Study the map below and answer questions 1 - 7.
1. The land in Uyoga area slopes from
   A. NW to SE
   B. SE to NW
   C. N to S
   D. SW to N

2. The main religion of the people living in Uyoga area is
   A. Paganism
   B. Christianity
   C. Traditional Religion
   D. Islam

3. Who is the administrative head of Uyoga area?
   A. Sub-chief
   B. Governor
   C. District Officer
   D. County Commissioner

4. The feature formed at the mouth of river Ngare is referred to as?
   A. Estuary
   B. Delta
   C. Tributary
   D. Distributary

5. Which economic activity is MAINLY practised in Uyoga area?
   A. Fishing
   B. Trading
   C. Farming
   D. Pastoralism

6. The climate found in the South Eastern part of the map is likely to be?
   A. Cool and dry
   B. Cool and wet
   C. Hot and wet
   D. Hot and dry

7. The railway line in the map is likely to be used to transport?
   A. Timber
   B. Minerals
   C. Products from the shrine
   D. Products from the swamp

8. Which among the following communities is believed to have migrated from Bahr-El-Ghazal before coming into Kenya?
   A. The Gusii
   B. The Luo
   C. The Luhya
   D. The Acholi

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The diagram below shows the formation of a feature use it to answer questions 9-11

9. Through which process was the feature above formed?
   A. Volcanicity
   B. Folding
   C. Faulting
   D. Erosion

10. The partlabelled X is called?
    A. Escarpment
    B. Dyke
    C. Anticline
    D. Syncline

---

above is
A. The Rufiji mountains
B. The Nyandarua ranges
C. The Usambara ranges
D. The Atlas mountains

12. Three of the following are features likely to be found in a desert. Which are NOT?
    A. Barachan
    B. Oasis
    C. Sand dunes
    D. Coral reefs

13. Which among the following factors does NOT influence the climate of Africa?
    A. Winds
    B. Ocean currents
    C. Shape of the coastline
    D. Longitudes

14. Which among the following is NOT a characteristic of Mediterranean climate?
    A. Experiences two heavy rainfall seasons (double maxima)
    B. Cool-wet winters and hot-dry summers
    C. Annual rainfall of between 500-750mm
    D. Experienced along the coastlands of Tunisia, Morocco and the Cape Province of South Africa

15. Wambora visited a typical rain forest. Which of the following tree species was he NOT likely to find?
    A. Elgon teak
    B. Camphor
    C. Meru oak
    D. Cypress

16. The main reason why the Bantu moved from their dispersal point at Shungwaya was?
    A. Spirit of adventure
    B. Invasion of tsetse flies
    C. Attacks by the Oromo
    D. Search for land for cultivation

17. Among the following crops, which one was grown before the arrival of Europeans.
    A. Bananas
    B. Sorghum
    C. Maize
    D. Wheat

Use the map below to answer questions 18-20

---
18. The language group that used the migration route marked W while migrating into Kenya was?
   A. Semites       B. Cushites
   C. Nubians       D. Mijikenda

19. The game reserve marked M is?
   A. Tsavo         B. Boni
   C. Arabuko sokoke D. Chyulu hills

20. The line of latitude marked X passes through the following towns **EXCEPT**?
    A. Maseno       B. Nanyuki
    C. Embu         D. Timbora

21. The secretary to the committee in a public primary school is the?
    A. Deputy headteacher
    B. Headteacher
    C. registration
    D. School committee secretary

22. The speaker of the National Assembly in Kenya is sworn in by?
    A. The president
    B. The clerk of the National Assembly
    C. The head of parliamentary service commission
    D. The chief justice

23. The headquarters of the East African Community are based at?
    A. Kampala       B. Arusha
    C. Dodoma        D. Addis Ababa

24. Which among the following is a social use of soil?
    A. Making bricks
    B. Growing crops
    C. Burrying the dead bodies
    D. Cultivation by a particular community

25. Residual hills that have resisted erosion, mainly found in the plateaus, are referred to as?
    A. Resistant hills
    B. Icebergs
    C. Inselbergs
    D. Hamada

26. A short statement that provides information about the aims, beliefs of a school is called?
    A. School routine
    B. School tradition
    C. School motto
    D. School culture

27. Which among the following was **NOT** a function of a clan in the traditional African society?
    A. Allocating land to clan members
    B. Settling of disputes
    C. Safeguarding the culture and values of a clan
    D. Participating in clan fights if provoked

28. Three of the following countries are landlocked **EXCEPT**?
    A. Ethiopia       B. Uganda
    C. Angola         D. Zambia

29. Which one of the following fish types is caught in inland fishing grounds?
    A. trout          B. mullet
    C. parrot fish    D. lobsters

30. An election petition involving two candidates contesting the seat of governor is to be taken before a court of law. Which court would hear the dispute?
    A. The supreme court
    B. The court of appeal
    C. The High court
    D. The Independent Electoral Boundaries Commission

31. The main challenge facing trade in Eastern Africa is?
    A. Poor transport and communication
    B. Production of the same types of goods
    C. Insecurity among member states
    D. Tariffs and trade barriers

32. I am a river, I drain into the Indian ocean. I exist between Tanzania and Mozambique. Who am I?
    A. Shebelle       B. Pangani
    C. Rufiji         D. Ruvuma

33. Which among the lake ports is **NOT** found in Tanzania?
    A. Entebbe       B. Musoma
    C. Bukoba        D. Mwanza

34. Select from the list Kenya’s main imports
    A. Machinery, crude oil, refined oil
    B. Medicine, fertilizers, electronic goods
    C. Flowers, french peas, roses
    D. Tea, glass

35. Which means of communication would reach the largest audience in the shortest time?
    A. Telephone      B. Television
    C. Radio          D. Newspapers

36. Three of the following are manufacturing industries. Which one is **NOT**?
    A. Cement        B. Glass making
    C. Steel making  D. Tobacco making

37. The main challenge facing the tourism industry today is?
    A. Insecurity
    B. Poaching
    C. High fees charged on foreign tourists
38. The following were officials in the traditional Buganda kingdom. Who among them was in charge of justice?
   A. Katikiro        B. Omumwine
   C. Omuwanika       D. Kabaka

39. Who among the following welcomed the British in their territories?
   A. Kabaka Mwanga   B. The Agiriama
   C. Kabaka Mutesa I D. The Nandi

40. The chapter of the constitution that contains that contains the Bill of Rights Kenyans should enjoy is?
   A. Chapter 3       B. Chapter 4
   C. Chapter 9       D. Chapter 6

41. The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission has three of the following functions. Which one is NOT?
   A. Register voters
   B. Conducts civic education among voters
   C. Distribute ballot boxes and papers to polling stations
   D. Handles election petitions involving members of parliament

