

Soma vifungu vifuatavyo. Vina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne. Chagua jibu lifaalo zaidi kujazia nafasi zilizowachwa wazi.

Mawasiliano 1 watu wanaoishi katika 2 mbalimbali ni muhimu. Mawasiliano haya 3 kufanyika kwa njia nyingi kama barua, arafa na baruameme. 4 njia hizi ni muhimu, hasa kuufikisha ujumbe 5 umeandikwa. Mawasiliano ya kutumia simu huwa na upekee 6 katika njia nyingine. Uhusiano uliopo wa 7 katika mawasiliano kwa kutumia simu 8 mzito na wa utu zaidi kuliko kwa kuzitumia njia nyinginezo.

1. A. kati ya                      B. katika                      C. katika ya                      D. ndani ya
2. A. nyanja                      B. sehemu                      C. nafasi                      D. eneo
3. A. yaweza                      B. huweza                      C. yanaweza                      D. inaweza
4. A. miongoni mwa                      B. zaidi ya                      C. kabla ya                      D. Baadhi ya
5. A. ambawo                      B. ambao                      C. ambaye                      D. ambazo
6. A. usipatikane                      B. usipopatikana                      C. usiopatikana                      D. unaopatikana
7. A. kihisia                      B. kuhusia                      C. kuhisi                      D. kihisishi
8. A. ndizo                      B. sio                      C. si                      D. ni

Nchi zinazoendelea zimekuwa 9 raia wake kuzingatia upangaji uzazi ili kuzaa watoto wanaoweza 10. Ni muhimu kwa vijana 11 vizuri kabla ya kufunga ndoa kuhusu jambo 12. Katika mataifa mengi 13 maskini, vijana wanaokamilisha elimu ya msingi hukimbilia ndoa hasa baada ya 14. Maamuzi haya huwaathiri baadaye na kujuta vitendo vyao, kweli 15.

9. A. zikizingatia                      B. zikiwahimiza                      C. zikihimizia                      D. zikiwazingatia
10. A. kuwatunza                      B. kuwatunzia                      C. kuwahamasisha                      D. kushauriwa
11. A. kushauri                      B. kushauriwa                      C. kushurutishwa                      D. kushurutika
12. A. hii                      B. hizi                      C. hilo                      D. hiyo
13. A. yalio                      B. walio                      C. iliyo                      D. yaliyo
14. A. kubaleghe                      B. kuumuka                      C. kurefuka                      D. kukuwa
15. A. asiyesikia la mkuu hapatwa na makuu.  
B. mali ni sawa na maua.  
C. majuto ni mjukuu huja kinyume.  
D. Mke ni nguo mgomba ni kupalilia.

Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30, chagua jawabu lililo sahihi

16. Tegua kitendawili:  
Nitazame nikwambie  
A. waraka  
B. kioo  
C. redio  
D. mchoro
17. Tumia kivumishi halisi kujaza pengo:  
Nipatie kalamu \_\_\_\_\_ niandikie insha.  
A. nyingine  
B. nyeusi  
C. yako  
D. nzuri
18. Chagua sentensi inayoonyesha matunzi ya 'ji' ya utendaji  
A. Uchezaji wake ni mzuri.  
B. Dawati jingine litatengezwa.  
C. Mwogeleeaji amelowa maji.  
D. Mchezaji amejikwaa.
19. Ikiwa juzi ilikuwa jumaa tarehe sita, wotendo itakuwa siku gani na tarehe nani?  
A. Jumaa tarehe awali na tatu.  
B. Jani au awali na kumi.  
C. Jumatano tarehe kumi na moja.  
D. Jumatani tarehe nane.
20. Kiungo kilicho kifuani mwa mwanadamu au mayama ambacho hufanya kazi va kusafisha hewa huitwaie?  
A. Kongosho.  
B. Figo.  
C. Moyo.  
D. Pafu.

22. Kitungule ni kwa sungura kama vile \_\_\_\_\_ ni kwa kipepeo.  
A. Kichengo.  
B. Jana.  
C. Kinengwe.  
D. Kiwavi.
23. Kanusha sentensi ifuatayo:  
Ningalisinziä ningaliota.  
A. Nisingesinzia nisingeota.  
B. Nisingalisinzia nisingaliota.  
C. Sikusinzia wala sikuota.  
D. Nisingalisinzia nisingeota.
24. Chagua kundi lenye vitenzi pekee:  
A. omba, lala, inua.  
B. ovyo, ghafla, kwa gari.  
C. msomi, shujaa, mwerevu.  
D. kuimba, kulala, vizuri.
25. Ni sentensi gani iliyoakifishwa vyema?  
A. Aha! umeanguka? Nasikitika sana.  
B. Aha, umeanguka nasikitika sana.  
C. Aha, umeanguka nasikitika sana!  
D. Aha! umeanguka, nasikitika sana.
26. Kama ni kutugua patapowasua. Kama pia ni \_\_\_\_\_  
A. kuketi.  
B. kudunga kwa mkuki.  
C. kutokirwako.  
D. kuwa huku na huku.
27. Chagua jibu linaloonyesha amia za mashairi.  
A. Takhmisa, tarbia  
B. Vina, mizani  
C. Tathiitha, mizani  
D. Kibwagizo, ngojera

