HIGH RANK EXAM SERIES
STANDARD EIGHT
YEAR 2016

[8]

004 ENGLISH

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

The bicycle, though invented a century ago __1__ is still a very popular means of transport today. In __2__ earliest years of its invention, the bicycle sported both large and small __3__. At first, there was no mechanism to stop it. Men had to rely on their heels to do the work. Today __4__, the bicycle has changed greatly. The modern bicycle only resembles the ancient one in that it __5__ two wheels. On each wheel is __6__ series of pattern spokes. It also has a series of teeth for the various gears. Before, the handbar was straight, now it can be upturned, down turned or straightened __7__, the handbar was used to direct the bicycle left, right and also balance it. These days, it also __8__ the gears that control the speed and a bell. The seat of the bicycle is called a saddle, and the pedal is the part the foot is put to __9__ the bicycle foward. A person who rides a bicycle is called a __10__. The bicycle is powered by the muscles of a person who rides it. It is __11__ advisable to carry along a bicycle pump to pump air into the bicycle tubes incase the tyres __12__ flat. __13__ is a good exercise as it tores the whole body.

One must not forget to __14__ a helmet when exercising in this manner. The bicycle may continue to evolve in years to come but man's love for __15__ will remain the same.

	A	B	C	D
1.	,	?	!	-
2.	it	the	an	a
3.	wheels	wheel	spokes	rim
4.	moreover	although	however	whatever
5.	is	to	has	too
6.	the	an	a	was
7.	Eventually	Gradually	However	Prevously
8.	possesses	keeps	stays	shows
9.	dispel	expel	propel	withhold
10.	driver	pilot	rider	cyclist
11.	always	never	somehow	sometime
12.	got	get	goes	grow
13.	Cycle	Cycling	Cycled	Cycles
14.	wash	keep	put on	put up
15,	her	it	them	us

16. Similar
    A. DIS   B. MIS
    C. UN   D. IN

17. Spell
    A. DIS   B. MIS
    C. DE   D. IN

For questions 18 - 20, choose from the endings given the one needed to complete each of the following sentences

18. Our guardians wanted to know _____
    A. where have you been?
    B. where we had been?
    C. we had been where
    D. where were we being

19. The English teacher _____
    A. explained me very well the problem
    B. explained the problem very well to me
    C. explained very well the problem to me
    D. very well explained me the problem

20. Had he heeded his parents advice _____
    A. he would not be in trouble now
    B. but he did the opposite of what he was told
    C. he would have been safe
    D. now he is suffering

For questions 21 and 22, select the BEST order

21. (i) The game will start
    (ii) So you should go to the field
    (iii) A short time before then
    (iv) At two o'clock in the afternoon
    A. i, ii, iii, iv   B. ii, iii, iv, i
    C. i, iv, ii, iii   D. iii, i, ii, iv

22. (i) Last he came top of our class
    (ii) He is also very clever and works hard
    (iii) Chaka is liked by everyone in our class
    (iv) He has a high sense of humour
    A. iii, i, ii, iv   B. iii, iv, i, ii
    C. i, ii, iv, iii   D. iii, iv, ii, i

Choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank spaces in questions 23 to 25

23. _____ she had never been to Nairobi before, she did not feel nervous
    A. Since   B. When
    C. Although   D. Becuase

24. Lie is to lay as hang is to _____
    A. hanged   B. hung
    C. hunged   D. hang

25. Hardly had they left the room _____
    A. than the roof collapsed
    B. and the roof collapsed
    C. when the roof collapsed
    D. that the roof collapsed

Read the passage below and then answer questions 26 to 38:-

It was not long after I soon learned, however, that life for a growing boy was a bit all play. At least, not for boys with parents like mine. Although my mother had never had the benefit of formal education herself, she was determined that I should be sent to school the earliest opportunity. My father probably due to my mother's persuasive power, was strongly in favour of this also. Even though I could often get around my father, I knew that once my mother's mind had been made up, there was nothing I could do about it.

In school, I found my first day so disappointing that I ran away, determined never to return. But my mother turned a deaf ear to my raging protests and quietly but determinedly dragged me by the arm each morning and deposited me in the classroom.

Eventually, I realised that I had lost the battle and decided that I was going to be forced to stay there, I might as well get to like it and do what I could to learn something. To my surprise, I soon found that I enjoyed my lessons and looked foward to go to school even though we lived in fear and trembling f the teacher because of his firm and active belief in the adage, "spare the rod and spoil the child." I .liked being forced to do things against my will, for I had not been accustomed to it and I used to think what a paradise school would be if we were left in peace to do our studies without the presence of a

school classteacher.

Pupils of various levels were in one room and the master used to teach a class at a time. It must have been a hard job for him and we did not do anything to ease his lot. Luckily, I was keen on learning, so keen, in fact that soon my only dread was that my father might one day be unable to afford school fees. Because of this, I started to rear a few chickens which I sold later. Because of this income, it meant I could not only help to meet the school fees but I had money to buy books as well.

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26. From the first paragraph, the writer learnt that
   A. life for a growing boy was all play
   B. life for a growing boy was all work
   C. life for a growing boy was not all play
   D. life for a growing boy was not all work
27. Which of the following best describes the writers parents?
   A. The writer's father did not like education
   B. The writer's mother had no education
   C. The writer's parents benefited from the formal education
   D. They had not got the formal education
28. When the writer was young, we learnt that,
   A. he always made his father agree to his demands
   B. he was often able to make his father agree to his demands
   C. he was often able to make his mother agree with him.
   D. his father never wanted him to go to school
29. The writer's mother was a
   A. serious but cheeky woman
   B. cunning and mischievous woman
   C. focused and determined woman
   D. confident and cunning woman
30. The phrase "turned a deaf ear" means
   A. to become deaf and unable to listen
   B. to ignore or refuse
   C. to ignore but accept to listen
   D. to listen but not understanding
31. From the passage, the writer ran away from school because
   A. he did not like the school on the first day
   B. his mother was a no nonsense woman
   C. his teacher spoiled the children
   D. he dearly missed his father and mother
32. "Eventually, I realised that I had lost the battle" means
   A. the writer was beaten up by his father
   B. the writer was beaten up by his mother
   C. the writer had to stay in school when he wanted
   D. the writer had to stay in scool whether he liked it or not

33. After a few days in school the writer did all the following except
   A. he stopped fearing the teacher
   B. he went to school unwillingly
   C. he always wanted to go to school
   D. he started enjoying the lessons at school
34. According to the passage, the teacher had firm and active belief in the adage "spare the rod spoil the child." It means that
   A. the teacher punished the pupils when they made mistakes
   B. the teacher did not punish the pupils when they made mistakes
   C. the teacher made the pupils fear and tremble in class
   D. the teacher disliked forcing pupils to work
35. In the last paragraph, we learnt that the learners
   A. of different levels were in the different classes
   B. of the same levels had different teachers
   C. of the different levels had different teachers
   D. of different levels were in same class
36. The writer's problem after adapting to school environment was
   A. the classteacher was very frightening
   B. the other pupils used to beat him up
   C. his parents would not afford to maintain him in school
   D. his teacher gave him a lot of work that was hard to finish
37. Which of the following explains what the writer did with his earnings from the project he started?
   A. Purchased the family neoclassicist only
   B. Purchased his learning materials as well as maintaining himself in school
   C. Purchased both family necessities and his basic needs
   D. Purchased new items for himself
38. The BEST title for this passage would be
   A. All that glitters is not gold
   B. Hardwork never pays
   C. Hardwork always pays
   D. Never judge a book by its cover

Read the following passage and answer the questions 39 - 50:-

If you have been to Lang'ata, you must have known a place called Dr. Barnado Children's Home. Who was Doctor Barnado?

Thomas John Barnado, a young Irish man, wanted to be a medical missionary in China in 1866. When he was 20, he set off from his home in Dublin to train at a London hospital.

The hospital was in the East End, where the people were miserably poor and ignorant. Barnado found that they needed help as badly as anyone he was likely to find in China. He and his friends decided

to start a ragged school in the evenings to teach children who otherwise would never learn to read and write, for in those days, there were hardly any schools for people who could not pay.

One winter evening, when Barnado was about to shut up the school, he noticed that one particularly ragged lottle boy was still standing by te fire.

"Come on", said Barnado, "It's time to go home now." "Please sir, let me stay," the boy begged. "Stay! What for?" Asked Barnado. "Your mother will wonder why you are so late." "I have no mother," said the boy.

"Your father then, where is he?" I have got no father." "Don't tell stories, where do you live?" "Nowhere." answered the boy.

Barnado discovered the the boy, Jim Jarris, who was 10, had never known his father, and that since his mother had died, he had been quite homeless. He could sometimes earn a few pennies, but seldom had enough to eat. His few clothes were in shreds and he went barefoot always. He slept wherever he could find shelter, he had spent the night before in a hay cart, he said there were many boys like him.

Barnado took Jim back to his own lodging and gave him a hot meal. Then, he asked him to show him some of the places where the other boys might be sleeping. Jim led Barnado through the street to a shed which was a rag market by day. On the open iron roof a dozen boys huddled a sleep under the frost moonlight. All were in rags, all utterly homeless.

After this, Barnado went out several times a night, with Jim, to collect the most miserable of the boys. Before long, he was paing for lodging for Jim and fifteen others. But Barnado was only a medical student, not a rich man. So, he could not begin to provide for all the destitute children in London. When his friends found out what he was doing, they helped him with money and wanted to give all his time to this work. But Barnado still thought he ought to become a missionary.

Dr. Barnado was brilliant at persuading people to support his work. His whole life was given up to caring for destitute children, and worked so hard that he wore himself out and died when he was only 60. Now, there are Barnado Homes all over the world.

39. From the first and second paragraphs, we can tell that
A. the writer does not know who Dr. Barnado is
B. Thomas Barnado trained in London
C. everybody knows where the children's home is
D. Barnado who is twenty years old is a medical missionary

40. The word **destitute** as used in the passage could be replaced by
A. poor   B. dirty
C. careless D. lovely

41. Why did Dr. Barnado and his friends start a ragged school?
A. To train as many missionaries as possible
B. To teach poor and ignorant children how to read and write
C. So that they could pay for those who could not afford
D. Because they wanted to earn a living

42. When did Dr. Barnado likely to have been born?
A. 1866   B. 1966
C. 1846   D. 1946

43. According to the passage, the little ragged boy asked to stay because
A. he did not know where his father was
B. it was not yet time for him to go home
C. he loved the school so much
D. he had nowhere else to go.

