
   B. Hupata kupumzika.
   C. Huweza kulala.
   D. Huweza kukua zaidi.

33. Chagua kauli iliyo sahihi kulingana na taarifa. Michezo
   A. huzuia damu kusafiri.
   B. huchosha akili.
   C. haiimarishi afya.
   D. huwezesha damu kusafiri vyema.

34. Wananunzi anayeshiriki michezo
   A. hukumbuka anayofunzwa kwa urahisi.
   B. hukumbuki anayofunzwa.
   C. hafafulu kwenye mitihani.
   D. hukumbuka kwa muda mrefu.

35. Ni kweli kusema kuwa
   A. wachezaji wengi ni matajiri.
   B. wachezaji ni maskini.
   C. wachezaji wengi walifeli mitihani.
   D. michezo haina fadea.

36. Ni michezo upi haukutajwa kwenye taarifa?
   A. voliboli
   B. soka
   C. raga
   D. riadhla

37. Wenyewe uzito uliozidi wanashauriwa_____
   A. kupunguza mlo.
   B. kufanya mazoezi.
   C. kuzembea michezo.
   D. kupunguza mazoezi.

38. Kumao wananunzi ambao
   A. wanachukia kwenda uwanjani.
   B. hawapendi masomo.
   C. hawapendi walimu.
   D. hawapendi shule.

39. Mwandishi anawashauri wananunzi kuanza kushiriki michezo_____
   A. kesho.
   B. wakifunga shule.
   C. bilaa kupoteza wakati wowote.
   D. mwaka ujao.

40. Chagua kichwa mwafaka cha ufahamu huu
   A. Ubaya wa Michezo
   B. Si Lazima Tusome
   C. Si Lazima Tucheze
   D. Umuhimu wa Michezo
Soma habari ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50


Nilipokuwa katika shule ya msingi nilishika usukani katika mitihani yote. Nilipofika darasa la nane, nilifanya bidii maradufu na kuwa mwanafunzi bora katika kaunti yetu. Nilijiunga na shule ya kitaifa ambapo niliendelea kutia fora si masomoni tu bali pia michezoni.

Nilitumia muda wangu vizuri na nilipofanya mitihani wa kidato cha nne nilipata gredi A. Hii iliniwezesha kupata udhamini wa kusoma chuo kikuu katika nchi ya Amerika. Hivi sasa mimi ni rubani mkuu katika shirika la ndege la ‘Napepea’ Je, unataka kuwa nini baada ya masomo? Una bidii kweli?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>41.</th>
<th>Mtu anayendesha ndege huitwa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>rubani.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>dereva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>nabodha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>kandawala.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>42.</th>
<th>Nani alimshauri mwandishi kuwa mtiifu na mwadilifu?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Walimu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Imamu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Wazazi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Kasisi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>43.</th>
<th>Nini kilichomsaidia mwandishi kufaulu?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Bidii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Utifiu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Uadilifu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Zote zilizotajwa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>44.</th>
<th>Ni nani alireshimiwa na mwandishi?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Kila mtu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Walimu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Wazazi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Wakumbwa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>45.</th>
<th>Mwandishi aliakhikisha kuwa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>hakushiriki Michezo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>aliakamilisha kazi zake zote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>hakutoka darasani.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>hakulala usiku ili asome.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>46.</th>
<th>Baada ya kufanya mitihani wa darasa la nane</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>alifeli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>alitia bidii maradufu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>alifaulu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>alianguka.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>47.</th>
<th>Mwandishi alijunga na shule gani ya upili?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Ya kaunti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Ya kibinafsi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Ya wilaya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Ya kitaifa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>48.</th>
<th>Kwa nini alifaulu katika shule ya upili?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Alitumia muda wake vizuri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Alisoma vitabu vingi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Alifanya marudio mengi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Alikuwa na nidhamu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>49.</th>
<th>Mwandishi alisomea urubani wapi?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Marekani.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Ulaya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Ujerumani.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Kenya.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>50.</th>
<th>Hivi sasa mwandishi ni</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>napepea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>rubani.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>mwanafunzi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>mwalimu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. After the teeth are shed off, the type of teeth that grow are called
   A. deciduous teeth
   B. permanent teeth
   C. temporary teeth
   D. milk teeth