42. The MAIN cause of road accidents in Kenya is?
   A. Speeding        B. Carelessness of road users
   C. Lack of road signs D. Untrained drivers

43. Which of the following minerals is WRONGLY matched with where it is mined?
   A. Soda Ash - Lake Magadi
   B. Limestone - Athi River
   C. Floupspar - Kariandusi
   D. Salt - Ngomeni

44. The time in Accra 45°W is 11:20 am. What would be the time at Kampala 35°E?
   A. 4:40 pm      B. 3:20 pm
   C. 5:30 am      D. 3:20 pm

45. Who among the following is NOT appointed by the president of Kenya.
   A. Principal Secretaries  B. Cabinet Secretaries
   C. The Attorney General  D. The Speaker

46. Alice noted extremely high temperatures on the 21st of March. What was likely the reason why?
   A. Equinox was being experienced
   B. Solstice was being experienced
   C. The length of the day was longer than that of the night
   D. The sun had overheated due to friction on the orbit.

47. The following are exotic dairy breeds reared in Kenya. Which one is NOT?
   A. Large white        B. Fresian
   C. Aryshire           D. Jersey

48. Which among the methods of rearing poultry is the most expensive?
   A. The Free Range System
   B. The Battery System
   C. The Fold System
   D. The Backyard System

49. Angel was born in Atlanta, USA. His parents are both Kenyans. Angel is thus a Kenyan citizen by?
   A. Birth        B. Dual citizenship
   C. Registration D. Naturalisation

50. The main reason why the North-Eastern parts of Kenya have sparse population is due to
   A. Its nearness to Somalia.
   B. Inadequate facilities like schools and hospitals
   C. Inadequate rainfall
   D. It is mainly inhabited by Somalis, who are relatively fewer in number.

51. The colour on top of the Kenya National Flag is?
   A. White      B. Green
   C. Black      D. Red

52. Among the given lakes, which ones are found on the western branch of the rift valley?
   A. Rukwa, Edward    B. Eyasi, Natron
   C. Magadi, Turkana D. Marsabit, Natron

53. Which of these communities did NOT participate in the long distance trade in the pre-colonial period?
   A. Baganda    B. Akamba
   C. Nyanwezi   D. Ngoni

54. The MAIN problem facing beef farming in Kenya is?
   A. Drought
   B. Livestock Diseases
   C. Lack of modern methods of rearing beef animals
   D. Lack of cattle deeps in the pastoral areas

55. The major effect of the rotation of the earth on its axis is?
   A. It causes revolution of the earth
   B. It causes day and night
   C. It causes seasons
   D. It is determined by the position of the sun
56. Which of the following is NOT a function of the National Assembly?
   A. Swearing in of the County Assembly Speakers
   B. Amending existing laws
   C. Participate in preparation of budget
   D. Can impeach the president

57. The largest county in Kenya is?
   A. Kajiado
   B. Marsabit
   C. Turkana
   D. Wajir

58. The Great North Road in Africa starts from ______ and ends in ______
   A. Cape town, Cairo
   B. Mombasa, Lagos
   C. Tunisia, Libya
   D. Cape town, Nairobi

59. The first prime minister of Kenya was
   A. James Gichuru
   B. Raila Odinga
   C. Jomo Kenyatta
   D. Tom Mboya

60. Who among the following personalities was NOT a member of the Kapenguria six
   A. Oginga Odinga
   B. Fred Kubai
   C. Achieng Oneko
   D. Jomo Kenyatta

61. After eating the forbidden fruit, the first human beings hid from God because
   A. They were tricked
   B. They felt guilty
   C. They were tempted
   D. They were naked

62. Why was Noah and his family saved during the floods?
   A. He was righteous
   B. He had three sons
   C. He built an ark
   D. He was told by God

63. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph and Moses had the following characteristics except
   A. Founders of Israel
   B. Fore parents of Christians
   C. They were friends of God
   D. They were friends of Egypt

64. What happened at Antioch?
   A. Disciples were called Christians for the first time
   B. Disciples were called by Jesus
   C. Disciples were baptized here
   D. Disciples were filled with the Holy Spirit

65. Jesus was on Earth for ______ days after his resurrection.
   A. 40
   B. 30
   C. 20
   D. 10

66. The son of the widow of Nain was raised to life by
   A. Peter
   B. Jesus
   C. Elisha
   D. Elijah

67. Where was Jesus arrested?
   A. Gethsemane
   B. Eden
   C. Temple
   D. Palace

68. During the day of _____ Peter preached and three thousand people were baptised.
   A. Crucification
   B. Arrest of Jesus
   C. Pentecost
   D. Beautiful gate

69. Which one of the following was NOT an activity of the early church?
   A. They lived separately loving each other
   B. They praised and worshipped together
   C. They prayed together
   D. They shared their belonging

70. Which one of the following is not a gift of the holy spirit?
   A. Preaching
   B. Interpreting tongues
   C. Faithfulness
   D. Wisdom

71. Which one of the following occasions marks the beginning of new life in African traditional society?
   A. Confirmation
   B. Sacrifice
   C. Baptism
   D. Initiation

72. Which one of the following is not a form of child labour in the society?
   A. Working in a factory
   B. Working as a househelp
   C. Working in a coffee plantation
   D. Helping the parents

73. According to mark 6:3 the brothers of Jesus were
   A. Jacob, John, Simeon
   B. Judas, Joseph, Simeon
   C. John, Jacob, Joseph
   D. James, Joseph, Judas, Simeon

74. Who dies for his or her Christian beliefs?
   A. Reformer
   B. Radical
   C. Rebel
   D. Martyr

75. Who led the group that stoned Stephen to death?
   A. Saul
   B. Philip
   C. Ananias
   D. Nicanor

76. God came to Moses while he was taking care of
77. According to the teachings of Apostle Paul, he who doesn't work should NOT?
A. Live  B. Eat  C. Pray  D. Fast

78. Aquila, Priscilla and the Apostle Paul had one thing in common. They all earned a living by
A. Fishing  B. Making clothes  C. Making tents  D. Farming

79. The Israelite King who used to be troubled by an evil spirit was
A. David  B. Saul  C. Ahah  D. Solomon

80. The time we spend preparing for Christmas is called
A. Magnificent  B. Advent  C. Annunciation  D. Denunciation

81. Medina is a politician. He should be reminded that authority comes from
A. Voters  B. Democracy  C. God  D. The devil

82. In traditional African Society, children could be named after all the following EXCEPT.
A. A relative  B. The time of birth  C. The place of birth  D. The name of a person in the Bible