28. Salamu 'Alamsiki' hujibiwa vipi?

- A. salama
- B. Binuru
- C. masalkheri
- D. sabalkheri

29. Kitenzi 'cheza' katika kauli ya kutendesha ni

- A. chezeka
- B. chezewa
- C. chezeshwa
- D. chezesh

30. Mahali gerezani anapowekwa mshukiwa akingojea kesi kumalizika huitwa

- A. rumande
- B. kizimba
- C. jela
- D. mahakama

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 mpaka 40.

Aghalabu Rais wetu anapozungumzia suala la ufisadi, huwa hakosi kutoa mwito kwa kila Mkenya kutekeleza jukumu lake katika kupambana na janga hili. Hili ni jambo la kutia moyo iwapo halina unafiki ndani yake.

Jambo la ibra ni kuwa kauli hii hutolewa kila mara Wakenya wanapokashifu serikali kwa kuzembea katika vita dhidi ya ufisadi au wanapohoji matumizi ya pesa za umma. Kutokana na matamshi yake siku zilizopita, ni bayana kuwa Rais anaamini jukumu la Wakenya kukabiliana na ufisadi ni kukaa kimya na kusikiliza kile ambacho serikali inasema. Jambo hili linamfanya rais kuwa kiongozi asiyekuwa mwingi wa mambo.

Rais anaamini ni jukumu la wananchi kuamini kikamilifu yale ambayo serikali husema bila kupinga. Huu ni ufarisayo. Ikiwa kweli serikali imejitolea kukabiliana na ufisadi na inahitaji ushirikiano wa wananchi na viongozi wa upinzani, itakuwa vyema kila mmoja aachwe awe huru kuchunguza na kukosoa mienendo ya serikali bila kutishwa wala kumiminiwa matusi.

Katika nchi inayoheshimu demokrasia, ni jambo la kukera kwa kiongozi wa nchi kutaka wananchi wasiwe watu wanaouliza maswali kuhusu hatua zake, ilhali katiba imetoa uhuru huo kwa wananchi. Serikali haistahili kushambulia upinzani inapokosolewa kuhusu vita dhidi ya ufisadi. Kutisha kuwatia mbaroni viongozi wa upinzani kwa kuuliza jinsi mikopo inavyotumiwa ni jambo lisilofaa. Wao hutekeleza jukumu lao la kuimulika serikali. Ni muhimu kwa viongozi wa serikali kukubali jukumu la upinzani badala ya kutoa vitisho na kukashifu upinzani, ilhali Rais amekuwa akisema mara kwa mara kila mmoja atekeleze jukumu lake kuendeleza taifa.

Wananchi pia hawajasazwa kwenye jaribio la kuwataka wawe wakifanya tu yale yanayoipendeza serikali. Rais amewahi kukashifu vyombo vya habari mara kadhaa na hata kutusi waandishi wa magazeti kwa kuwaambia kazi yao hutusaidia tu kusambaza karatasi za kufungia nyama. Hii ni licha ya kuwa waandishi hao huchangia

pakubwa kwenye kapu la ushuru wa kitaifa mbali na kufichua kashfa mbalimbali na baadaye kuokoa maisha ya Wakenya wengi.

Katika vita dhidi ya ufisadi, jukumu la wanahabari ni kufichua utumizi mbaya wa fedha si katika serikali pekee bali pia katika mashirika ya kibinafsi. Kauli za Rais huonekana kumaanisha anachotarajia wanahabari wafanye ni kuficha mambo hayo na badala yake wawe wakisifu serikali mara kwa mara.

Serikali itasifiwa ikiwa kuna sababu, na wakati huo hutasikia kiongozi serikalini akishukuru wanahabari. Wanahabari pia hawatatarajia shukrani wanaposifu serikali kwa kuwa ni kazi yao kueleza wananchi kuhusu yanayojiri nchini na kimataifa.

Kwa msingi huo huo, wanahabari watatekeleza jukumu lao la kufichua maovu serikalini kila wakati. Sawa na jinsi hawatarajii kusifiwa wanapoangazia maendeleo, ni haki kwao kutotusiwa na kubezwa wanapoeleza wananchi jinsi wanavyoporwa mali yao na viongozi serikalini.