2. Which one of the following is the main source of light?
   A. Firewood.
   B. Stars.
   C. Moon.
   D. Sun.

3. The best way of controlling weeds in a large plantation of coffee is by
   A. use of chemicals
   B. uprooting them
   C. burning them
   D. digging them out

4. Which one of the following crops is an example of a legume?
   A. Cowpeas.
   B. Cotton.
   C. Oats.
   D. Flax

5. Which one of the following is not a product of poultry?
   A. Eggs.
   B. Feathers.
   C. Meat.
   D. Wool.

6. The type of teeth drawn below cannot be used to
   A. cut food
   B. chew food
   C. crush food
   D. grind food

7. Which of the following is a pair of only cash crops?
   A. Coffee and Beans.
   B. Tea and Coffee.
   C. Maize and Millet.
   D. Coffee and Irish Potatoes.

8. The type of clouds that have a dark grey colour are called
   A. dark clouds
   B. cumulus clouds
   C. nimbus clouds
   D. rainy clouds

9. In the abbreviation AIDS letter ‘I’ stands for
   A. immersion
   B. deficiency
   C. immune
   D. infection

10. Which one of the following is a characteristic of animal that brings about new borns?
    A. Reproduction.
    B. Movement.
    C. Breathing.
    D. Respiration

11. Which one of the following is not a weed?
    A. Datura
    B. Pigweed
    C. Coffee
    D. Thorn apple

12. Which one of the following types of foods is harmful to our teeth?
    A. Bone soup.
    B. Sugary foods.
    C. Hard foods.
    D. Vegetables.
13. The house of a pig is called a ________
A. hutch
B. hive
C. kennel
D. sty

14. Which one of the following is a good table manner?
A. Talking when eating.
B. Eating excess food.
C. Eating the right amount of food.
D. Pouring saliva on food when eating.

15. Which one of the following weeds is also called datura?
A. Black jack.
B. Thorn apple.
C. Sodom apple.
D. Pigweed.

16. The following are sources of light. Which one is not?
A. 
B. 
C. 
D. 

17. Who among the following people treats our animals when they get sick?
A. Dentist.
B. Farmer.
C. Veterinary.
D. Optician.

18. Tooth cavities are caused by acid. The acid is produced by
A. germs
B. teeth
C. tongue
D. gums

19. Which one of the following animals protects itself by stinging?
A. Snake.
B. Chameleon.
C. Wasp
D. Mosquitoes.

20. Which one of the following animals feeds by sucking blood?
A. Termites.
B. Grasshopper.
C. Hen.
D. Tick.

21. The type of teeth drawn below is known as
A. incisor
B. canine
C. premolar
D. molar

22. Which one of the following causes AIDS?
A. Germs
B. Bacteria
C. HIV virus
D. Mosquito

23. Which one of the following is a pair of only fibre crops?
A. Sisal and Coffee.
B. Groundnuts and Sisal.
C. Wheat and Barley.
D. Flax and Cotton.

24. Which one of the following types of soils is the best in building and construction?
A. Sandy soil.
B. Loamy soil.
C. Clay soil.
D. Black soil.
25. Plants give us three of the following. Which one is not?
   A. Food.
   B. Medicines.
   C. Meat.
   D. Shade.

26. How many jaws does a human being have
   A. one
   B. thirty two
   C. four
   D. two

27. Many trees use their _____ to breathe
   A. roots
   B. leaves
   C. nose
   D. flowers

28. What type of a tuber is Irish potato?
   A. leaf tuber
   B. root tuber
   C. stem tuber
   D. flower tuber

29. How many premolar teeth does an adult have?
   A. Six
   B. Four
   C. Twelve
   D. Eight

30. Which one of the following is the human body sense organ for feelings?
   A. Eyes.
   B. Tongue.
   C. Skin.
   D. Ears.