'4. What in the passage shows that Jim was homeless?
A. His clothes were shreds
B. He rarely had enough to eat

C. He slept wherever he could find shelter
D. He refused to go home

45. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
A. Jim did not have enough to eat
B. All the boys who were rescued were homeless
C. Many people in China were poor
D. Thomas Barnado was a kind man

46. When Jim led Barnado to the streets, they first came a cross _____ boys.
A. two   B. one
C. fifteen D. twelve

47. "All were in rags" means that the boys wore
A. torn clothes B. dirty clothes
C. old clothes D. small clothes

48. The writer decribes the people of East End as
A. literate and poor
B. homeless and ragged
C. poor and ignorant
D. kind and learned

49. Why according to the passage did Barnado die early?
A. Due to the hardwork
B. He gave up in life
C. People refused to support him
D. He had a deadly disease

50. Which one of the following is the best title for the above passage?
A. Dr. Barnado Children's Home
B. How Barnado became a doctor
C. Dr. Baranado and Jim Harvis
D. Irish Doctors

HIGH RANK EXAM SERIES
DARASA LA NANE
MWAKA 2016
[8]
004
KISWAHILI : LUGHA

MUDA: SAA 1 DAK. 40

JINSI YA KUTUMIA KARATASI YA MAJIBU

1. Umepewa kijitabu hiki cha maswali na karatasi ya kujibia. Kijitabu hiki kina Maswali 50
2. Hakikisha umeandika:-
   (i) NAMBARI YAKO YA MITIHANI   **(ii) JINA LAKO**   **(iii) JINA LA SHULE YAKO**
3. Ukisha chagua jibu lako lionyeshe katika KARATASI YA MAJIBU na wala sio katika kijitabu hiki cha maswali

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Soma vifungu vifuatavyo. Vina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa maneno hapo chini.
Chagua maneno yafaayo zaidi kujaza nafasi zilizo wazi:-

Miji _____1_____ nchini imekumbwa na _____2_____ la uchafu. _____3_____ wengi wamelalamikia jambo _____4_____. Wauzaji mboga wana _____5_____ la kufungwa kwa soko lao. Ukarabati _____6_____ masoko haya _____7_____ na ufisadi mwingi. Vita vya _____8_____ na askarikanzu _____9_____. Mambo haya yamerudisha biashara _____10_____.

	A	B	C	D
1.	mengi	nyingi	mingi	vingi
2.	kero	udhaifu	mrundiko	fungu
3.	Mahamali	Makuli	Wachukuzi	Wachuuzi
4.	hii	hili	haya	hizi
5.	tatizo	uwezo	ugomvi	ukosefu
6.	ya	za	wa	vya
7.	umekubwa	imekumbwa	yamekumbwa	umekumbwa
8.	wachuuzi	marubani	manahodha	kandawala
9.	imezidi	vimezidi	umezidi	zimezidi
10.	kabisa	mbele	nyuma	pande

Salamu au _____11_____ ni matendo _____12_____ maneno ya _____13_____ hali na kutakiana _____14_____ katika harakati za kila siku _____15_____.

	A	B	C	D
11.	maamkuzi	maamkizi	maarifa	kuamkua
12.	wala	wa	ila	na
13.	kushirikisha	kutakiana	kujuliana	kutazamiana
14.	heri	hekima	afya	hima
15.	aushi	kwa maisha	uzima	maishani

16. Neno <u>karatasi</u> liko katika ngeli gani?
    A. Li - Ya   B. I - Zi
    C. U - Zi   D. I - I

17. Chagua sentensi iliyo na kiambishi <u>po</u> cha wakati.
    A. Kipofu huyo alifika saa sita.
    B. Alipopajenga ni pachafu.
    C. Alipofika alimpata akilala.
    D. Maegeshoni hapo panapendeza

18. Maneno yenye maana sawa huitwaje?
    A. Vitawe   B. Vitate
    C. Vitatanishi   D. Visawe

19. Jumla ya miaka mia moja huitwa
    A. mwongo   B. alfeni
    C. karne   D. kikwi

20. *Kamilisha sentensi kwa kiunganishi sahihi*
    Kwetu kuna kila kitu _____ meli
    A. wala   B. ila
    C. sembuse   D. ingawa

21. *Badili katika kauli ya kutendeshwa;*
    Wapangaji hutoa kodi.
    A. Wapangaji hutoshwa kodi.
    B. Wapangaji hutolezwa kodi.
    C. Wapangaji hutozwa kodi.
    D. Wapangaji hutolesha kodi.

22. *Chagua kielezi cha wakati;*
    Hapo mwakani tutajiunga na shule mbalimbali za upili.
    A. hapo
    B. mwakani
    C. mbalimbali
    D. tutajiunga

23. Katika sentensi "Aliniita kwa kunijuza", <u>kwa</u> imetumika kuonyesha
    A. nia   B. mahali
    C. jinsi   D. kifaa

24. Kikembe cha nyuki ni
    A. kiluwiluwi   B. buu
    C. jana   D. kisui

25. Kusema, "**Tuliwatuza nao wakatutuza**" ni kuonyesha kuwa
    A. walitutuza
    B. tulituzana
    C. tulituziana
    D. tulituzwa

26. *Andika ukubwa wa*
    Mlango wake umefungwa
    A. Malango yake yamefungwa
    B. Jilango lake limefungwa
    C. Kilango chake kimefungwa
    D. Lango lake limefungwa

27. Chagua kifaa ambacho hakifai kwenye orodha
    A. Mbuzi   B. Susu
    C. Dohani   D. Fuawe

28. Chagua sentensi sahihi kisarufi.
    A. Mtoto yule ni msafi.
    B. Mwindaji mhodari huwa hakosi windo
    C. Mwanafunzi aliyetuzwa ni huyu
    D. Kazi zenyewe inapendeza

29. Adhuhuri ni wakati ambao
    A. watu hula kishuka
    B. watu hula chajio
    C. watu huamka
    S. watu hula staftahi

30. Mtu ambaye hutunza na kuendesha farasi huitwa
    A. Saisi   B. Chotara
    C. Mhazigi   D. Mhazili

Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali ya 31 - 40:-

Kwa miaka mingi, jiji la Nairobi limekuwa likikumbwa na changamoto ya misongamano ya magari. Changamoto hii imeweza kuenea hadi miji mingine nchini hasa kutokana na ongezeko la idadi ya watu wanaohamia mijini. Hali hii huathiri vibaya uchumi wa taifa kwani muda mwingi hupotezwa katika msongamano, muda ambao ungetumika vyema kwa shughuli za kuendeleza uchumi wa taifa.

Hivi majuzi Kaunti ya Nairobi ilichukua hatua kwa kuongeza ada ya kuegesha magari katikati ya jiji na maeneo mengine ambayo hukumbwa na misongamano ya magari. Hatua hii ililenga kupunguza idadi ya magari ya kibinafsi yanayoingia jijini kila siku.

Imedaiwa mojawapo ya sababu za misongamano ni kuwa kuna magari mengi yanayoingia jijini ilhali utakuta mengi kati yao huwa yamebeba mtu mmoja au watu wawili. Katika mataifa yaliyoendelea, ~narishaji wa mbinu za uchukuzi wa umma umechangia kupunguza misongamano ya magari.

Mbinu bora za uchukuzi zimesababisha wasafiri wasiwe na tatizo kuacha magari yao nyumbani au

nje ya mji na kutumia mbinu za uchukuzi wa umma kama vile basi na treni kuingia katikati ya jiji. Imedhihirika wazi hadi sasa kwamba hata ada ya kuegesha magari ikiongezwa kwa kiwango kipi, walio na magari ya kibinafsi wataonelea heri walipe ada hiyo kuliko kutegemea uchukuzi wa umma.

Hivyo basi, ni wajibu wa wataala katika serikali ya taifa na zile za kaunti kuanza kufikiria jinsi watakavyoshawishi wananchi kutumia mbinu za uchukuzi wa umma. Hii haitafaulu ikiwa bado magari ya umma yako jinsi yalivyo sasa ambapo hakuna uaminifu kati ya wasafiri na wahudumu wa magari hayo. Unaposafiri kwa magari haya roho yako i mikononi kwani utakuwa umejawa na hofu kutokana na jinsi yanavyoendeshwa kiholela. Ni sharti washikadau wote katika maeneo yote nchini wapanue mawazo yao ili kukabiliana na swala hili

31. Kulingana na kifungu, msongamano wa magari
 A. umesababishwa na treni na magari ya kibinafsi
 B. umesababishwa na wasafiri
 C. umesababishwa na wahudumu wa magari
 D. umesababishwa na ongezeko la watu

32. Maana ya 'roho mkononi' ni
 A. kutia moyo mkononi
 B. kuwa jasiri
 C. kuwa na woga
 D. kuwa na ushujaa

33. Hatimaye, suluhisho la msongamano jijini ni
 A. abiria kutumia treni
 B. abiria kutohamia jijini
 C. kuimarisha uchukuzi wa angani
 D. kutumia mbinu badala ya usafiri kama treni

34. Kwa nini jijini kuna msongamano wa magari?
 A. Kwa sababu ya utmizi wa treni
 B. Kwa sababu ya utumizi wa magari ya kibinafsi
 C. Kwa sababu ya uchumi wa taifa
 D. Kwa sababu ya mbinu bora za uchukuzi

35. Kinyume cha **kuhama** ni
 A. kutoroka   B. kuondoka
 C. kuhamia   D. kukimbia

36. Kauli ipi si sahihi kulingana na kifungu hiki?
 A. Wakazi wengi wa Nairobi hutumia treni kwa uchukuzi

 B. Magari ya kibinafsi huchangia mno msongamano
 C. Muda mwingi hupotezwa kwenye msongamano
 D. Ada ya kuegesha magari jijini iliongezwa

37. Maoni ya mwandishi katika aya ya mwisho ni kuwa
 A. washikadau wawajibike
 B. wasafiri mara nyingi huwa na roho mkononi
 C. basi na treni huingia ndani ya jiji.
 D. mbinu bora za uchukuzi hupunguza msongamano wa magari.

38. Kauli gani iliyo sahihi kwa mujibu wa taarifa?
 A. Wanaohamia mijini hupunguza msongamano.
 B. Kuacha magari nyumbani kutapunguza msongamano.
 C. Uchukuzi wa umma kwa treni unatumiwa na wengi.
 D. Ada ya kuegesha magari ni nafuu.

39. Manufaa ya kutokuwa na msongamano ni
 A. wenye treni watafaidika.
 B. uchumi wa taifa utadhoofika.
 C. uchumi wa taifa utakuwa vyema.
 D. wasafiri na wahudumu watafurahia.