31. Chagua jawabu lisilo sahihi kulingana na aya ya kwanza.
- A. Kupambana na ufisadi hakuhitaji unafiki.
  - B. Rais huwahimiza watu kutekeleza majukumu yao.
  - C. Rais wetu huwa mnaifi.
  - D. Rais hapendi kuhimiza Wakenya kutekeleza majukumu yao hasa anapozungumzia ufisadi.

32. Jambo la ibra ni
- A. jambo la ajabu
  - B. jambo la lazima
  - C. jambo la kawaida
  - D. jambo la ukweli

33. Kulingana na aya ya pili, Rais
- A. amejitolea kupambana na ufisadi.
  - B. hapendi serikali yake kukosolewa.
  - C. amezembea kukabiliana na ufisadi.
  - D. hufurahishwa serikali yake inapokashfiwa.

34. Maana ya neno, 'hawajasazwa' kama lilivyotumika kwenye kifungu ni;
- A. hawajaonekana.
  - B. hawajaingia.
  - C. hawajajumuishwa.
  - D. hawajabakizwa.

35. Vita dhidi ya ufisadi
- A. vitashughulikiwa na wanahabari ili kuangamizwa.
  - B. vitaangamizwa na viongozi wa upinzani.
  - C. vitakabiliwa na wananchi wote ili kufanikiwa.
  - D. vitakabiliwa na serikali pekee.

36. 'Jambo hili linamfanya rais kuwa kiongozi asiye kuwa mwingi wa mambo' maana ya kifungu hiki ni
- A. Hali ya kusema maneno mengi.
  - B. Kutokuwa na ujuzi wa mambo.
  - C. Kutokuwa na mambo mengi ya kusema.
  - D. Kutokuwa mzungumzaji.

37. Kulingana na aya ya tatu
- A. jukumu la wananchi ni kutopinga serikali.
  - B. viongozi wanaotoa madai yasiyothibitisha watishiwe na serikali.
  - C. serikali ndiyo pekee iliyo na uwezo wa kuwafichua mafisadi.
  - D. sote tu huru kuchunguza na kukosoa miendendo ya serikali.

38.

Hali ya baadhi ya viongozi kujifanya wanataka kupigana na uofisadi ilhali si ukweli kuelezwa kwa msemu gani?

- A. Kisebusebu na kiroho ki papo
- B. Kisonoko mtamba na ukoko
- C. Kuwa na roho ya kitoto
- D. kuwa na kinyaa.

39.

Kulingana na kifungu hiki, katiba imetoa uhuru gani?

- A. Kushambulia upinzani na kutoa vitisho.
- B. Kutisha na kuwatia mbaroni viongozi wa upinzani.
- C. Kuunga mkono hatua zozote za serikali
- D. Wa kujieleza na kupewa habari unazotaka kujua.

40.

Jukumu la wanahabari na waandishi wa magazeti kulingana na kifungu ni

- A. kufanya mambo yanayopendeza serikali na kuisifu.
- B. kusambaza magazeti kutumika kama karatasi za kufungia nyama.
- C. kuisifu serikali inapofaa, kufichua kashfa na utumizi mbaya wa fedha.
- D. kuikashifu serikali, kufichua maovu serikalini, kupora mali ya umma.

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kiisha ujibu maswali 41 mpaka 50.

Wazazi wa shule ya Sepetuko waliwatembelea wana wao shuleni. Kabla ya kuonana na wana wao, kwanza walitakiwa kukongamana ukumbini kwa mkutano. Karibu wazazi wote waliwabebea wana wao mapochopocho ya kila aina licha ya kuwa watoto hao walikuwa wamerudi kutoka nyumbani Juma moja tu lililopita.

Ukumbini wazazi walizozana kuhusu chakula shuleni, mavazi na mitindo ya nywele ya wana wao. Baadhi yao walitaka watoto wao wapewe vyakula na machanda ya bel ghali. Wengine siku hiyo hawakuwazia juhudi za wana wao masomoni kinyume na kawaida yao. Hali hiyo wengine waliona mbali wakapiga udekezi huo kwa jina na ukucha.

Mabishano yalipokuwa yaliyamba moto, kijana mmoja wa karibu huasi ishirini na mitato hivi, aliyekuwa anevalia kifukara, akalagie ukumbini. Baadhi ya wazazi waliwona walishindwa iwapo mkutano uliyea ni wa wazazi au vijana. Kijana aliketi na kutega masikia yake ndi. Mmoja mmoja alisimama na kufika kuwa ameitazama erodha ya vyakula na kukaikishwa nimo. Alishanga kuwa watoto hawapowi chapati kwa kimo na pilau. "Tunalipa! sasa kwa nini wanakula ugali na hunde?"