83. Which one of the following is NOT a value acquired in education?
A. Humility  B. Respect  C. Honesty  D. Copying other’s work

84. Pupils BEST develop values they acquire in school by
A. Reading books  B. Listening to others  C. Practising the values  D. Doing homework

85. The Holy communion is also called
A. Eucharist  B. Magnificent  C. Special meal  D. The food of Jesus

86. King Solomon is mostly known for his
A. Riches  B. Majesty  C. Power  D. Wisdom

87. Which one of the following can Christians learn from the call of the prophet Jeremiah?
A. God calls sinners to repentance
B. God calls prophets to destroy cities  C. God performs miracles  D. God knows people and plans for their lives even before they are born

88. The disciple who cut someone’s ear was
A. Mark  B. Lazarus  C. Levi  D. Peter

89. The sermon on the mountain is also called the
A. Great commissim  B. Beatitudes  C. Magnificent  D. Triumphal Entry

90. In the first temptation, Satan
A. Told Jesus to bow down and worship him in exchange for wealth
B. Told Jesus to turn stones into bread
C. Told Jesus to bring out water from a rock
D. Told Jesus to throw himself from the top of the temple
1. What is the total value of digit 5 in the number 2051408?
   A. 5000          B. Ten thousand
   C. 50,000        D. 500000

2. Which one of the following is six million eighty five thousand three hundred and seven.
   A. 6085037        B. 6805037
   C. 6850307        D. 6085307

3. What is the number 856.8971 rounded off to the nearest tenths?
   A. 856.90         B. 856.9
   C. 856.89         D. 856.8

4. Find the sum of 3.456 + 24.35 + 0.16 and correct the answer to 2 decimal places.
   A. 28.0           B. 27.00
   C. 27.96          D. 27.97

5. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 8?
   A. 689432         B. 88471
   C. 37596          D. 909183

6. Mwenda society exported one hundred and ninety five thousand seven hundred and sixty two bags of coffee in the year 2014. In the year 2015, the export increased by five hundred bags. How many bags were exported in the two years?
   A. 195762         B. 196262
   C. 392924         D. 392024

7. Kamaus farm is right angled triangle in shape. It has an area of 1000 m² and height of 40m.

8. What is its base length?
   A. 25m           B. 500m
   C. 100m          D. 50m

9. Express 0.125 as a fraction in its simplest form.
   A. \(\frac{1}{8}\)    B. \(\frac{1}{4}\)
   C. \(\frac{25}{50}\) D. \(\frac{3}{4}\)

10. Kiburu school has 800 pupils. Each pupil was given 2dl packet of milk, how much milk will they have taken in litres altogether?
    A. 1600          B. 16
    C. 160           D. 1.6

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

12. Lelei bought two cows each sh. 5000. He later sold the cows for sh 12500. What was his percentage profit?
    A. 75%           B. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)%
13. What is the size of the angle marked X

A. 122°   B. 72°
C. 60°   D. 48°

14. What is the value of: \( 4.2 \times 0.0081 \) ?
\( \frac{0.07 \times 0.09}{A. 0.054} \)
\( B. 0.54 \)
\( C. 54 \)
\( D. 5.4 \)

15. James arrived at the airport at 9.30 am. He was told that the plane would take off at 2.45 pm. How long did he have to wait for the plane?

A. 7hr 45min   B. 5hr 15min
C. 6hr 45min   D. 5hr 45min

16. At what station was the longest stop-over

A. Nairobi   B. Kisumu
C. Mombasa   D. Nakuru

17. What is the value of 46242 multiplied by 24?

A. 277452   B. 1108708
C. 1109808   D. 1109708

18. Arrange \( \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{7} \) and \( \frac{1}{6} \) in descending order

19. A lorry was loaded with 145 bags of rice each with a mass of 90kg. How many tonnes was the lorry carrying?

A. 1.305   B. 13.05
C. 130.5   D. 1.305

20. A construction company made 500m of murrum road in a day. The road was 12 metres wide and \( \frac{1}{2} \)m deep. How much murrum was used?

A. 6000m\(^3\)   B. 1500m\(^3\)
C. 24000m\(^3\)   D. 750m\(^3\)

21. A greengrocer bought 800 mangoes each at sh. 5. He later sold the mangoes in piles of 5 mangoes at sh. 30 per pile. What was his percentage profit?

A. 16%   B. 50%
C. 20%   D. 30%

22. Add the square root of 1156 to the square of 24?

A. 27744   B. 1732
C. 1180   D. 610

23. Which of the following is equivalent to seven eighths

A. \( \frac{48}{49} \)   B. \( \frac{21}{24} \)
C. \( \frac{21}{32} \)   D. \( \frac{14}{18} \)

24. What is the value of \( x \) in the equation
\( \frac{3}{4}x + 7 = 19 \)?

A. 12   B. 16
C. 9   D. 46

25. What is the value of \((2.27 + 2.73)^2\)?

A. 0.25   B. 250
C. 250000   D. 25

26. The diagram below is a right angled triangle
What is the value of \( x \)?

A. 90°  
B. 45°  
C. 30°  
D. 60°

27. The line below is accurately drawn in the scale 1 cm rep 5 m.

- What is the actual length of the line?
  A. 40m  
  B. 25m  
  C. 400m  
  D. 250m

28. A rectangle has a width of 24 cm and a perimeter of 148 cm. What is its area?

A. 124 cm²  
B. 3552 cm²  
C. 50 cm²  
D. 1200 cm²

29. What is the value of \( 2\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \)?

A. \( 2\frac{1}{16} \)  
B. \( 1\frac{1}{7} \)  
C. \( 1\frac{3}{16} \)  
D. \( 4\frac{1}{16} \)

30. A cuboid has a volume of 576 cm³. Its base area is 48 cm². What is its height?

A. 288 cm  
B. 12 cm  
C. 8 cm  
D. 6 cm

31. The table below shows the class attendance of 50 pupils in Kiangoma primary school for 5 days. Use it to answer question 31.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Mon</th>
<th>Tue</th>
<th>Wed</th>
<th>Thur</th>
<th>Fri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Pupils</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What was the total number of pupils absent in the whole week?

A. 242  
B. 8  
C. 18  
D. 6

32. Which of the following statements is true?

A. \( \frac{1}{5} < \frac{1}{14} \)  
B. \( \frac{1}{2} \) of 24 > 20  
C. \( \frac{1}{3} > \frac{1}{2} \)  
D. \( \frac{4}{5} = 0.8 \)

33. Baricho school has 598 pupils. Kiburu school has 198 pupils more than Baricho. Ndigaru school has 200 pupils less than Baricho. How many pupils are there in the three schools?