40. Wenye magari ya kibinafsi
 A. wanapendezwa na hatua za serikali.
 B. hawaogopi ada mpya.
 C. ni wamiliki wa treni.
 D. huwabeba abiria zaidi ya watano.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali ya 41 - 50:-

Kuna wakati kasha kubwa lenye chupa za divai lilitumika kuingiza kokeini nchini Afrika Kusini. Kasha hilo kubwa lilikuwa na chupa 11600 za divai kutoka Amerika Kusini. Divai hiyo ilikuwa imechanganywa na kilogramu 150 hadi 180 za kokeni. Yaaminika kuwa hicho ndicho kiasi kikubwa zaidi cha kokeni kuwahi kuingizwa nchini humo.

Ijapokuwa huenda ugunduzi huo ukaonyesha kwamba pambano dhidi ya dawa za kulevya linafaulu, ukweli ni kwamba polisi hupata asilimia kumi hadi kumi na tano tu ya dawa haramu za kulevya ulimwenguni. Hilo linasikitisha kwa sababu ni sawa na mkulima anayekata majani machache ya gugu hatari linalomea haraka na kuacha mizizi yake ardhini.

Jitihada za serikali za kukomesha utengeneza i na uuzaji wa dawa za kulevya huzuiwa na faida kubwa

inayotokana na uuzaji wa dawa hizo. Inakadiriwa kwamba dawa za kulevya zenye thamani ya mabilioni ya dola zinauzwa na kununuliwa kila mwaka nchini Marekani peke yake. Kwa sababu ya pesa nyingi zinazohusika, si ajabu kwamba polisi na maafisa wa serikali, hata wale wenye vyeo vya juu kutumbukia katika ufisadi.

Baadhi ya watu huteta ili dawa fulani za kulevya zihalalishwe kwa sababu wanajua kwamba vizuizi vya kisheria haviwezi kudhibiti dawa hizo. Kwa ujumla, wanataka kiasi kidogo cha dawa hizi kwa matumizi ya kibinafsi . Wanahisi kwamba hatua hiyo itasaidia serikali kudhibiti dawa hizo kwa urahisi na itapunguza faida kubwa za wafanyabiashara maarufu wa dawa hizo.

Huku nchini Kenya, matumizi ya dawa za kulevya huchangia katika kulemaza uchumi. hii ni kwa sababu vijana wengi ni waraibu wa dawa hizi za kulevya. Wengi wao huchukua muda wao mwingi katika ulevi badala ya kufanya kazi. Kunao wale ambao siha yao imedhoofika kutokana na matumizi ya dawa hizi za kulevya. Hatima ya vijana hawa huwa ni kuishi **maisha ya uchochole** na mwishowe huenda jongomeo wakiwa bado na umri mdogo.

Kuna vituo vilivyofunguliwa kuwasaidia waraibu wa dawa za kulevya. Waraibu hawa hupelekwa katika vituo hivi ili wasaidiwe kuacha kutumia dawa hizi za kulevya. Lakini, inasikitisha kwamba mara tu mraibu arejeapo nyumbani, kuna uwezekano mkubwa wa kwamba huenda akashawishiwa kuanza tena kutumia dawa za kulevya.

41. Walanguzi waliweza kuingiza kokeini nchini Afrika Kusini kwa sababu
    A. waliweka chupa zilizokuwa na kokeni ndani ya kasha
    B. walisaidiwa na maafisa wa polisi
    C. walichanganya kokeini na divai
    D. kiasi cha kokeini kilikuwa kikubwa

42. Kulingana ba aya ya kwanza, ni bayana kuwa
    A. kokeini iliingizwa Afrika Kusini mara moja tu
    B. ulanguzi wa dawa za kulevya katika Afrika Kusini haujawahi gunduliwa
    C. walanguzi wa kokeini duniani huishi katika nchi ya Afrika Kusini
    D. kokeini imewahi kuingizwa nchini Afrika Kusini zaidi ya mara moja

43. Divai ilikuwa na umuhimu gani kwa walanguzi?
    A. Kuficha chupa zilizokuwa na kokeini
    B. Kufanya wasitambuliwe kuwa wanasafirisha kokeini
    C. Kupata darahima
    D. Kufanya kasha lisionekane

44. Pambano dhidi ya dawa za kulevya halijafaulu kwa sababu
    A. polisi hajahawahi fanikiwa kunasa dawa zozote za kulevya
    B. kiasi cha dawa za kulevya zinazolanguzwa kinaongezeka
    C. kiasi cha dawa za kulevya kinachopatikana na polisi ni kidogo mno
    D. polisi wote ni wafisadi

45. Katika aya aya pili, *mkulima* amemithilishwa na
    A. maafisa wa idara ya usalama
    B. walanguzi wa dawa za kulevya
    C. waraibu wa dawa za kulevya
    D. madhara ya dawa za kulevya

46. Jambo linalofanya jitihada za serikali za kukomesha utengenezaji na uuzaji wa dawa za kulevya kutofanikiwa ni
    A. faida kubwa inayotokana na uuzaji wa dawa za kulevya
    B. uuzaji wa dawa hizi kwa njia ya siri
    C. ukosefu wa vifaa bora vya kugundua dawa hizi
    D. uchache wa maafisa wa polisi

47. Polisi na maafisa wa serikali wanatumbukia katika ufisadi kwa sababu
    A. kuna pesa nyingi zinazohusika katika ulanguzi wa dawa za kulevya
    B. wanashurutishwa na walanguzu wa dawa za kulevya
    C. hawalipwi mshahara wa kutosha
    D. wanataka watajirike haraka

48. Kila mtu akiruhusiwa kuwa na kiasi kidogo cha dawa za kulevya basi
    A. thamani ya dawa hizo itaongezeka
    B. walanguzi wa dawa hizo hawataweza kupata faida kubwa
    C. matumizi ya dawa hizi itaongezeka
    D. watu wengi sana watakuwa waraibu wa dawa hizi za kulevya

49. Maisha ya uchochole ni
    A. maisha ya uharibifu
    B. maisha ya uhalifu
    C. maisha ya umaskini
    D. maisha ya ubadhirifu

50. Sababu haswa ya kufunguliwa kwa vituo vilivyotajwa katika aya ya mwisho ni
    A. kuimarisha matumizi ya dawa za kulevya
    B. kuidhinisha matumizi ya dawa za kulevya
    C. kuwagandamiza waraibu wa dawa za kulevya
    D. kupunguza matumizi ya dawa za kulevya

HIGH RANK EXAM SERIES
## STANDARD EIGHT
YEAR 2016

"HARD WORK PAYS"

004 [8]

SCIENCE

Time : 1 Hr. 40 Min.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. Use an ordinary pencil only.
2. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-
   I. YOUR INDEX NUMBER   II. YOUR NAME   III. NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the ANSWER SHEET, not in this questionbooklet.

1. In the female reproductive system, where is the zygote formed?
   A. Uterus
   B. Oviduct
   C. Ovary
   D. Birth Canal

2. A person suffering from Cholera loses a lot of water through
   A. urine and vomiting
   B. urine and sweat
   C. diarrhoea and vomiting
   D. sweat and diarrhoea

3. Which one is a health effect of drug abuse?
   A. Truancy
   B. Rape
   C. Drug induced accidents
   D. Withdrawal

4. Which of these animals is **correctly** matched with the way it protects itself?
   A. Centipede - Coiling
   B. Newt - Flying
   C. Grasshopper -   Stinging
   D. Snail - Hiding in its shell

5. The illustration below is of a lever;

   EFFORT

   LOAD

   FULCRUM
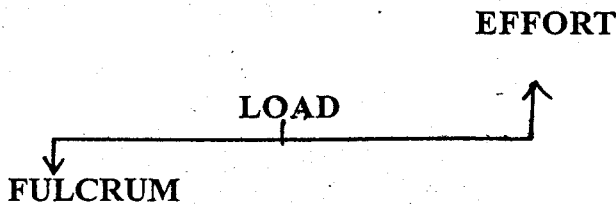
   The lever above represents the
   A. wheelbarrow   B. claw hammer
   C. spade   D. crowbar

6. The force that opposes motion is called
   A. friction
   B. weight
   C. mass
   D. inertia

7. Which of the following causes bleeding gums?
   A. Acid
   B. Chocolate
   C. Plaque
   D. Cavities

8. Below are organs found on the body;
   (i) The heart
   (ii) The lungs
   (iii) The kidney
   (iv) The skin
   Which of the above is **not** an excretory organ?
   A. (iv)
   B. (ii)
   C. (iii)
   D. (i)

9. Which of the following is a source of heat?
   A. Firefly
   B. Gas
   C. Moon
   D. Torch

10. A pupil set up an experiment as shown below. He added water into the containers.
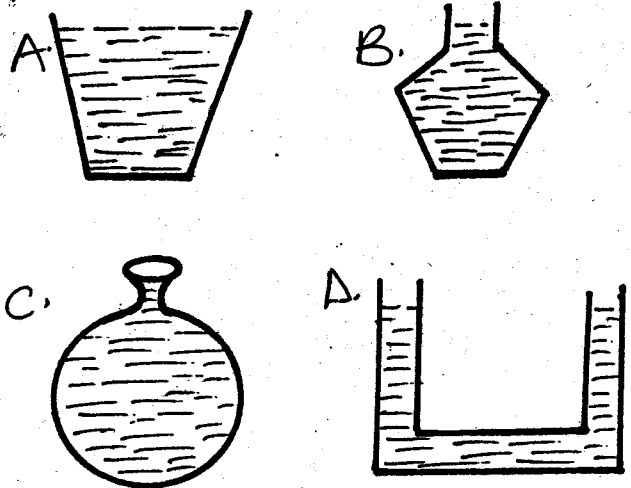
What property of liquids was the pupil investigating?

A. Liquids have definite volume

B. Liquids have definite mass

C. Liquids have definite shape

D. Liquids have no definite shape

11. Chemicals should **not** be stored in soda bottles so a to avoid

A. causing fire

B. wrong usage

C. using expired chemicals

D. polluting the environment

12. Blood plasma transports all the following **except**

A. digested food   B. carbon dioxide

C. waste products   D. oxygen

13. The following are steps followed when investigating drainage and water retention in the soil;

(i) Put soils in funnels

(ii) Place funnels on the bottles

(iii) Put cotton in the funnels

(iv) Put water in the funnels

Which one of the above is the first step?

A. (iv)   B. (i)

C. (ii)   D. (iii)

14. Which of the following types of soil erosion can **best** be controlled by building gabbions?

A. Rill erosion   B. Sheet erosion

C. Gulley erosion   D. Splash erosion

15. Heat from the sun reaches the earth's surface through

A. convection   B. conduction

C. radiation   D. refraction

16. Which is the largest planet?

A. Jupiter   B. Mass

C. Neptune   D. Saturn

17. The chart below is of composition of air
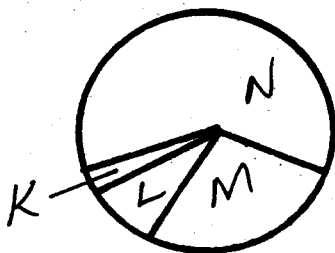
The gas used in preserving food is _____

A. N   B. K

C. M   D. L

18. Below are materials carried by class six pupils for use in a Science lesson.

(i) Clean water

(ii) Frosted glass

(iii) Mirror

(iv) Oiled paper

Which of the above substances **cannot** allow light to pass through?