Kijana yule aliudhika, akaonyesha mkono wake jua sasa na alipopuuzwa akishimema na kuanza kusema "Mji zenu si..." Wazazi walimchiachawiza na kusema, "Wai Nyamaza. Umitoju i..." Kijana akazidi kung'ang'ana na kutaka kupewa nafasi lakini wale waliokuwa karibu mnye wakamketelela. Mwenyekiti akasema, "Huu ni mkutano wa wazazi. Wajibu wako kijana ni kukuzunguza kusiikiliza kwa mkini, kisha uwapasho wazazi wako ujumbe."

Kijana alikazana, "Tafadhali nipe nafasi. Kitanda mshokilaila, hamwajui kunguni wake" Akaulizwa walikokuwa wazazi wake kwa kuwa ndio waliotakiwa mkutanoni. Akajibu, "Bwana mwenyekiti, sina wazazi! mimi ni mlezi wa wadogo zangu. Nina mdogo wangu hapa. Nimeoka mbali huko kuja kuwawakilisha marehemu wazazi wangu. Mimi si mlevi wala mhuni. Nina akili timamu. Kuwa kijana si dhambi. Nimekamilisha chuo kikuu. Nimeajiriwa lakiini pato lote linaishia kwenye malezi na sasa mnaninyima kusema lolote. Je, kijana hastahili kuzungumza? Najua kuwa maji mengi hayazuiliki kwani nia ikiwa moja, lililo mbali huja."

Baada ya kupewa nafasi na mwenyekiti, aliendelea kusema, "Mimi kama kijana mlezi, nimewasikiliza kwa makini. Naikataa hoja ya mavazi ya nyumbani na mapochopocho. Jambo mwafaka ni kuwafunza watoto wetu kutafuta elimu kwa bidii. Wahimizwe kuwa na adabu na kiu cha masomo. Watajikataza wenyewe kutafuta tu raha maishani. Kula bila kujua kutafuta kutawatia mashakani. Mvumilivu hula mbivu. Kugeuza mazingira ya shule kuwa kitovu cha kupalilia uvivu, matabaka na wivu shuleni ni jambo lisilofaa. Wanafunzi watawabeza walimu badala ya kuwasikiliza na kuwaheshimu. Tuwafunze kujitegemea." Wazazi walishangaa, wakampigia makofi na kumhurumia kisha wakaomba msamaha kupitia kwa mwenyekiti.

41. Shule ya Sepetuko:  
 A. Ilikuwa ya mabweni.  
 B. Ilikuwa ya kutwa.  
 C. Ilikuwa ya mjini.  
 D. Ilikuwa ya kijijini.
42. Wanafunzi wa shule ya Sepetuko walidekezwa. Jambo linalodhihirisha hili ni:  
 A. Wazazi kusafiri hadi shuleni kuwajulia hali  
 B. kubebewa mapochopocho licha ya kutoka nyumbani siku chache zilizopita.  
 C. wazazi kutaka watoto wao wale mapochopocho na kuvalia kifahari  
 D. Watoto walikuwa wametoka nyumbani na mapochopocho mengi.
43. 'yakipamba' moto maana yake ni  
 A. yalipofika kileleni.  
 B. yalikuwa na joto jingi.  
 C. yalipoharibika.  
 D. yalipozidi kuendelea.
44. Sababu kuu ya kijana kupuuzwa ilikuwa ni:  
 A. kung'ang'ana kuongea.  
 B. matamshi yake.  
 C. umri wake.  
 D. mavazi aliyovalia.
45. Chagua jawabu sahihi kulingana na kifungu  
 A. Wazazi wote walitaka watoto wao wadekezwe.  
 B. Kijana aliyezungumza alikuwa mfanyakazi.  
 C. Kijana alikuwa ametumwa na wazazi wake shuleni.  
 D. Kijana aliyezungumza alikuwa akisoma chuo kikuu.
46. Chagua jawabu sahihi kulingana na kifungu  
 A. Wazazi wote walitaka watoto wao wadekezwe.  
 B. Kijana aliyezungumza alikuwa mfanyakazi.  
 C. Kijana alikuwa ametumwa na wazazi wake shuleni.  
 D. Kijana aliyezungumza alikuwa akisoma chuo kikuu.
47. Chagua maana ya kifungu kifuatacho:  
 A. Wazazi hawajui maatizo ya wana wao.  
 B. Wazazi hawakuamini hoja za kijana.  
 C. Wazazi hawakuamini maoni ya watoto.  
 D. Wazazi hawakufahamu hali ya kijana.
48. Kwa nini kijana aling'ang'ana kunyosha mkono wake?  
 A. Kusema kuwa yeye ni yatima.  
 B. Kusema kuwa yeye ni mlezi.  
 C. Kuondoa dukuduku ya wazazi na kutoa hoja.  
 D. Kudhihirisha hasira zake kwa kudharauliwa.
49. Maoni ya kijana yalidhihirisha:  
 A. ukomavu wake.  
 B. ulalahoi wake.  
 C. ujana wake.  
 D. ukaidi wake.
50. Kichwa mwafaka kuelezea kifungu hiki ni:  
 A. Karamu ya wazazi shuleni.  
 B. Mzozo na mapatano shuleni.  
 C. Kudunishwa kwa vijana shuleni.  
 D. Ujana shuleni si hoja.