A. 1792  
B. 996  
C. 1394  
D. 1992

34. Which statement is true about the triangle below:

- A. Angle \( a + b = c + d \)  
- B. Angle \( a = c + d \)  
- C. Angle \( b = c \)  
- D. Angle \( a + b + c = 180° \)

35. What is the product of the LCM and HCF of 12, 18, and 72?

A. 72  
B. 54  
C. 1296  
D. 432

36. Simplify: \( \frac{1}{2} (42k + 21 m) + \frac{1}{2} (18k - 2m) \)

A. 15k + 0m  
B. 15k + 4m  
C. 15k + 2m  
D. 6k + 3m + 9k - m

37. A bicycle wheel has a diameter of 42 cm. What distance in metres did it cover after making 100 revolutions?

A. 13.2m  
B. 13200m  
C. 1320  
D. 132m

38. Wambui bought the following items from a shop:

(i) \( 2\frac{1}{2} \) kg of sugar @ sh 80

(ii) 3kg onion @ sh 60

(iii) 2kg of rice for sh 240

She paid using a sh1000 note. How much more would she have given the shopkeeper to receive
a balance of sh 400?
A. Sh 20  B. Sh 380
C. Sh 80  D. Sh 620

39. A patient was admitted in hospital from 15th January 2014 to 15th March 2014. How many nights was he in hospital?
A. 60  B. 59
C. 58  D. 61

40. What is the area of a square whose side measures 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) m?
A. 10\(\frac{1}{10}\) m\(^2\)  B. 13\(\frac{1}{2}\) m\(^2\)
C. 13 cm\(^2\)  D. 26 m\(^2\)

41. What is the value of:
\[2.4 \div 1.25\]?
A. 1.92  B. 0.192
C. 192  D. 1920

42. What is the smallest number that can be added to 4563 to make it divisible by 11?
A. 3  B. 1
C. 20  D. 2

43. How many 250g packets of rice can be obtained from a bag of 12kg?
A. 480  B. 48
C. 4800  D. 48000

44. What is the perimeter of the figure below.
(Take \(\pi = \frac{22}{7}\))

\[\text{A. 54  B. 43}\]
C. 66  D. 33

45. Construct triangle ABC such that BC = 8cm angle CAB = 55\(^o\), and angle ABC = 65\(^o\). What is the length of line AB?
A. 13.7 cm  B. 7.6 cm
C. 6.8 cm  D. 8.4 cm

46. What is the value of: \((2x + 3y)\) when \(x=2, y=3\)?
A. 13  B. 28
C. 12  D. 26

47. What is the sum of the supplement of 43\(^o\) and the complement of 52\(^o\)?
A. 38\(^o\)  B. 175\(^o\)
C. 137\(^o\)  D. 128\(^o\)

48. In a school, \(\frac{3}{5}\) of the pupils are girls. If there are 320 pupils, how many boys are there in the school?
A. 128  B. 64
C. 192  D. 216

49. Find the value of
\[\frac{82 + 16 - 5}{8}\]
A. 12\(\frac{1}{4}\)  B. 7\(\frac{3}{4}\)
C. 79  D. 98

50. What is the product of the edges, and vertices in an open cuboid?
A. 56  B. 40
C. 60  D. 96
1. Which one of the following does not lead to water pollution?
A. Floods  
B. Oil spillage  
C. Waste from industries  
D. Cigarette smoke

2. Which one of the following statements is true about components of blood?
A. Red blood cells help in clotting of blood.  
B. White blood cells are larger than the red blood cells  
C. Platelets help in transporting hormones in the body.  
D. Plasma has nucleus that makes it keep changing its shape

3. Blood that leaves the left ventricle flows out of the heart through the
A. vena cava  
B. aorta  
C. pulmonary vein  
D. pulmonary artery

4. Soil that is used in building and construction
A. has high capillary  
B. becomes sticky when wet  
C. has poor retention  
D. has smooth texture

5. Which one of the following is a social effect of abusing drugs?
A. Marital conflicts  
B. Breathing difficulties  
C. Addiction  
D. Impaired judgement

6. The amount of matter in a substance is known as
A. density  
B. volume  
C. weight  
D. mass

7. The diagram below shows a see-saw on which two objects were balanced.

8. The process by which liquids change into solids is known as
A. condensation  
B. freezing  
C. melting  
D. evaporation

9. Which one of the following crop pests is both a storage as well as a field pest?
A. Weevils  
B. Aphids  
C. Rats  
D. Cutworms

10. The diagram below shows an investigation on matter.

Which one of the following conclusions can be made from the observation made?
A. Solids expand when heated  
B. Liquids expand when heated  
C. Air expands on heating  
D. Matter contracts when heated

11. The degree of hotness or coldness of a place is known as
A. pressure  
B. density  
C. temperature  
D. mass
12. Which of the following only consist of energy giving foods?
   A. coconut and butter  B. fish and eggs  
   C. honey and orange  D. melon and bread

13. Which one of the following is matter in a solid state?
   A. Smoke from jiko  B. Chalk powder  
   C. Water vapour  D. Milk in a bottle

14. Smoke rising from fire is an example of
   A. conduction of heat in gases  B. convection of heat in liquids  
   C. radiation of heat in the air  D. convection of heat in gases

15. Which one of the following is water used sparingly?
   A. Treating water from factories  B. Watering animals with harvested water  
   C. Using domestic water to clean toilets  D. Turning off water taps when not in use

16. Which one of the following is not a good conductor of heat?
   A. Iron nail  B. Stainless steel spoon  
   C. Wooden handle of a metal spoon  D. Aluminium sufuria

17. The diagram below represents a set-up that can be used to demonstrate a certain aspect of heat energy.

   ![Diagram of a candle and melting wax](image)

   The aspects that can be demonstrated is
   A. expansion and radiation  B. convection and conduction  
   C. conduction and expansion  D. convection and radiation

18. Which one of the following is NOT a special sound?
   A. Siren  B. Bell ringing  
   C. Whistling  D. Screaming

19. Which one of the following weeds is known for its bad smell?
   A. Mexican marigold  B. Wandering jew  
   C. Oxalis  D. Black jack

20. The following are characteristics of a certain animal.
   (i) Lays eggs  (ii) Breathe through lungs  
   (iii) Has moist skin  (iv) The body temperature is not constant

   The animal is most likely to be
   A. salamander  B. lizards  
   C. python  D. spiny ant-eater

21. Which one of the following is a green non-flowering plant?
   A. Toadstool  B. Grass  
   C. Moss  D. Acacia

22. The following are all oil crops except
   A. simsim  B. sunflower  
   C. groundnut  D. sorghum

23. A child saw clouds with the following characteristics:
   (i) White like cotton wool  (ii) Lying low in the sky

   The clouds could also
   A. be dark grey in colour  B. have rounded masses on top  
   C. be rain bearing  D. indicate a stormy weather

24. Which one of the following is true about light falling on a plane mirror?
   A. It is refracted  B. It is dispersed  
   C. It is reflected  D. It is absorbed

25. Which one of the following materials cannot float?
   A. A ball of plasticine  B. Candle wax  
   C. Wet piece of wood  D. Metal bowl
26. The diagram below shows the composition of air.