31. The animal drawn below moves by one of the following ways. Which one?

   A. Flying.
   B. Gliding.
   C. Slithering.
   D. Walking.

32. Which animal has strong hind legs for hopping?
   A. Locust.
   B. Bee.
   C. Caterpillar.
   D. Ladybird.

33. The teeth defect also referred to as bad breath is
   A. dental caries
   B. tooth decay
   C. bleeding gums
   D. bad smell.

34. Which one of the following practices helps in preventing loss of water from the soil?
   A. Mulching.
   B. Weeding.
   C. Planting.
   D. Irrigation.

35. Coffee is an example of _____ crop.
   A. oil.
   B. fibre.
   C. beverage.
   D. cereal.

36. Which one of the following teeth is used in tearing food?
   A. Premolar teeth
   B. Canine teeth
   C. Incisor teeth.
   D. Molar teeth.

37. Animals that are kept at home are called
   A. wild animals
   B. home animals
   C. good animals
   D. domestic animals

38. Which one of the following cannot be seen using our eyes?
   A. Air.
   B. Water.
   C. Wood.
   D. Stone.

39. When a drum is hit _____ is produced.
   A. water.
   B. sound.
   C. food.
   D. air.
40. The young one of a frog is called ________
A. lizard
B. cub
C. fingerling
D. tadpole

41. Which one of the following parts of an onion crop do we eat?
A. Stem.
B. Root.
C. Leaves.
D. Fruits.

42. What is the name given to the first set of teeth that grow in a baby?
A. Wisdom teeth.
B. Molar teeth.
C. Permanent teeth.
D. Milk teeth.

43. We care for our animals by doing one of the following. Which one?
A. Killing them.
B. Beating them.
C. Giving them food.
D. Throwing water for them to drink.

44. Which one of the following is not a way of transporting water?
A. Using animals.
B. Using baskets.
C. Using tankers.
D. Using cans.

45. Which one of the following plants can be eaten raw?
A. Spinach.
B. Beans.
C. Carrots.
D. Maize.

46. Which one of the following is spread by germs?
A. Water.
B. Housefly.
C. Mosquito.
D. Disease.

Use the weather chart drawn below to answer questions 47 to 50.

```
+-------+-------+-------+-------+-------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MON</th>
<th>TUE</th>
<th>WED</th>
<th>THUR</th>
<th>FRI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td>☁</td>
<td>☁</td>
<td>☁</td>
<td>☁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>☁</td>
<td>☁</td>
<td>☁</td>
<td>☁</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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47. On Wednesday morning the weather was
A. cloudy
B. rainy
C. windy
D. sunny

48. On which two days was there no rainfall experienced?
A. Monday and Wednesday.
B. Tuesday and Thursday.
C. Friday and Wednesday.
D. Monday and Friday.

49. Monday afternoon people wore ______ clothes
A. good clothes
B. light clothes
C. dark clothes
D. heavy clothes

50. On which day did clothes dry fastest?
A. Friday.
B. Monday.
C. Tuesday.
D. Wednesday.
Umepewa dakika 40 kuandika insha yako

Andika insha ifuatayo kwa maneno yako mwenyewe na uisanya iwe ya kupendeza zaidi.

MWALIMU WETU MKUU.
You have 40 minutes to write your composition.

Write an interesting composition about the following heading:

MY BIRTHDAY.
### Targeter Wings Evaluation Test

**Standard Four - Year 2016**

#### Marking Scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATHS</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>KISWAHILI</th>
<th>SCIENCE</th>
<th>S/STUDIES/R.E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C.R.E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Composition/Insia Marking Scheme

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

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

#### Fluency
- (a) Work in the correct order
- (b) Sentences connected and paragraphs
- (c) Coherence of ideas
- (d) Ideas developed in logic sequence

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

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