1. In order to do an experiment on drainage, pupils collected the following materials:

- (i) Different types of soils
- (ii) Collecting jars
- (iii) Funnels
- (iv) Cotton wool
- (v) Water

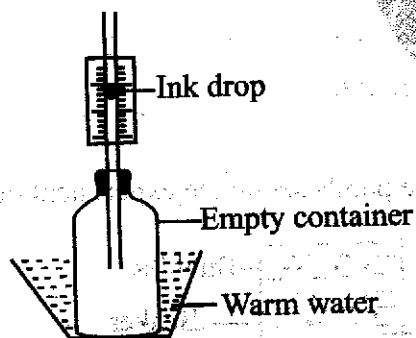
Which one among the materials stated above need not to be the same?

- A. Size of collecting jars.
- B. Amount of water used.
- C. Size of funnels.
- D. Size of cotton wool.

2. People living with HIV and AIDS need all the following **except**

- A. medical care
- B. poor hygiene
- C. adequate balanced diet
- D. love and care

3. The diagram below was used by std 5 pupils to investigate a certain property of matter



The set - up was used to investigate

- A. expansion in liquids.
- B. expansion in gases.
- C. how ink drop moves up when heated.
- D. radiation in gases.

4. A house should be lit properly for all the following reasons **except** to;

- A. see clearly
- B. discourage pests
- C. read comfortably
- D. keep house warm

5. Which one of the following groups of food makes a balanced diet?

- A. Milk, bread, sweet potatoes.
- B. Meat, sukuma wiki, beans.
- C. Meat, cabbage, rice.
- D. Ugali, green bananas, potatoes.

6. Among the following animal parasites, which one **cannot** be controlled by dipping?

- A. Liverfluke.
- B. Ticks.
- C. Flea.
- D. Tsetsefly.

7. Which one of the following consists of diseases that can be controlled by covering the surface of water pools with oil?

- A. Cholera and Malaria.
- B. Measles and Bilharzia.
- C. Malaria and Bilharzia.
- D. Typhoid and Tuberculosis.

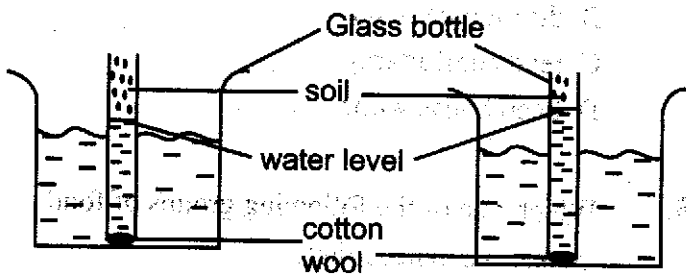
8. The moon shines on earth at night because

- A. it reflects light form the sun.
- B. its light can only be seen when sun is not shining.
- C. it is brighter than the sun at night.
- D. it has some gases that burn.

9. A child with wrinkled face is likely to have

- A. swollen limbs and face.
- B. bones protruding under the skin.
- C. sores at the corner of the mouth.
- D. shortness of breath.

The set up below was used to investigate how water moves up in different types of soil.



10. From the above set - up that was used to investigate a certain physical property of soil, which one of the materials used need not be the same?

- A. Amount of cotton wool.
- B. Size of soil particles.
- C. Amount of soil.
- D. Size of glass bottles.

11. The main reason why plasticine when made to a boat floats and when crushed sinks is because of

- A. type of material.
- B. mass of material.
- C. size of material.
- D. shape of material.

12. The substance that is contained in illicit brews and causes blindness is called

- A. ethanol.
- B. spirits.
- C. chang'aa.
- D. methanol.