The gas represented by X is used for
A. making light bulbs
B. extinguishing fire
C. making proteins by legumes
D. breathing by animals

27. The best thing to do when buying medicine is to
A. check expiry date
B. identify the manufacturer
C. compare the prices
D. check the date of manufacture

28. The following are all ways of maintaining simple tools except
A. cleaning them after use
B. using them regularly
C. sharpening cutting tools
D. storing them in a safe place

29. Which one of the following diseases is vaccinated only once during immunization schedule?
A. Polio
B. Measles
C. Tuberculosis
D. Diphtheria

30. Which one of the following statements is true about all states of matter? Have
A. mass but not definite volume
B. shape and definite volume
C. volume and not definite mass
D. mass and occupies space

31. Which one of the following livestock feeds is not rich in proteins?
A. Clover
B. Nappier grass
C. Desmodium
D. Glycene

32. The diagram shows an investigation carried out by a group of pupils.

Which one of the following activities works the same as the demonstration above?
A. A boy falling from a bicycle that suddenly stops
B. Passengers being tossed behind when a vehicle suddenly starts moving
C. A pupil being tossed back and forth on a swing
D. A man falling from a roof in a building

33. The letters below were written on a piece of paper and observed on a plane mirror.

E L T M S

Which pair of the letters remained the same when observed on the mirror?
A. E and L  B. L and T  C. T and M  D. M and S

34. Absorption of mineral salts and water in the alimentary canal of human beings takes place in the
A. colon  B. duodenum  C. ileum  D. stomach

35. Which one of the following animals are all invertebrates?
A. Toad, newt, slug  B. Mosquito, snail, snake
C. Rat, wasp, bee  D. Houselly, beetle, moth

36. Which one of the following changes during adolescence occur in boys only?
A. Appearance of pimples  B. Breaking of the voice
C. Release of sex cells  D. Growth of pubic hair

37. The part that stores food in a maize seed is known as
A. cotyledon  B. micropyyle
C. embryo  D. endosperm
38. The diagram below shows parts of a flower.

Which of the parts marked in the flower does the germination of pollen grains take place?
A. Q  B. R  C. S  D. T

39. Which one of the following types of soil erosion can be controlled by constructing porous dams?
A. Splash erosion  B. Rill erosion  C. Sheet erosion  D. Gulley erosion

40. Plants can benefit from other plants for all the following except
A. support  B. shade  C. habitat  D. protection

41. Which one of the following pairs of components of environment are both living?
A. Animals and water  B. Air and plants  C. Plants and animals  D. Water and air

42. Which one of the following is NOT a root tuber?
A. Irish potato  B. Cassava  C. Arrow root  D. Carrot

43. A child who does not get enough proteins in his diet is likely to suffer from
A. Kwashiorkor  B. rickets  C. anaemia  D. marasmus

44. The diagram below represents a certain weather instruments constructed by some pupils.

The pupils realized that the instrument could not work well because of
A. big opening at the mouth  B. strong cloth

45. Which one of the following stages of HIV development is a patient positive without signs and symptoms?
A. Window stage  B. Symptomatic stage  C. Incubation stage  D. Full blown stage

46. The rate at which water drains in soil depends on
A. colour of the soil  B. size of soil particles  C. dryness or wetness of soil  D. the amount of water

47. Which method of grazing can be practiced in a densely populated area?
A. Tethering  B. Zero grazing  C. Paddocking  D. Herding

48. Below is an example of feeding relationship found in a place.

Grass → Zebras → Lions → Bacteria

Which of the animals should be most abundant in the habitat?
A. Grass  B. Zebras  C. Lions  D. Bacteria

49. Wearing protective clothes when walking in stagnant water can help to prevent the spread of
A. malaria  B. typhoid  C. bilharzia  D. cholera

50. Light is necessary in all the following processes except
A. keeping away pests  B. photography  C. germination  D. photosynthesis
Read the following broken passage carefully. For each blank space numbered 1-15, choose the best alternative from the choices given.

One day Mwamba’s mother _______ that he could not take his supper. This worried her as she _______ that he always _______ well. She _______ to wait and see what _______ happen the next day. Mwamba’s teacher also noticed that _______ was wrong. Mwamba was not paying attention in class. When asked what the matter was, Mwamba _______ that he _______ a toothache. The teacher then _______ him to go to the hospital where he was told that he had _______ tooth decay.

The painful tooth was later removed _______ Mwamba came back to school just _______ time for the examination. Tooth decay is _______ by the ever present bacteria in the mouth. These _______ on the food particles left _______ the teeth after meals.

1. A. saw  B. felt  C. heard  D. noticed
2. A. thought  B. knew  C. believed  D. remembered
3. A. eats  B. had eaten  C. ate  D. tasted
4. A. planned  B. wanted  C. tried  D. decided
5. A. would  B. might  C. could  D. should
6. A. anything  B. nothing  C. something  D. everything
7. A. said  B. replied  C. confirmed  D. suggested
8. A. was having  B. has  C. could have  D. had
9. A. advised  B. commented  C. advised  D. lamented
10. A. the  B. that  C. a  D. this
11. A. and  B. although  C. or  D. but
12. A. before  B. on  C. in  D. within
13. A. brought  B. caused  C. controlled  D. cured
14. A. reduce  B. react  C. combine  D. multiply
15. A. among  B. around  C. between  D. within
For questions 16-18, choose the best alternative to fill in the blank spaces

16. Mauno bought seven eggs ___ were rotten.
   A. of which two  B. two of them  C. and two
   D. which two of

17. Keen though he was, he ___ not crack the puzzle.
   A. should  B. could  C. might  D. would

18. ___ the journey being long, the children finished without complaining.
   A. Despite of  B. Inspite  C. Despite
   A. Although

For questions 19 and 20, choose the correct phrasal verb

19. Kado could not recall what had happened.
   A. call on  B. call up
   C. call off  D. call in

20. The drug trafficker ___ the anti-narcotic police boss.
   A. took in  B. took up
   C. took over  D. took off

For questions 21 and 22, choose the correctly spelt word

21. A. exagerate  B. embarrass
   C. committe  D. concious

22. A. rudy  B. truely  C. truly  D. wonderfully

For questions 23 and 24, complete the sentences correctly

23. If they had paid, they
   A. would go on a trip
   B. would have gone on a trip
   C. will go on a trip
   D. could go on a trip

24. The hungry football players ate ___
   A. sleepily  B. lazily
   C. ravenously  D. remorsefully

For question 25, choose the sentence that means the same as the given one

25. All homework should be finished correctly.
   A. All homework must be finished correctly.
   B. All homework ought to be finished correctly
   C. All homework has to be finished correctly.
   D. All homework should not be finished correctly.