A. (iv)   B. (i)

C. (iii)   D. (ii)

19. The following are sources of water **except**

A. tap   B. dam

C. ocean   D. river

20. Digestion of food ends in the

A. large intestine

B. stomach

C. anus

D. small intestine

21. The following are characteristics of nimbus clouds **except**

A. dark grey in colour

B. keeps on changing

C. found low in the sky

D. appears like buddles of cotton wool

22. Which **one** of the following is a myth about HIV and AIDS?

A. HIV has no cure

B. HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites

C. HIV is real

D. HIV is transmitted through body fluids

23. Which pair contains cereal crops only?

A. Maize and beans

B. Sorghum and peas

C. Wheat and barley

D. Rice and groundnuts

24. Which animal is **correctly matched** with its product?

A. Goat   -   Dairy

B. Broiler   -   Eggs

C. Sheep   -   Mohair

D. Pig   -   Mutton

25. The digestive juice that helps in digesting fats and oils is manufactured in the

A. gall bladder   B. pancreas

C. stomach   D. liver

26. The **most** effective method of controlling weeds is
A. uprooting   B. digging out
C. slashing   D. burning

27. Which of the following diseases is its immunization given the most number of times?
A. Polio   B. Tuberculosis
C. Measles   D. Diptheria

28. The following are disadvantages of inorganic fertilizers. Which one is **NOT**?
A. They are expensive
B. They pollute the soil if excessively used
C. They are not bulky
D. They do not improve the physical features of the soil

29. The following are components of concentrates **except**
A. vitamins   B. water
C. proteins   D. carbohydrates

30. Below is a simple circuit;
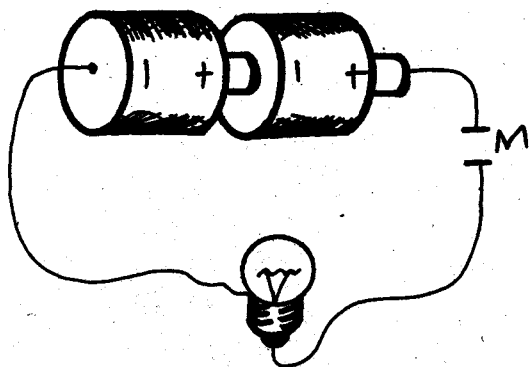
Which of the following substances if placed at M shall the bulb light?
A. Graphite   B. Paper
C. Drywood   D. Glass

31. Which of the following crop pests **mainly** attack seedlings?
A. Aphid   B. Stalk borer
C. Weevil   D. Cutworm

32. The chart below is of classification of plants;
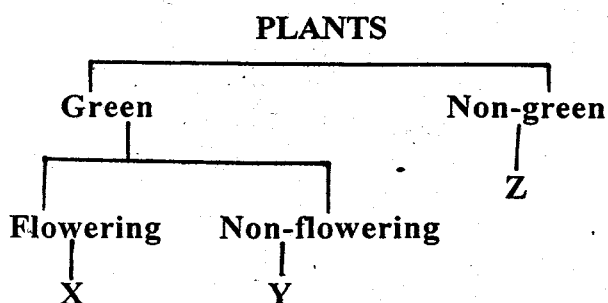
PLANTS

Which of the following plants will fill in X, Y, Z respectively?
A. Beans, sisal, algae
B. Maize, cypress, fern
C. Sisal, moss, bracket tree
D. Peas, mould, puffball

33. Which **one** of the following is found in the dermis part of the skin?
A. Hair   B. Sweat glands
C. Epidermis   D. Sweat pores

34. The following are ways of controlling external parasites in livestock **except**
A. dipping   B. dusting
C. spraying   D. dosing

35. A metallic plate can be made to be a sinker by changing its
A. mass   B. volume
C. size   D. shape

36. Below is a weather instrument;
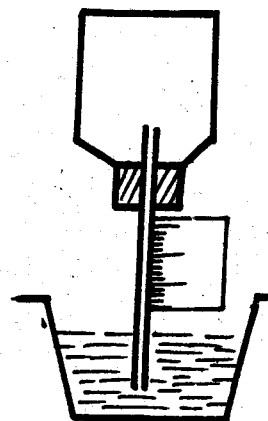
The weather instrument above works on the principle that
A. liquids expand on heating
B. air exerts pressure
C. matter changes state on heating
D. air contracts on cooling

37. One of the following is both a modern and traditional method of preserving food. Which **one**?
A. Canning   B. Freezing
C. Drying   D. Smoking

38. The **main** purpose of adding ash in a compost heap is to
A. encourage faster decomposition
B. encourage circulation of air
C. supply additional nutrients
D. introduce bacteria to the compost

39. Creep pellets are concentrates fed to
   A. layers   B. piglets
   C. calves   D. sows

40. The **similarity** between a toad and a hawk is that both are
   A. cold blooded   B. invertebrates
   C. warm blooded   D. vertebrates

41. Below is a type of plant root;
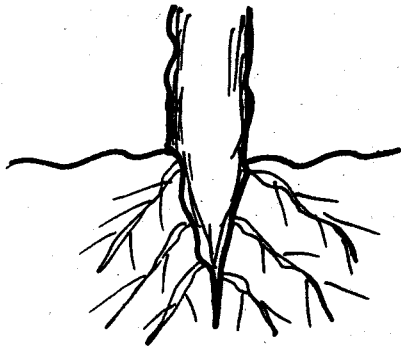
Which of the following plants have the above type of root?
   A. Wheat   B. Millet
   C. Rice   D. Acaccia

42. Tuberculosis can **best** be prevented by
   A. living in a well ventilated room
   B. maintaining high standard of hygiene
   C. getting a vaccination against the disease
   D. avoiding overcrowded places

43. A person with HIV tests negative during which stage?
   A. Incubation
   B. Window
   C. Full blown
   D. Symptomatic

44. One of the following is a way of conserving water by re-using. Which **one** is it?
   A. Storing in dams
   B. Closing all running taps when not in use
   C. Using laundry water to clean the house
   D. Using the drip method of irrigation

45. A doctor advised a parent having child with a deficiency disease to feed the child mainly on proteins. The child was likely suffering from
   A. Kwashiorkor
   B. Anaemia
   C. Marasmus
   D. Rickets

46. The diagram below is of a periscope
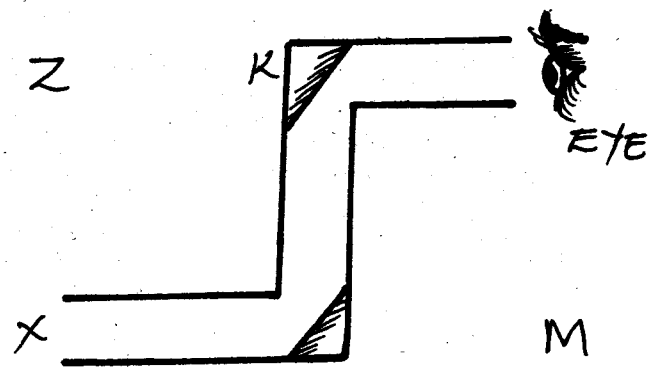
Which letter shows the position of the image of the real object?
   A. X   B. Z
   C. K   D. M

47. Which of the following is **not** a narcotic drug?
   A. Bhang   B. Mandrax
   C. Cocaine   D. Khat

48. When you rub two balloons against your sweater and bring them together, they will
   A. attract   B. burst
   C. repel   D. deflate

49. Which of the following states of matter does **not** change state on heating?
   A. Liquids
   B. Gases
   C. Solids
   D. Both liquids and gases

50. Class seven pupils performed the experiment below.
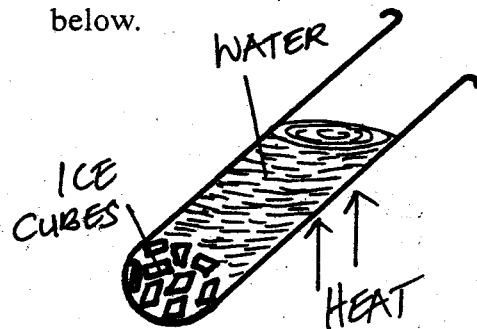
They concluded that water
   A. is a good conductor of heat
   B. changes state on heating
   C. expands on heating
   D. is a poor conductor of heat

HIGH RANK SERIES "HARD WORK PAYS"
004 [8]
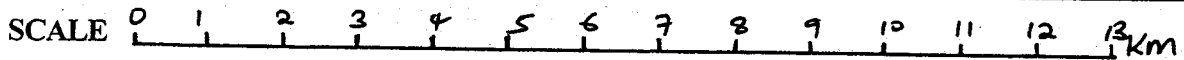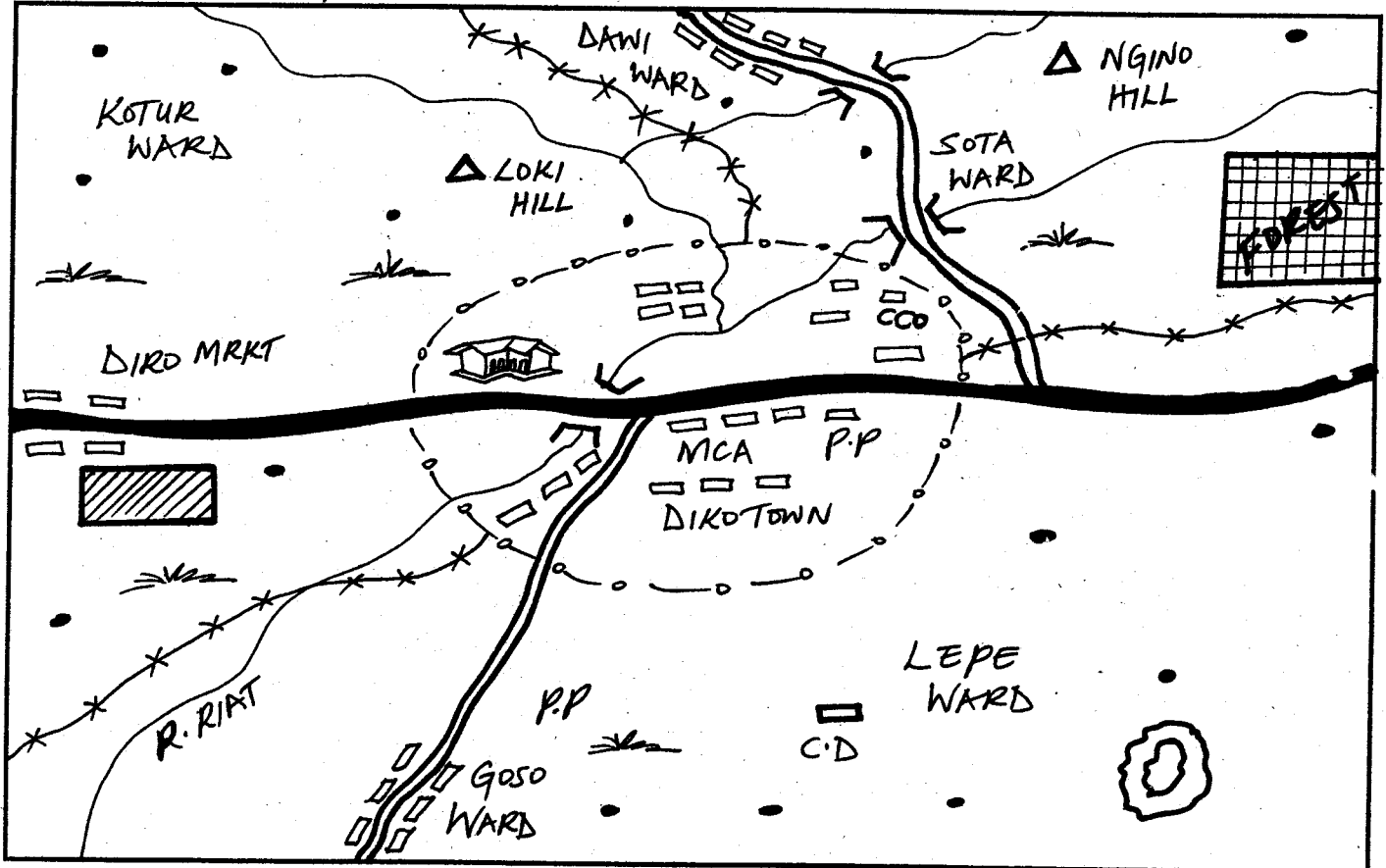
SOCIAL STUDIES & C.R.E