13. A certain drug has the following effects when abused:

- (i) loss of sleep
- (ii) lack of appetite
- (iii) Hallucinations
- (iv) Unnatural fear and excitement

The drug described above is

- A. cocaine.
- B. bhang.
- C. mandrax.
- D. khat.

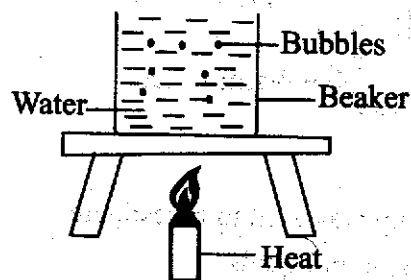
14. Plants and animals depend on each other in all the following ways except

- A. plants give animals oxygen.
- B. plants give animals shelter and food.
- C. animals give plants nutrients.
- D. animals give plants support.

15. Which one of the following plants has separate male and female parts but in the same plant?

- A. Beans.
- B. Maize.
- C. Pawpaw.
- D. Oranges.

16. Some pupils set up the experiment below



After heating the water for sometimes, bubbles were seen appearing on the beaker.

This experiment was to find out that

- A. air expands when heated.
- B. matter occupies space.
- C. water exerts pressure.
- D. water has dissolved gases.



17. Which one of the following groups of animals consists of **only** animals whose bodies are covered with scales?

- A. Toad, Newt, Python.
- B. Tortoise, Chameleon, Snake.
- C. Crocodile, Lizard, Salamander.
- D. Duck, Frog, Fish.

18. The virus that causes AIDS is found in all the following body fluids **except**

- A. urine.
- B. blood.
- C. breast milk.
- D. sexual fluids.

19. The following are effects of drug abuse. Which one of the following pairs leads to poor economic production?

- A. Theft and Rape.
- B. Withdrawal and memory loss.
- C. Drug induced accidents and failure to pay fees.
- D. Truancy and addiction.

20. Which one of the following components of soil improves soil aeration?

- A. Living organisms.
- B. Organic matter.
- C. Water.
- D. Mineral salts.

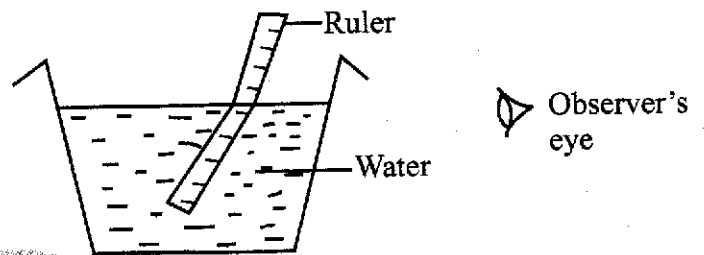
21. The presence of heavy mountainous clouds that may cover the whole sky is a sign of

- A. strong winds.
- B. low rainfall.
- C. heavy rainfall.
- D. fine weather.

22. Which animal below is **correctly** matched with its movement?

Animals	Movement
A. Cockroach	→ Flying
B. Snake	→ Slithering
C. Snail	→ Crawling
D. Caterpillar	→ Running

23. The diagram below was used by std 6 pupils to investigate a certain aspect of light



The aspect investigated is

- A. reflection of light.
- B. refraction of light.
- C. dispersion of light.
- D. bouncing back of light.

24. Which one of the following is **not** a special sound?

- A. Bell ringing.
- B. Child crying.
- C. Police car siren.
- D. Pupils screaming.

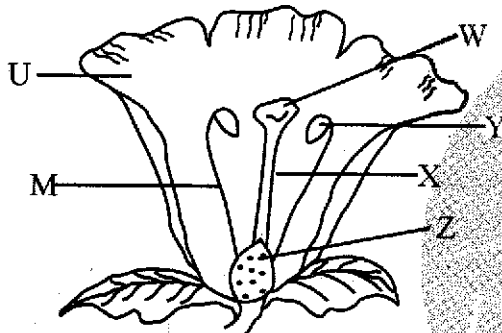
25. The following are facts about HIV and AIDS. Which one is a misconception?

- A. HIV and AIDS are not the same.
- B. HIV and AIDS is real.
- C. Everyone can get HIV and AIDS.
- D. Herbal medicine can cure HIV and AIDS.

26. The **main** function of a drenching gun is for
- branding livestock.
  - giving liquid medicines to the livestock.
  - injecting medicine though the skin of animals.
  - giving solids medicine to livestock.

27. The following are sources of energy in the body **except**
- groundnuts.
  - avocados.
  - green grams.
  - coconut oil.