Read the passage below and answer questions 26-38.

A person’s memory can be like a mansion with many, many rooms. Some of the rooms you visit frequently, while others you may not enter for many years. As you age, some of these rooms may change and you may remember things slightly differently than how they actually happened. In other cases, the rooms may stay the same, but the doors may become locked. Sometimes these rooms can only be unlocked if you find a special key. Some of these rooms you may enjoy visiting; some of them you may just wish the door stayed shut.

One of the keys that often unlock a person’s memory is a specific sensory input - something you can see, smell, touch, taste or hear. There is the famous case of the novelist Marcel Proust, who casted a madeleine - a kind of cookie - and it caused him to suddenly remember an enormous amount of his childhood, memories that had previously been locked away. He went on to write a seven volume novel called In search of lost time, in which he explored these memories and what they meant to him. Proust might not have written these volumes exactly as they are had he not eaten that fateful madeleine.

As Proust demonstrates, while we can consciously summon certain memories; for example, if you try to think of your mother’s face, you can almost certainly do it - there are others that visit us involuntarily. This has to do with how the human brain is wired. While much of the brain is still my seriosus to scientists, it has been determined that the memory center of the brain, where memories are made and stored, is closely linked to the sensory center, where the brain controls and processes the body’s senses. A certain sensory input, such as Proust’s cookie, may fire up not just the sensory center, but the memory center too.

The senses you possess are a way for your brain to monitor what’s going on outside. When you receive a particular sensory input, meaning one of your senses is stimulated, that sense will send a signal to your brain telling the information it just received. For example, when Proust tasted his cookie, the sense receptors on his tongue sent a message to his brain telling it how the madeleine tasted. The messages are signals transmitted along nerve cells until they reach the brain. When the brain receives these signals, it processes them and controls the body’s reaction to them. Sense receptors react to different types of inputs, including electromagnetic, mechanical and chemical. In Proust’s case, his tongue was sensing the
chemical makeup of the cookie and its mechanical properties, such as the cookie’s hardness and brittleness.

When a nerve signal reaches the brain, the brain can react in a multitude of ways. Often the signal will trigger immediate behaviours or memories that happen automatically, without conscious decisions on your part. For example, let's say you're barefoot and you step on something sharp. You probably wouldn't have time to think, “Gosh, that really hurts. Should I lift up my foot? Yes, I think I'll do that.” Your brain, having registered the pain, reacts by lifting up your foot without you thinking about it. Just as your brain receives signals from its sense receptors through nerve cells, it can send out a command through nerve cells. In this case, your brain sent a signal to your foot telling it to move away from the sharp object.

26. From the first paragraph, what happens as we age?
   A. We remember things exactly as they happened
   B. We remember nothing at all of our past
   C. We remember things slightly different from how they happened
   D. We have mansions with many rooms

27. What does the author use to compare the human memory?
   A. A maze
   B. A locked door
   C. A mansion with many rooms
   D. Marcel Proust’s ‘In search of lost time’

28. Which of the following is not a sensory input?
   A. A repulsive smell
   B. A movie scene
   C. A loud bang
   D. running fast

29. What is sensory input?
   A. Something that a person can see, touch, smell, taste or hear
   B. An electric shock
   C. A memory
   D. A massage from the brain that produces hormones

30. In the sentence.....who tasted a madeleine - a kind of cookie - and it caused him.....The hyphens can be replaced by the following
   A. commas
   B. semi-colons
   C. colons
   D. apostrophes

31. It is TRUE to say that Proust
   A. wrote his novel before eating the madeleine
   B. could remember a lot from his childhood days after eating the madeleine
   C. did not write his volumes exactly as his childhood was
   D. had a memory that was not locking away any event of his life

32. The word SUMMON has been underlined. It means
   A. forget
   B. gather
   C. recall
   D. retain

33. According to the passage the memory centre of the brain
   A. is closely linked to the sensory centre
   B. is a cookie
   C. is not linked to the sensory centre
   D. can only be fired up by a madeleine

34. Which one of the following statements describes that a sensory input helps people ‘unlock forgotten memories’?
   A. Your brain produces a hormone that tells you to run when you see a snake.
   B. Proust ate a cookie and recalled a large portion of his childhood.
   C. You automatically move your foot away from a sharp object after stepping on it
   D. You can remember what your mother’s face looks like.

35. Why are sense receptors important?
   A. They tell your body when to run from danger
   B. They help make your memory stronger
   C. They are the way that your brain processes what is going on in the world around you
   D. They let your brain know what part of your environment to ignore

36. Signals are sent to the brain. These signals are
   A. messages
   B. commands
   C. inputs
   D. receptors

37. When are our senses stimulated? When
   A. they receive a particular input
   B. The brain receives information
   C. the brain controls the body
   D. we eat madeleine cookies.

38. What is this passage mostly about?
   A. The life of Marcel Proust
   B. The way our brains respond to sensory input
   C. How to run away from danger
   D. How to unlock the hidden memories in your brain

We have all enjoyed listening to interesting stories. Although a story may be interesting, we are not likely to remember it just because of the way it was narrated to us. Anyone can tell a story that has been told before but it takes a lot more to be an exceptional narrator.
A good story teller is one who ‘breathes’ freshness into a story during each story-telling session. I once listened to a story teller narrate a story I already knew. Listening to him made me like the story more.

I must admit he exaggerated some parts but all the same it gave new life to the story. He went out of his way to explain lots of things such as new words and aspects of his culture that we did not understand. He imitated the actions and words of the characters in the story.

A good story teller also enjoys the story along with the audience. The story teller might stand up and dance to the songs in the story. In addition, the narrator enjoys entertaining the audience besides teaching them new things about the past and the present. A good narrator has very good memory and imagination. This helps the narrator remind the audience of other things that were said earlier and enhance the creativity of the narrator.

The narrator also uses facial expressions, gestures and dramatises bits of the story. Imagine how interesting it would be for the narrator to try and dramatise how chameleon jumped into hare’s tail as they raced to win the same girl for marriage. In conclusion, a story is not interesting until a good narrator brings it to life?