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

Time : 2 Hrs. 15 Min.

1. Use an ordinary pencil only.
2. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-
   I. YOUR INDEX NUMBER   II. YOUR NAME   III. NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the ANSWER SHEET, not in this questionbooklet.

KAMAE AREA

SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 Km

KEY

~~ Tarmac Road	x-x-x	Ward Boundary	**C.C.O**	County Commissioner's Office	
~~ Murram Road	▭▱	Shops	▨	Cotton Plantation	
)(Bridge	•••	Huts	**P.P**	Police Post	
-o-o- Town Boundary	⋆	Shrubs	**M.C.A**	Member of County Assembly Office	
River	🏠	School	**MRKT**	Market	
▭ CD Cattle Dip	◯	Quarry			

1. What is the direction of the cattle dip in Lepe ward from Loki Hill ?
   A. South East   B. South West
   C. North West   D. North East

2. The length of the tarmac road from Diro market to the junction in Diko town is approximately
   A. 8.5 km   B. 9 km
   C. 10 m   D. 8 km

3. In Kamae, what evidence in the map shows that there is unreliable rainfall?
   A. Population distribution
   B. Existence of a quarry
   C. Presence of scrub vegetation
   D. Presence of hills

4. Kamae area can be administered by
   A. Member of Parliament (MP)
   B. Governor
   C. Member of County Assembly (MCA)
   D. County Commissioner

5. Which type of soil is likely to be found in Diro area?
   A. Sandy soils   B. Clay soils
   C. Volcanic soils   D. Alluvial soils

6. According to the map, what is likely to be the main economic activity carried out in Lepe area?
   A. Crop farming   B. Mining
   C. Trade   D. Tourism

7. How can you describe the settlement found in Kamae area?
   A. It is evenly distributed
   B. It is highly populated
   C. It is sparsely distributed
   D. It has medium population density

8. The diagram below shows the structure of a type of mountain
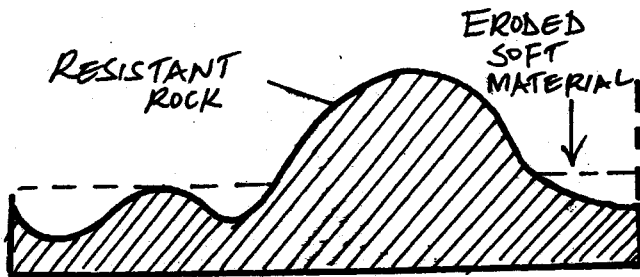
   It is known as the
   A. residual mountains   B. fold mountains
   C. volcanic mountains   D. block mountains

9. Which one of the following statements is true about the interaction between the Luhya and the Luo during the pre-colonial period?
   A. There were intermarriaged between the two communities
   B. The Luhya learned the skill of iron smelting from Luo
   C. The Luhya learn the skill of crop farming from Luo
   D. The luo borrowed the practice of circumcision from Luhya

10. Which of the following physical regions in Kenya is correctly matched with its climatic conditions?
    A. Nyika plateau   -   Hot and wet
    B. Coastal plain   -   Cool and dry
    C. Highland region   -   Cool and wet
    D. Lake region   -   Hot and dry

11. The most common problem facing dams in our continent is
    A. frequent flooding
    B. collection of silt in the dams
    C. floating vegetation
    D. concentration of settlement around dams

12. Which one of the following statements best explains why there are few natural harbours along the coast of Africa?
    A. The coastline is made up of soft rock
    B. There are mangrove forests along the coast
    C. The land along the coast is flat
    D. The coast line is regular

13. Which one of the following is an economic use of the soil?
    A. Decorating the body
    B. Preparing traps
    C. Administering oaths
    D. making of ceramics

14. Below are three communities in East Africa;
    (i) Borana
    (ii) Somali
    (iii) Rendile
    Which of the following statements about the communities is true?
    A. They are the last communities to settle in East Africa
    B. They migrated from the central African region
    C. They migrated into Eastern Africa from North East
    D. They first settled around Lake Turkana

15. What is the time in Harare longitude 30°E when it is 10.00a.m in Accra on longitude 0°?
    A. 6.00 a.m   B. 2.00 p.m
    C. 8.00 a.m   D. 12.00 noon

16. Fossils of a creature known as Zinjanthropus were found at three of the following sites. Which one is the odd one out?
    A. Olduvai Gorge   B. Lake Natron
    C. Kariandusi   D. Omo River Valley

17. Which one of the following is a characteristic of the population of Germany?
    A. There is a high birth rate
    B. There is a high death rate
    C. The majority of the population consist of old people
    D. Most people live in rural areas

18. Three of the following are positive factors which have contributed to population growth. Which one is not?
    A. Presence of small families
    B. Improved diet
    C. Improved medical care
   D. Natural increase due to high birth rate

19. Which one of the following Kenyan communities belong to the same language group?
   A. Kisii, Iteso, Akamba
   B. Samburu, Pokomo, Tugen
   C. Somali, Embu, Turkana
   D. Luhya, Meru, Taita

20. Three of the following are **true** about traditional African education in Kenya. Which one is **NOT**?
   A. The youths were taught to be responsible members in future
   B. The youth were taught how to read and write
   C. Learning took place throughout a person's life
   D. Girls were taught by their grandmothers

21. Below are crops that were grown in Kenya during the colonial period;
   (i) Cotton   (iv) Tea
   (ii) Sugarcane   (v) Pyrethrum
   (iii) Coffee
   Which one of the combinations of crops were grown **mainly** by European settlers?
   A. (i). (iii), (iv)   B. (i), (iv), (v)
   C. (ii), (iii), (iv)   D. (iii), (iv), (v)

22. In the Kenyan current system of Education, who is incharge of supervision of curriculum at the county level?
   A. District Education Officer
   B. County Commissioner
   C. County Director of Education
   D. Cabinet Secretary

23. Which one of the following rivers in Kenya is **correctly matched** with the irrigation scheme to which it supplies water?
   A. River Thuchi   -   Katilu
   B. River Thiba   -   Mwea Tebere
   C. River Turkwell -   Perkerra
   D. River Yala   -   Ahero

24. In Kenya, lack of title deeds has been seen as a great disaster in settlement schemes. How can it be solved?
   A. Urging the government to issue the title deeds
   B. Asking assistant chiefs to distribute them.
   C. Organizing street protests to force the government to issue the documents
   D. Asking the member of parliament to issue the title deeds

25. Which one of the following is the **main** problem facing the tourist industry in Kenya?
   A. Lack of hotels for accommodation
   B. Insecurity
   C. Pollution of wildlife habitats by tourists
   D. Poor trained tour guides

Use the information below to answer questions 26 and 27:-
   (i) *His mother was enslaved by a local chief*
   (ii) *He suddenly rose to power*
   (iii) *He died in 1902*
   (iv) *He was forced by the French to sign the Treaty of Bissandugu of 1877*
   (v) *He established his empire around the upper course of River Niger*

26. The personality described above was
   A. Lobengula   B. Lewanika
   C. Mkwawa   D. Samouri Toure

27. Where did the personality named above establish his capital?
   A. Guinea   B. Bissandugu
   C. Timbuktu   D. Oghomosho

28. The good effect of colonialism was that
   A. Europeans took land from Africans
   B. Colonial powers upset traditional African political system
   C. Colonial units became nations of former smaller states
   D. African petition would lead to break up of ethnic groups

29. The following factors in the modern Kenya promotes national unity. Which one **does not**?
   A. Corruption in the public service
   B. Constitution
   C. The Presidency
   D. Fairness in the distribution of resources

30. Which of the following consists of the right membership of the Senate in the Kenyan Constitution?
   A. 47 elected members, 16 women members who are nominated
   B. 47 elected members, 16 nominated women, 2 youth representative, 2 representatives of the people with disabilities and the speaker
   C. The president, Speaker, 47 elected members
   D. The cabinet, the speaker, elected members

31. The following are factors that affect population growth. Which factor **does not** lead to slow population growth?
   A. Early marriages   B. High cost of living
   C. Late marriages   D. HIV/AIDS

Study the map below and use it to answer questions 32 - 35:-


32. What do we call the physical feature marked X on the map?
   A. Tibet mountains   B. Ahaggar mountains
   C. Fouta Djallon   D. Ethiopian highlands

33. The wind that blows in the area marked Y is
   A. the Harmattan
   B. the South West Monsoon

C. the North-West Monsoon

D. the westerlies

34. The river marked Z is less valuable for irrigation. The reason being
   A. it is the longest river in South Africa
   B. it rises in the area of high rainfall
   C. it has a lot of crocodiles
   D. its volume of water is low

35. Which of the following is **true** about the ocean current marked P?
   A. It causes high rainfall in the coastal areas
   B. It affects the availability of planktons
   C. It raises temperature in the coastal areas
   D. It moves all the way to South Africa