*Study the diagram below and use it to answer questions 28 and 29.*



28. Which pairs given below makes the pistil?
- Y and M.
  - W and Z.
  - X and U.
  - Y and W.

29. On which part does pollen grain germinate?
- Y.
  - Z.
  - W.
  - X.

30. In human body valves are found in
- veins and heart
  - veins and arteries
  - veins and capillaries
  - arteries and capillaries

31. Plants used to make green manure have the following characteristics **except**
- should be vegetative.
  - fast in growth.
  - quick in rotting.
  - not leguminous.

32. The **main** reason why farmyard manure should be kept in a covered shade is to
- prevent loss of nutrients.
  - make it decompose faster.
  - allow air circulation inside.
  - add nutrients to the manure.

33. Which one of the following water pollutants will cause an increase growth of water plants that compete with fish for air and light?
- Oil spills.
  - Excess farm chemicals.
  - Industrial wastes.
  - Untreated sewage.

34. Water can be re-used through
- use of drip irrigation.
  - use water that is treated like sewage.
  - using of water used to clean clothes to mop the house.
  - repairing leaking pipes.

35. Which group of crops below consists of fibre crops **only**?
- Maize, sorghum, rice.
  - Beans, peas, groundnuts.
  - Coconut, sunflower, simsim.
  - Flax, cotton, sisal.

36. The following are components of the blood **except**
- A. plasma.
  - B. red blood cells.
  - C. capillaries.
  - D. white blood cells.

37. The diagram below shows the type of blood vessels.



Three of the following statements about the vessels are incorrect **except**

- A. they are located on the surface of the skin.
- B. they carry blood under high pressure.
- C. they have valves.
- D. they have no pulse.

38. Which component of the environment below is found in all environments?
- A. Water.
  - B. Soil.
  - C. Air.
  - D. Plants.

39. All the following are likely to be the effects of a child born to a smoking mother **except** one. Which one is it?
- A. Child will have strong immunity.
  - B. Child will have poor mental growth.
  - C. Child will have poor physical growth.
  - D. Child will have underweight.

40. Regular reflection of light occurs when light falls on
- A. smooth and dull surfaces.
  - B. rough shiny surfaces.
  - C. smooth and shiny surfaces.
  - D. rough dull surfaces.

41. The following are sources of water. Which one is **not**?
- A. Dams.
  - B. Wells.
  - C. Rain.
  - D. Taps.

42. Which one of the following field pests cuts stems of seedlings?
- A. Weevil.
  - B. Stalk borer.
  - C. Aphid.
  - D. Cutworm.

43. The following are physical changes that take place in both boys and girls. Which one is **not**?
- A. Sweat gland become active.
  - B. Release of mature sex cells.
  - C. Chest and shoulders broaden.
  - D. Increase in weight and height.

44. Which one of the following is **not** a use of water on the farm?
- A. Mixing chemicals.
  - B. Surfing
  - C. Rearing animals
  - D. Watering animals.

45. The following are all communicable diseases **except** one. Which one?

- A. Malaria.
- B. Tuberculosis.
- C. Typhoid.
- D. Tetanus.

46. Which one of the following consists of **only** the characteristics of wind pollinated flowers?

- A. Sticky pollen grains, feathery stigma.
- B. Powdery pollen grains, sticky stigma.
- C. Small in size, small anthers.
- D. Large amounts of pollen grains, dull petals.

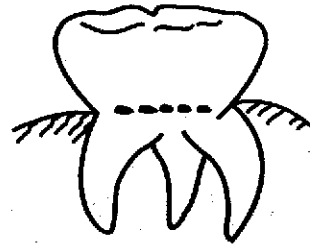
47. Which one of the following is **not** true about both birds and reptiles? Both

- A. have external fertilization.
- B. breathe by lungs.
- C. lay eggs.
- D. have scales.

48. The **best** method to control the spread of human intestinal worms is through

- A. proper cooking of food.
- B. proper washing of hands.
- C. regular deworming.
- D. proper hygiene and sanitation.