39. When are we likely to remember a story?
A. When it is told many times
B. When it is interesting
C. When it is told in an interesting way
D. When it is told for a long time

40. ‘Breathes freshness into a story’ means
A. makes it less interesting
B. makes it more interesting
C. breathes into the storyteller
D. makes the story new

41. The writer liked the story he listened to for all the following reasons except
A. The narrator explained a lot of things
B. The narrator imitated actions and words of the characters
C. The narrator used words of his culture
D. The narrator gave new life to the story

42. Besides teaching the audience new things about the past and the present, a narrator should
A. enjoy the story with the audience
B. enjoy entertaining the audience
C. stand up and dance to the songs
D. have a good memory

43. To make a story interesting, a good narrator should do the following except
A. use facial expressions
B. add their own bits to the story
C. use gestures
D. dramatises bits of the story

44. What gave new life to the story the writer listened to?
A. The narrator explained new words
B. The narrator exaggerated some parts
C. The narrator imitated actions of characters in the story
D. The narrator imitated words of characters in the story

45. The story the narrator listened to was not new to him so it was
A. Popular
B. Famous
C. Infamous
D. Familiar

46. ‘In addition’ can be replaced with
A. beside
B. besides
C. however
D. nevertheless

47. To admit is to
A. make a clean breast of
B. turn over a new leaf
C. bury the hatchet
D. be at loggerheads

48. A good storyteller is
A. an orator
B. an imposter
C. an imitator
D. a mimic

49. He went out of his way to explain a lot of things means
A. he explained slowly
B. he explained vividly
C. he went out of topic
D. he lost his way

50. In the race between chameleon and hare, who won the race?
A. Chameleon
B. The hare
C. Both finished together
D. It is not clear from the story
Jaza pengo kwa jibu lifaaalo.


1. A. Mzima
2. B. Msimu
3. C. Muzimu
4. D. Musimu
5. A. ikinyesha
6. B. yakinyesha
7. C. ukinyesha
8. D. inanyesha
9. A. mngurumo
10. B. mingurumo
11. C. ngrr!
12. D. ngurumo
13. A. yao
14. B. zao
15. C. wao
16. D. vyao
17. A. yalifuja
18. B. yalivuja
19. C. lilifuja
20. D. yalivunja
21. A. wowote
22. B. yoyote
23. C. yeyote
24. D. lolote
25. A. malalia
26. B. malale
27. C. malaria
28. D. tauni
29. A. wakaaji
30. B. wakaazi
31. C. wakaji
32. D. wakazi
33. A. momonyoko
34. B. mmomyoko
35. C. mmomononyoko
36. D. mmonokoo
37. A. kwa
38. B. katika
39. C. ndani mwa
40. D. zikiwemo


11. A. arubaini
12. B. arobaini
13. C. tisini na mbili
14. D. ishirini na tgano
15. A. wanakobarizia
16. B. wapobarizia
17. C. wanamobarizia
18. D. wanayobarizia
19. A. ketekete
20. B. tetete
21. C. teketeke
22. D. kikiki
23. A. ulipelekea
24. B. ulichukulia
25. C. ulisababisha
26. D. ulileta
27. A. la
28. B. ya
29. C. za
30. D. wa
Chagua jibu sahihi kutoka nambari 16-30
16. ‘Ethiopia’ ni kwa uhabeshi kama vile ‘Zanzibar’ ni kwa ________
   A. Ngazija          B. Unguja
   C. Komoro          D. Zanzibari
17. Chagua sentensi yenye ‘kwa’ ya kuonyesha umilikaji wa mahali.
   A. Alimpiga kwa hasira sana
   B. Nyasuguta yuko kwa mama Khayange
   C. Hurafika kwaao
   D. Tutaonana naye kule ana kwa ana
18. Sauti za Kiswahili ‘a, e, i, o, u’ huitwaje?
   A. Konsonati          B. Viambishi vya wakati
   C. Vbadala          D. Irabu
19. Chagua neno lisilo na maana ya neno kina.
   A. urefu wa kwenda chini
   B. sauti ya namna moja katika ushairi
   C. urefu wa kwenda jitu
   D. neno la kuelezea watu wenye uhusiano kwa mifano kina yahe
20. Tamathali zifuatazo zina maana ya kutoa hongo isipokuwa ipi?
    A. Kula mwata          B. Kula mlungula
    C. Zunguka mbuyu    D. Toa chai
21. Mwanamume ambaye bado hajaoa huitwaje?
    A. Kapera          B. Mjanc
    C. mwanaumwali    D. Mlokole
22. Nyambua kitenzi raa katika kauli ya kutendeka.
    A. zaliwa          B. zalika
    C. zeeka          D. zaka
23. Tajaji kiungo kinachochua au kusafisha damu mwilini
    A. moyo          B. nso

C. mishipa          D. ini
24. Tumia kimilikisho kifaacho kukamilisha sentensi
   Wageni wamekuja kumwona binamu ________
   A. wako          B. lako
   C. yako          D. chako

Kamilisha methali
25. Debe tupe haliachi ________
    A. kuanguka    B. kulia
    C. kufuma    D. kuvuma

Kanusha sentensi hii
    A. Hangalienda mapema hangalihojiwa.
    B. Asingenda mapema asingehojiwa.
    C. Asingalienda mapema wala asingalihojiwa.
    D. Asingalienda mapema asingalihojiwa.
27. Ki kimetumikaje?
    Anapigana na adui yake kishujaa.
    A. kiaishiria    B. kihuishi
    C. kielezi cha wakati    D. kielezi cha jinsi

Jaza kiambishi kifaacho.
28. Mikono yako ________ mechafula.
    A. zi          B. i
    C. ya          D. u
29. Mtu stadi wa kutungu nyimbo na mashairi huitwaje?
    A. Malenga    B. Mghani
    C. Sogora    D. Manju
    Je, kutokana na nominoh hotuba kitenzi ni kipi?
    A. Mkutubi    B. Hutubu
    C. Hatibu    D. Hotubia

Soma habari hii kisha jibu maswali yafuatayo 31-40

Kwa mujibu wa sheria za ndoa chini, kijana mwenye umri kuanzia miaka kumi na nane ndiye anayekubaliwa kuo na kuelewa. Ni jambo la busara kwa vijana kupata muda wa kutosha kuelewana vizuri katika urafiki kabla ya kufanya uamuzi wa mchumba. Ni muhimu kuomba ushairi kwa wazazi au ndugu kuhusu uamuzi huo. Maoni na mapendekizo yao yatiliwe maanani, ingawa uamuzi wa mwisho unaweza kuwa kati ya vijana hao wawili wanaotazamia kufanya uchumba.