36. Which of the following communities in Eastern Africa was ruled by kings during the pre-colonial period?
   A. The Wanyamwezi   B. The Baganda
   C. The Ameru   D. The Oromo

37. Three of the following cities in Africa are also major ports. Which one is **not** a port?
   A. Ougadougou   B. Asmara
   C. Durban   D. Accra

38. Three of the following are results of the Maji Maji Rebellion. Which one was **not**? It resulted in
   A. loss of lives in Southern Tanganyika
   B. destruction of property of the local people
   C. division of Tanganyika among different European powers
   D. establishment of strict German control of some areas

39. The **best** way of solving many of the problems facing Africa is by
   A. training Africans in foreign countries
   B. encouraging Africans to live in urban areas
   C. bringing in foreign experts to help local people
   D. educating people to become aware of the problems affecting them

40. The following are functions of local authorities in Kenya. Which one is **NOT**?
   A. Provision of recreation facilities
   B. Passing by-laws
   C. Maintain law and order in towns
   D. Provision of education

41. Which of the following is **NOT** true about Jua Kali industries?
   A. They mainly operate in the open air
   B. They don't require alot of capital
   C. They use imported raw materials
   D. They are mainly run by individual artisans

42. Mountains Kenya, Ahaggar, Tibesti share similarities. They are _____ mountains
   A. fold   B. residual   C. block   D. volcanic

43. In the Kenyan Constitution, the number of members of parliament required to carry out an amendment of the constitution is
   A. Three quarters   B. Sixty six
   C. All MPs   D. Two thirds

The diagram below shows a type of lake. Which two processes mainly lead to the formation of the lake marked P?
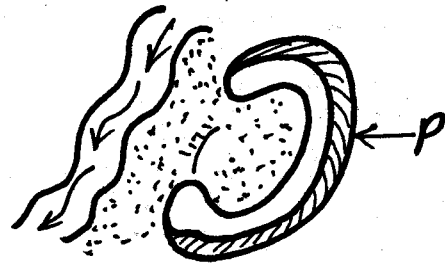
A. Weathering and deposition
B. Evaporation and deposition
C. Erosion and weathering
D. Erosion and deposition

45. Which of the following communities was ruled by a council of elders in the pre-colonial period?
   A. Ameru   B. Khoikhoi
   C. Wanga   D. Baganda

46. One reason why African countries formed the African Union (AU) was to
   A. pre-draw the boundaries of member states
   B. bring greater economic co-operation in the continent
   C. assist in the elections of leaders
   D. fight crime in the continent

47. Who is the Permanent head and Accounting Officer of the parliament?
   A. Clerk to the National Assembly
   B. Clerk to the town council
   C. Speaker of the National Assembly
   D. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the National Assembly

48. Which one of the following activities did the prosperity of Old Ghana most depend on?
   A. Taxing foreigners   B. Gold mining
   C. Fishing   D. Nomadic herding

Use the figure below to answer questions 49 - 51:-
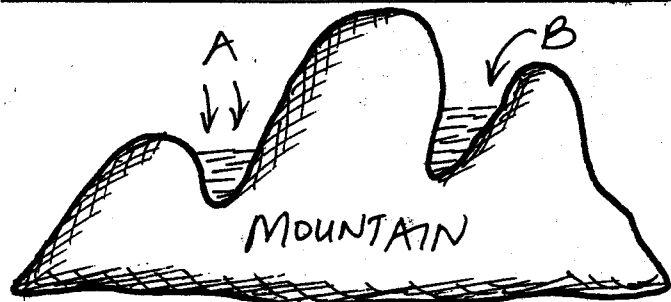
49. The above diagram presents a mountain in Africa. Which process led to its formation?
   A. Volcanicity   B. Folding
   C. Glaciation   D. Faulting

50. The arrows marked A in the diagram above show
   A. the direction of wind
   B. the line of weakness
   C. movement of glacier
   D. the windward side

51. The feature marked B in the diagram above show
   A. crater lake   B. estuary
   C. dyke   D. corrie lake

52. Waweru was driving along the super highway and saw the traffic sign below. What does it mean to the drivers?
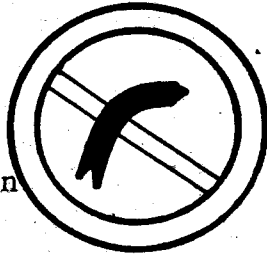
A. Overtaking is forbidden
B. Parking is forbidden
C. No left turn
D. No right turn

53. Which one of the following would be the most effective way of reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS?
A. Encouraging men to marry only one wife
B. Putting rapists to jail for a long time
C. Encouraging people to change their behaviour
D. Encouraging the youth to marry early

54. The **main** reason as to why petroleum products are transported by pipeline in Kenya is to
A. protect petroleum from catching fire
B. create more employment opportunities
C. reduce loss of petrol through theft
D. reduce destruction of roads by tankers

55. The following are problems facing water ways. Which one is **NOT**?
A. Lack of capital to establish and control shipping lines
B. Presence of waterfalls and rapids
C. Capsizing of boats
D. High maintenance costs and theft of cables

56. Which one of the following methods of solving disputes **does not** involve an outsider?
A. Conciliation   B. Mediation
C. Negotiation   D. Arbitration

57. Which one of the following was **not** a traditional method of observing weather?
A. Observing the sky
B. Behaviour of some animals
C. Migration of some birds
D. Use of Stevenson Screen

58. Three of the following are effects of rural-urban migration in Kenya. Which one is NOT?
A. Increase in crime rate
B. Growth of slums
C. Inadequate labour for agriculture
D. Adequate social amenities in the urban areas

59. In Kenya, labour disputes between the employees and employers are heard by the
A. Supreme Court   B. Industrial Court
C. High Court   D. Court of Appeal

60. Three of the following are functions of agricultural co-operatives. Which one is NOT?
A. Market farmers produce
B. Negotiating for fair prices
C. Keeping correct records for members
D. Discouraging members on investments

SECTION II
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. On the creation process, God created the dome on the _____ day
A. second   B. first
C. third   D. fourth

62. Which one of the following is NOT a promise that God gave to David?
A. You shall be succeeded by your son
B. Your house and kingdom shall endure for ever
C. You shall built a house for me
D. My love will never depart from you son

63. To whom did God say, *"You must have many children so that your descendants will live all over the earth"*?
A. David   B. Noah
C. Isaac   D. Abraham

64. During the sealing of the Sinai Covenant, Moses built an alter and set up twelve stones to represent the
A. twelve disciples of Jesus
B. twelve miracles of God in Egypt
C. twelve tribes of Israel
D. twelve left overs baskets of loaves

65. The following acts demonstrated David and Jonathan's great love for each other **except**
A. Jonathan saving David from his father Saul
B. David marrying Jonathan's sister
C. David bringing Jonathan's sons to live in the palace
D. Jonathan and David taking an oath of friendship

66. What did God give King Solomon to enable him rule his people with justice?
A. Wisdom, wealth and honour
B. Health, wisdom and honout
C. Honour, wealth and children
D. Honour, health and children

67. One of the following books of the Bible is not a prophetic book. Which one is it?
A. Daniel   B. Nehemiah
C. Malachi   D. Hosea

68. Which one of the following is a **TRUE** comparison between African religious practices and Christianity?
A. Respect for life   -   Abortion
B. Sacrificial meal   -   Eucharist
C. Rebirth rituals   -   Wedding
D. Reconciliation   -   Baptism

69. Which is the tenth miracle performed by Moses in Egypt before the children of Israel would be let to go by Pharaoh?
A. Frogs everywhere in Egypt
B. Filling the earth with locusts
C. Boils that turned into open sores
D. Killing of first borns

70. The following refers to a person in the Bible;
(i) He was the son of Uri
(ii) God chose him through Moses
(iii) He hailed from the tribe of Judah
(iv) He was talented in all artistic works
Which person is described above?

A. Oholiab   B. David
C. Bezalel   D. Jehu

71. When the Israelite soldiers shouted *"Sword for the Lord and Gideon,"* *(Judges 7:18)* the Medianites
A. continued fighting harder
B. ran away confused
C. slept more peacefully
D. broke their cups and pans that produced a loud noise

72. Which one of the following is a good quality of an employee?
A. Loyalty   B. Ambitious
C. Irresponsible   D. Pride

73. Which of the following parables teaches Christians about the kingdom of God. The parable of
A. the Rich Fool
B. the Prodigal Son
C. the Mustard Seed
D. the Rich man and Lazarus

74. According to *James 1:27*, what does God consider to be pure and genuine religion?
A. Going to church and keeping the Sabbath holy
B. Taking care of orphans and widows
C. Helping the aged
D. Visiting the prisoners

75. The following are factors that were considered when choosing the seven deacons. Which one is **not**?
A. Must be full of the Holy Spirit
B. Must have wisdom
C. Must be a believer
D. Must be rich

76. Both Biblical and traditional African stories of creation teaches that
A. people came from the sky
B. people should respect and take care of God's creation
C. God created man and woman
D. God created man after creating other things

77. The following were duties of the twelve disciples of Jesus **except**
A. guarding Jesus in his work
B. working out miracles
C. curing diseases
D. casting out demons

78. When Ruth followed her mother-in-law to Bethlehem, it showed that she was
A. patient   B. honest   C. loyal   D. faithful

79. In Christianity, faith is **best** known by their
A. religion   B. church
C. education   D. actions

80. These statements are found in the Lord's prayer. Which one **mainly** teaches about God being a protector?
A. Lead us not into temptations
B. Forgive us our trespasses
C. Give us this day our daily bread
D. May your kingdom come on earth

81. Who among the following was both a prophet and a judge in Israel?

A. Deborah   B. Gideon
C. Samuel   D. Moses

82. The temptations of Jesus in the desert teaches Christians that they should
A. do the will of God
B. run away from trials
C. look for food when hungry
D. seek earthly riches

83. One of the following events took place on the day of Pentecost. Which one?
A. The rock split
B. Jesus ascended to heaven
C. People spoke in different languages
D. The Holy Spirit came down in form of a dove

84. What advice did John the Baptist give the soldiers who went to be baptized by him?
A. Do not collect more than is legal
B. Do not take money from anyone by force
C. Whoever has food must share with his neighbour
D. Whoever has two shirts must give one to the poor

85. According to the prophecy of Isaiah read by Jesus in the synagogue in Nazareth, the Messiah was supposed to
A. conquer the Romans
B. unite the Jews
C. set the captives free
D. establish a wealthy kingdom

86. "Silver and gold we have none but we give you what we have. In the name of Jesus Christ rise up and walk." These words were said by
A. James and John   B. Peter and James
C. John and Peter   D. Peter and Andrew

87. Which of the following **best** defines homosexuality?
A. Sex between unmarried people
B. Sex with another man's wife
C. Sex with a relative
D. Sex between man and man

88. The **main** reason why we should obey the authorities according to *Romans 13:1-5* is
A. authority is from God
B. man cannot do without authority
C. authority is the most powerful element
D. all who authorises are friendly

89. King Ahab took Naboth's vineyard and made it his own. Which of the ten commandments did he break?
A. Do not commit adultery
B. Do not covet
C. Do not steal
D. Respect your father and mother

90. Three of the following activities were performed by early missionaries in Kenya. Which one was **not**?
A. They taught Africans how to read and write
B. Treated the sick and cured many tropical diseases
C. They taught Africans hygiene, cookery and sawing
D. They taught African warriors how to use modern weapons such as guns

[8]

MATHEMATICS

1. The daily production in kilograms of coffee by a certain factory was **29853**. What was the production in **kilograms** to the **nearest thousand**?
    - A. 30000
    - B. 29900
    - C. 29000
    - D. 29850

2. What is the **place value** of digit **9** in the product of **2.03** and **2.3**?
    - A. Ones
    - B. Hundreds
    - C. Tenths
    - D. Thousandths

3. The population of Makueni county is **241,040**. The total number of men and children is **174260** while the total number of men and women is **116,480**. What is the total number of children in the county?
    - A. 124,560
    - B. 66,780
    - C. 49,700
    - D. 57,780

4. Work out: $(4\frac{3}{4} - 2\frac{2}{3}) \times 1\frac{4}{5} =$
    - A. $2\frac{2}{20}$
    - B. $\frac{3}{20}$
    - C. $1\frac{2}{5}$
    - D. $3\frac{3}{4}$

5. Find the value of: $(13\frac{1}{2})^2$
    - A. $364\frac{1}{4}$
    - B. $169\frac{1}{4}$
    - C. 27
    - D. $182\frac{1}{4}$

6. What is the next number in the sequence ?
    3, 7, 13, 21, 31, _____
    - A. 33
    - B. 43
    - C. 37
    - D. 41

7. From which of the following sets of measurements can a **right-angled triangle** be drawn?
    - A. 7cm 12cm 24 cm
    - B. 5cm 13cm 18 cm
    - C. 11cm 60cm 41cm
    - D. 7cm 24cm 25cm

8. Express $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ as a fraction in its simplest form.
    - A. $\frac{10}{16}$
    - B. $\frac{1}{16}$
    - C. $\frac{2}{16}$
    - D. $\frac{5}{8}$

9. Work out: $\dfrac{0.036 \times 0.72}{0.012}$
    - A. 0.216
    - B. 2.16
    - C. 21.6
    - D. 216

10. What is the value of:
    $\dfrac{6 \times 5(16 - 9) + 95 \div 19}{4 + 1}$?
    - A. 215
    - B. 310
    - C. 43
    - D. 86

11. Which is the correct order of writing the ratio **2 : 3, 4 : 5, 1 : 4, 3 : 4** from the smallest to the largest?
    - A. 4 : 5, 3 : 5, 2 : 3, 1 : 4
    - B. 3 : 4, 4 : 5, 1: 4, 2 : 3
    - C. 1 : 4, 2 : 3, 3 : 4, 4 : 5
    - D. 1 : 4, 3 : 4, 4 : 5, 2 : 3

12. Madaga was admitted in the hospital from **10th June** to **4th September 2013**. How many **nights** did he spend in the hospital?
    - A. 86
    - B. 85
    - C. 87
    - D. 84

13. The level of water in Kentank was **1600 litres**. It decreased by **20%** each day. At the end of the **2nd day** it rained heavily and **2000 litres** was added. How much water was in the tank at the beginning of the **third day**?
    - A. 1224 L
    - B. 1024 L
    - C. 1480 L
    - D. 3024 L

14. Nyang'au had the following money in his cash box; **4-one thousand shilling notes, 9-five hundred shilling notes, 6-two hundred shilling notes, 8-fifty shilling notes**. He then changed all the money into one hundred shilling notes. How many notes did he get?
    - A. 10,100
    - B. 101
    - C. 1010
    - D. 202

15. A distance of **8km** is represented on a map by **8cm**. What was the scale used?
    - A. 1 : 1000
    - B. 1 : 1000000
    - C. 1 : 10,000
    - D. 1 : 100,000

16. The volume of a cylinder is **10.78m³**. If its height is **7m**. What is the **base area** of the cylinder?
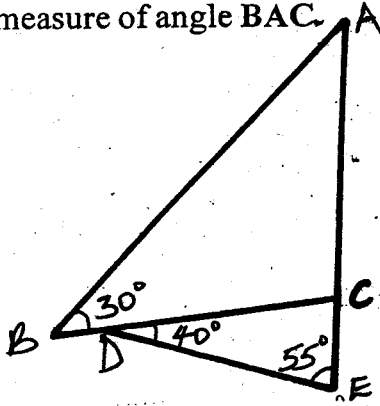   A. 1.54 m²   B. 0.385m²
   C. 154 m²   D. 15.4m²

17. Solve the equation;
   $$\frac{3x - 5}{4} + \frac{2x + 3}{3} = 4$$
   A. $2^{16}/_{17}$ B. 4
   C. 717   D. 3

18. The diagram below has angle **ABD** measuring **30⁰**, CDE = **40⁰** and angle CED = **55⁰**. Find the measure of angle **BAC.**

   A. 45⁰   B. 30⁰   C. 55⁰   D. 40⁰

19. Emoit ate **0.12** of the sugarcane. He gave **0.18** to his brother and the rest to his aunt. What percentage of the sugarcane was given to his aunt?
   A. 30%   B. 70%
   C. 0.7%   D. 0.3%

20. Easy Coach Bus arrived in Kisumu on Wednesday at **0930h**. It had taken **12 hours** on the way. What time had it started the journey?
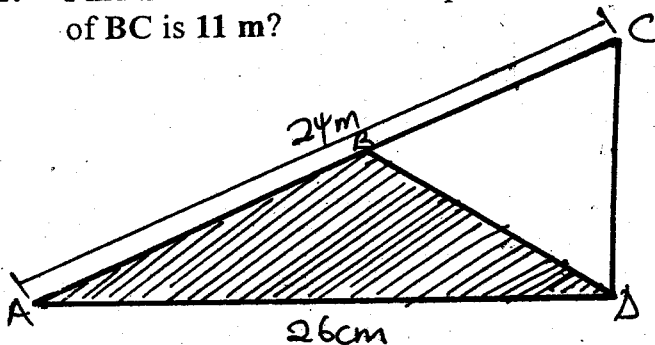   A. 2130 hrs   B. 0630 hrs
   C. 1830 hrs   D. 0930 hrs

21. Simplify the following inequality;
   2x + 3 > 6x - 21
   A. x < 6   B. 6 < x
   C. x ≥ 6   D. x < 4

22. Find the area of the shaded part if the length of BC is **11 m**?
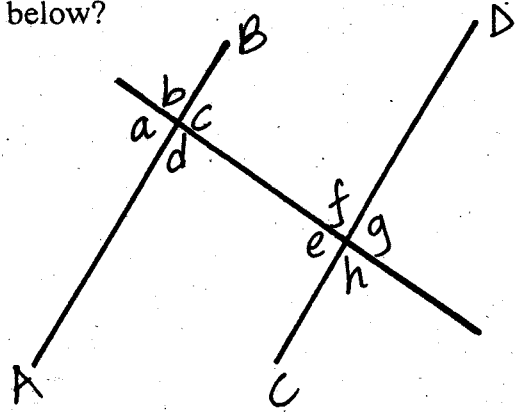

   A. 55m²   B. 65 m²
   C. 169 cm²   D. 120 m²

23. A salesman is given a commission of **2%** for every phone he sells and **3%** for every calculator. The selling price of a phone is **Shs. 15000** and that of a calculator is **Shs. 4000**. He sold 6 phones and 12 calculators. Find his total commission.
   A. Shs. 18000   B. Shs. 1440
   C. Shs. 3240   D. Shs. 138,0000

24. Which statement is **false** about the figure below?

   A. 180⁰ - c = f   B. b = h
   C. c + d + e + f = 360⁰ D. b = e

25. In an examination, Wafula scored **x marks** in **English**, **y marks** in **Mathematics** and **11 marks** less in Science than in Mathematics. What was his **total score** in the three subjects?
   A. x + 2y   B. x + 2y + 11
   C. x + 2y - 11   D. x + y - 11

26. The temperature of water was heated by **20⁰C** and then cooled by **43⁰C**. If the water was **-3⁰C** originally, what is the new thermometer reading?
   A. -26⁰C   B. 26⁰C
   C. 60⁰C   D. -6⁰C

27. The cash price of an item is **Sh. 3000**. The hire purchase price is **25%** more than the cash price. Mohammed paid a deposit of **Sh. 1000** and paid the rest in **10** equal monthly instalments. How much did he pay in each instalment?
   A. Sh. 300   B. Sh. 275
   C. Sh. 375   D. Sh. 100

28. The pie chart below shows how a school's expenses are incurred during one month. The school spends **Sh. 13000** during the month on transport. How much does the school spend on books during the month?
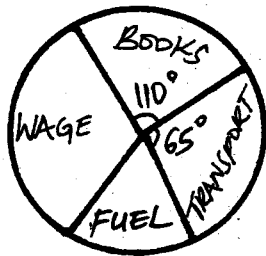
A. Sh. 110000   B. Sh. 200
C. Sh. 72000   D. Sh. 22000

29. Wafula had two-five hundred shilling notes for shopping. He bought the following items;
- 2kg of beef @ Sh. 180.00
- 3 packets of flours @ Sh. 65.00
- 3 bars of soap for Sh. 225.00
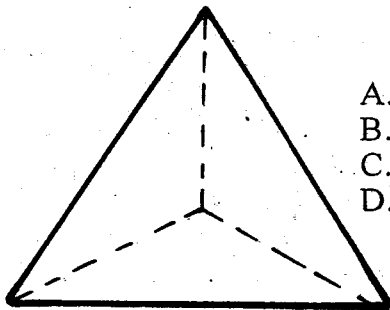- 1¼kg sugar @ Sh. 60.00
What **balance** did he get?
A. Sh. 145.00   B. Sh. 245.00
C. Sh. 155.00   D. Sh. 45.00

30. A watch loses **30 seconds** every one hour. If the watch was set right on **Sunday** at **11.30 p.m**, what day and time did it show after **10 hours**?
A. Monday, 9:25 p.m
B. Monday, 9:30 a.m
C. Monday, 9:25 a.m
D. Monday, 8.35 a.m