Ikiwezekana, wachumba wawe na umri wa kulingana, ili waweze kufurahia maisha katika hali ya kulingana. Inafaa wawe na mambo mengi ya kufanana kwa mafano katika imani, kisomo, utamaduni na hata namna ya kuishi. Kijana awe na uhusiano nizuri na wazazi wake. Hali kadhalika, ziwepo dalili za kusonesha kuwa anatamuliwa na kukubaliwa na wazazi wa kijana anayetarajia kufunga naye pingu za maisha. Awe mkweli na asiye na kigeugeu katika
kukubali ndoa yao.


31. Kwa mujibu wa taarifa hii, kijana kukubaliwa kuoa au kuolewa akiwa na umri wa miaka mingapi?
   A. Kumi na sita na zaidi
   B. Yoyote atakayo bora waelewane
   C. Kumi na nane
   D. Kumi na minane

32. Ni muhimu vijana wote __________
   A. kuelewana vizuri katika urafiki na kuifanya umuzi kabla ya ndoa zao
   B. kuwajaza wazazi wapende zote mbili kwa misingi ya kutambulika
   C. kutozingatia tabia za mchumba yeyote muradi weupependana
   D. anayeolewa au kuoa asiwe na akili razini wala afya nzuri

33. Umuzi wa mwisho katika ndoa aghalabu huwa ni wa akina nani?
   A. Mungu
   B. Wachumbiana
   C. Wazazi
   D. Mwanamke

34. Ni jambo lipi halifai kuzingatiwa na mchumba wa kuoa au kuolewa?
   A. Unafiki wa kudumu
   B. Kuvumiliana kwenye heri na shari
   C. Kuonesha ukweli bila kigeugeu ndani yake
   D. Mapenzi na heshima kati yao

35. Yapi kati ya haya si maradhi ya zinam?
   A. Kisonono
   B. Ukimwi
   C. Malale
   D. Kaswende

36. Kutokana na kuchangamkiana, wachumbu hupata sifa ipi?
   A. Uchamamanu
   B. Uchangamu
   C. Uchango
   D. Uchanga

37. Mbona mwandishi anapendekeza wachumbu kuwa na umri unaolingana?
   A. Ulinganifu katika umri utakuwa chanzo cha raha baina yao
   B. Watu wasiolingana kiumri hawana penzi lolote kati yao
   C. Katiba imependekeza ndoa za umri sawa na jinsia moja
   D. Limani yao katika dini na masomo huboreka zaidi

38. Ni methali ipi inayojitokeza wazi mwishoni mwa taarifa hii?
   A. Tamaa mbele mauti nyuma
   B. Kukopa ni harusi kulipa ni matanga
   C. Subira huvuta heri
   D. Mapenzi hayana mipaka

39. Majina ndoa na doa twaweza kuyaorodhesha kwenzye
   A. visawe
   B. vitawe
   C. viwakilishi
   D. vitate

40. Ipe taarifa uliyoisoma mada mwafaka
   A. Siku ya wapendana
   B. Umuhimu wa ndoa
   C. Vijana na harusi za kisasa
   D. Ndoa

Soma ufahamu kisha ujibu maswali 41-50


Kutoka kidimbwini, akanusa hewa, mara huyoo! Akatowa. Mwindaji akatabasamu kwa kuwa alikokimbilia

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tohe, ndiko alikojificha kalonje - kijana mahiri “Mama! Yakini kutakuwa na nyama maridhawa kwa chakula cha adhuhuri.” Mwindaji alisema kimuyomoyo alipokuwa akirejea kambini.

Kabla hajadirika kufika kambini, msasi alikutana na nyati mwenye ndama na bila ya kupata nafasi ya kupania nguo zake, alikimbia kadiri ya uwezo wake akifuatwa na mbogo huyo umyonyo.


| 41. Kwa jumla msali aliwatazama wanyama wangapi kwa mujibu wa taarifa hii? |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. Wawili        | B. Watatu        |
| C. Wanne          | D. Mmoja         |

| 42. Unadhani tohe alitoroka kwa sababu gani? |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. Pigo la mshale wa msasi |
| B. Wasiwasi na hofu ya kuwindwa na masasi |
| C. Ilikuwa kawaida yake kukimbiakimbia mshicu |
| D. Aweze kurejea kambini kwa wenzake |

| 43. Watu wanaowinda wanyama katika mbuga za wanyama bila ya idhini ya serikali huitwa ______ |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. majambazi     | B. mamhuki       |
| C. waasi          | D. majangili     |

| 44. Shughuli za uwindaji zilitekelezwa wakati gani? |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. Alasiri       | B. Adhuhuri      |
| C. Asubuhi       | D. Usiku         |

| 45. Twasema mbuga ya wanyama. Je, kidimbwi cha __ |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. wawindaji     | B. chakula       |
| C. watu           | D. maji          |

| 46. Mfuko maulum wa kuwekeza au kuhifadhia mshale huitwaje? |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. Ala           | B. Deraya        |
| C. Mara          | D. Ziaka         |

| 47. Mbona msali alihamua kuuparamia mti upesiu pesi? |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. Aweze kuyaona mapindi ya joka lilikuwa mtini |
| B. Ili ajiepushe kutokana na hatari na uwanzii wa nyati |
| C. Ndama aliyekuwa akimfuta angemwamgamiza |
| D. Aweze kuwaona wanyama wengine waliokuwa mafichoni |

| 48. Unda kitenzi kutokana na nomino shujaa. |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. shakii        | B. shujisha      |
| C. shajiisha     | D. ushuja        |

| 49. Msali alijikuta akielekezwa kusiko julikana na nani? |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. Kalonje       | B. Nyati         |
| C. Mtu asiyemjua | D. Joka          |

| 50. Ni mada ipi inayoafiki kisa ulichokisoma? |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. Wawindaji haramu |
| B. Kalonje wa wanyamapori |
| C. Wanyama mbugani |
| D. Msali na wanyama |

KIS 7/04/16
You have been given the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words and make it as interesting as possible.

The sun shone brightly and the birds sang beautiful melodies.............................
Umepewa mwanzo wa insha. Iandike kwa kutumia maneno yako mwenyewe na uifanye iwe ya kusimua uwezavyo.

Kengele ilipopigwa sote tulielekea gwarideni .................................................................
## MARKING CRITERION

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)
- a) Correct tenses and agreement of verbs (4 marks)
- b) Accurate use of vocabulary (4 marks)
- c) Following a sequence (4 marks)
- d) Correct punctuation (4 marks)

### Fluency (8 marks)
- a) Words in the correct order (4 marks)
- b) Sentence connection and paragraphs (4 marks)
- c) 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

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### MARKING SCHEME 2016

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A COMPOSITION MARKING SCHEME

S/SERIES 04 MARKING SCHEME 7/2016