31. What is the product of the **edges** and **vertices** in the figure below?

A. 18
B. 24
C. 12
D. 10

32. Construct triangle **ABC** where **AB = 4cm**, **BC = 5 cm** and **AC = 3 cm**. Draw a circle through the vertices of the triangle. What is **twice diameter** of the circle?
A. 4 cm   B. 5 cm
C. 2.5 cm   D. 10 cm

33. The rectangular plot of land below is to be fenced using **three strands** of wire except one of the shorter sides. What was the **total length** of wire used in metres?
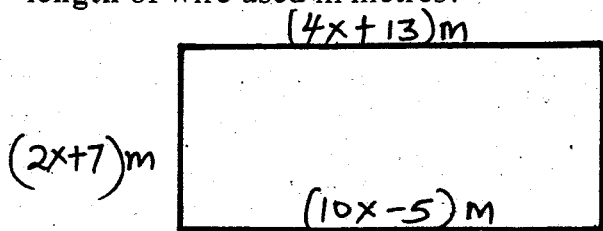
A. 189 m   B. 76 m
C. 228 m   D. 63 m

34. The charges of sending a telegram is **Sh. 18** for the first ten words. Every other word after **10 words** costs **75 cts**. A tax of **15%** of the total is charged. Wambua sent the following telegram. How much did he pay? Round off your answer to the nearest shilling.
PAUL KAMAU BOX 20 NYERI VISITING MERU MARCH THIS YEAR SEND FARE WAMBUA.
A. Sh. 21.00   B. Sh. 24.00
C. Sh. 25.00   D. Sh. 23.00

35. The mean weight of **5 boys** is **45 kg**. Four of the boys weigh **50kg, 43kg, 40kg** and **38 kg**. Find the **weight** of the fifth boy.
A. 54 kg   B. 49kg
C. 34 kg   D. 64 kg

36. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
(i) A rhombus and a square are parallelograms
(ii) A rectangle is a parallelogram
(iii) A square is a special rhombus
(iv) A parallelogram is a special rhombus
A. (iii)   B. (iv)
C. (i)   D. (ii)

37. The floor of an office measures **6m** by **4.5m**. A carpet is laid on the floor **0.5 m** from the wall all round. What area of the floor is left uncovered?
A. 9.5m²   B. 17.5m²
C. 5m²   D. 27 m²

38. **35 men** can construct a road in **16 days**. How many more days will **28 men** take to construct the same road?
A. 4 days   B. 8 days
C. 20 days   D. 15 days

39. If **a = 2, b = 5, c = 8** and **d = 10**. Find the value of : $\dfrac{2a + 3b - c + d}{2c + d} \div \dfrac{a}{b}$
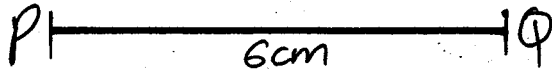A. ²/₁₂   B. ¹/₅   C. 2¹/₅₂   D. 6²/₅

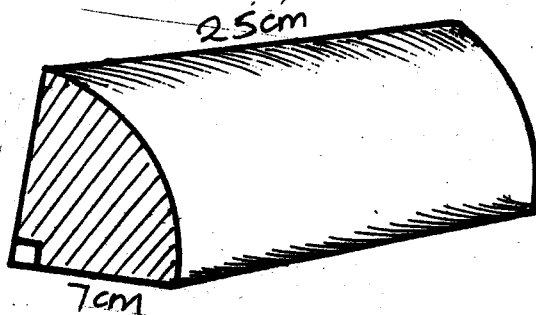40. Find the area of the shaded part in the figure below.

28cm
28cm
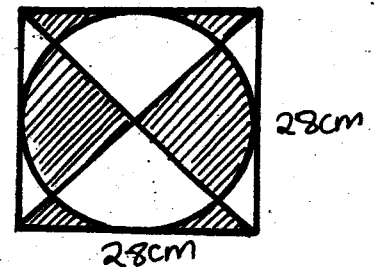
A. 784 cm²   B. 98cm²
C. 392 cm²   D. 196cm²

41. Line PQ below is one side of a quadrilateral PQRS. Complete the quadrilateral given that angles QPS = 70°, lines PS = 8cm, SR = 7cm and PQ = 10 cm. What is the size of angle PSR?

P |————— 6cm —————| Q

A. 55°   B. 70°   C. 125°   D. 110°

42. Calculate the volume of the given solid below. *(Take π = ²²/₇)*

A. 720.5cm³   B. 644 cm³
C. 864cm³   D. 962.5 cm³

43. The table below shows the postal rats for sending money orders

Value of order	Commission
Not exceeding Shs. 500	Shs. 52.00
Shs. 501 - Shs. 1000	Shs. 120.00
Shs. 1001 - Shs. 3000	Shs. 130.00
Shs. 3001 - Shs. 5000	Shs. 150.00
Shs. 5001 - Sh. 10000	Shs. 220.00
Shs. 10001 - Shs.20000	Shs. 315.00
Shs. 20001 - Shs.30000	Shs. 450.00

Chelangat sent two money orders, one for **Shs. 17500** and the other **Shs. 10000**. How much money did he pay at the post office?
A. Sh. 30,000   B. Shs. 27,500
C. Sh. 535   D. Sh. 28,035

44. Sospeter arranged match sticks to form squares as shown below. How many **squares** were formed altogether?
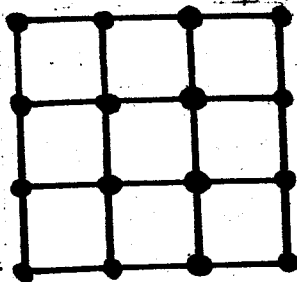
A. 16
B. 12
C. 14
D. 32

45. The top of a ladder **26m long**, leads on a vertical wall. The ladder touches the wall at a height of **10 metres**. What is the perimeter of the shape formed?

A. 34 m   B. 120 m
C. 50 m   D. 60 m

46. Find the sum of the **sixth** and **eight** perfect squares?
A. 16   B. 14
C. 48   D. 100

47. Miss Morgan drove her car at **120km** in **1½hrs**. She then covered the remaining **60km** in half an hour. What was her **average speed** for the whole journey in **m/s**?
A. 180 m/s   B. 120m/s
C. 33¹/₃m/s   D. 25m/s

48. Njuguna tethered his cow at the corner of a rectangular piece of land. If he used a rope **14 m long**, what **area** was the cow likely to graze?
A. 154m²   B. 77m²
C. 385m²   D. 22m²

49. The fare table below shows the fare from Nairobi to Kisumu.

Nairobi

20	Limuru				
40	25	Naivasha			
45	30	20	Gilgil		
60	50	30	25	Nakuru	
80	70	55	45	30	Kericho
105	100	80	70	55	35	Kismu

How **much more** does Violet pay if she travelled from Nakuru stopping at Naivasha before proceeding to Nairobi than travelling from Nakuru to Nairobi?
A. Sh. 10   B. Sh. 40
C. Sh. 70   D. Sh. 60

50. Below is a net of a solid. Which one of the following solids can be formed from this net?
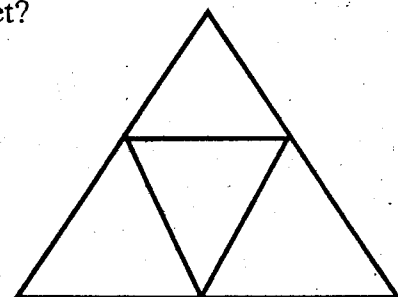
A. Triangular prism
B. Triangular pyramid
C. Rectangular prism
D. Square pyramid

HIGH RANK EXAM SERIES
STANDARD EIGHT
YEAR 2016

[8]

ENGLISH:COMPOSITION

004

TIME : 40 MINUTES

"HARD WORK PAYS"

YOUR INDEX NUMBER	
YOUR NAME	
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL	

READ THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. In the spaces provided write 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

You have been given 40 minutes to write your composition.
Below is the beginning of a compostion. Complete it in your own words making it as ineteresting as you can.

The two boys flew on and on toward the village, speechless with horror. They

....

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

HIGH RANK EXAM SERIES
DARASA LA NANE
MWAKA 2016

[8]

004

KISWAHILI:INSHA

MUDA : DAKIKA 40

"HARD WORK PAYS"

NAMBA YAKO YA MTIHANI	
JINA LAKO	
JINA LA SHULE YAKO	

SOMA KWA MAKINI MAAGIZO YAFUATAYO

1.   Katika nafasi ulizopewa andika Nambari Yako ya Mtihani, Jina Lako na Jina la Shule Yako.

2.   Fungua kurasa usome maagizo na uandike insha katika nafasi uliyopewa.

Kijitabu hiki cha maswali kina kurasa 4 zilizopigwa chapa.

Umepewa dakika 40 kuandika insha yako.
Ufuatao ni mwisho wa insha. Ianze na uikamilishe huku ukiifanya iwe ya kusisimua zaidi.

....Hapo ndipo nikagundua
ya kuwa mgema akisifiwa tembo hulitia maji.

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HIGH RANK EXAM SERIES
DARASA LA NANE
MWAKA 2016

[8]

004

KISWAHILI:INSHA

MUDA : DAKIKA 40

NAMBA YAKO YA MTIHANI	
JINA LAKO	
JINA LA SHULE YAKO	

SOMA KWA MAKINI MAAGIZO YAFUATAYO

1. Katika nafasi ulizopewa andika Nambari Yako ya Mtihani, Jina Lako na Jina la Shule Yako.

2. Fungua kurasa usome maagizo na uandike insha katika nafasi uliyopewa.

Kijitabu hiki cha maswali kina kurasa 4 zilizopigwa chapa.

Umepewa dakika 40 kuandika insha yako.
Ufuatao ni mwisho wa insha. Ianze na uikamilishe huku ukiifanya iwe ya kusisimua zaidi.

....Hapo ndipo nikagundua ya kuwa mgema akisifiwa tembo hulitia maji.

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

COMPOSITION MARKING SCHEME
MARKING CRITERIA

1. The composition will be assessed according to the following guidelines.
   - The maximum mark will be 40 and the minimum mark 01
   - Does the script show that the candidate can communicate accurately fluently and imaginatively in English?

Accuracy   ('8 marks)   (8 marks)
(a)   Correct tenses and agreement of verbs (4 marks)   (b) Accurate use of vocabulary   (4 marks)
(16) (c)   Following a sequence (4 marks)   (d) Correct punctuation   (4 marks)
Fluency   (8 marks)   (8 marks)
   (a)   Words in the correct order (4 marks)   (b) Sentence connected and paragraphs (4 marks)
   (b)   Correct spelling (4 marks)   -   (d) Ideas developed in logical sequence (4 marks)
Imagination   (8 marks)
   (a)   Unusual but appropriate use of words and phrases   (4 marks)
   (b)   Variety of structure (4 marks)

NB: Please, teachers are requested to scrutinize this marking scheme before use. It is worth.