49. The type of teeth drawn below is **not** used for



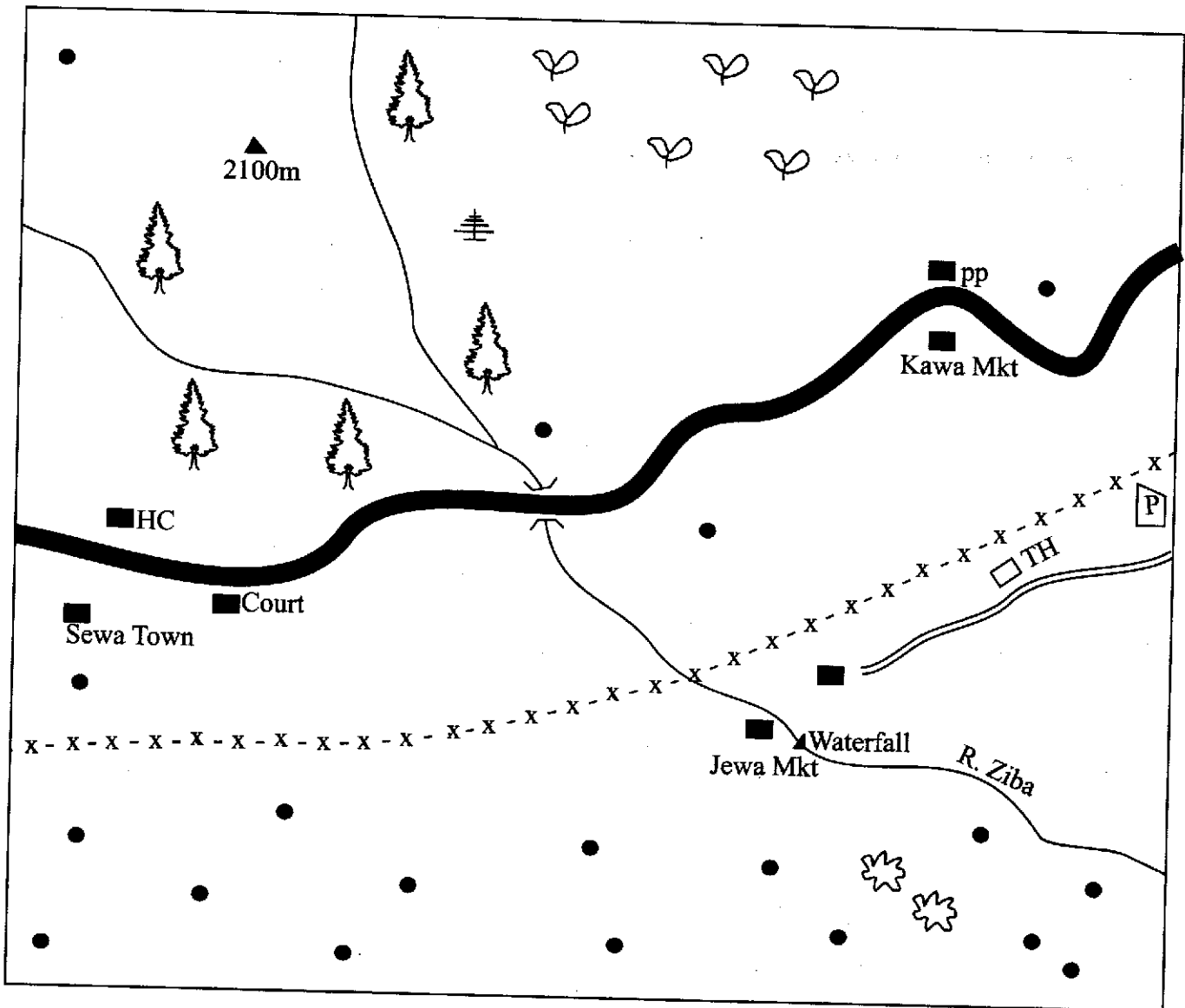
- A. biting.
- B. chewing.
- C. crushing.
- D. grinding.

50. Which one of the following parts of the digestive system does the absorption of water and mineral salts take place?

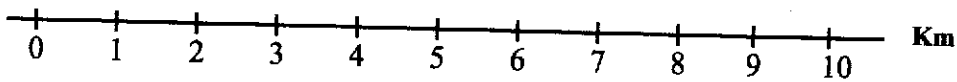
- A. Small intestines.
- B. Large intestines.
- C. Duodenum.
- D. Stomach.

**PART I: SOCIAL STUDIES**

**KAZO AREA**



SCALE



**KEY:**

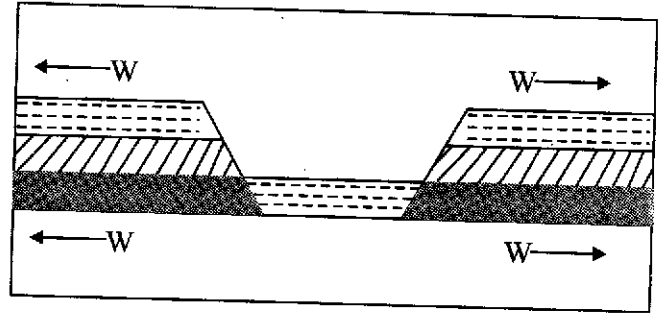
Tarmac road	Hilltops	Telephone booster mast
Murram road	HC Health Centre	PP Police Post
Built - up areas	River and bridge	planted trees
Human settlements	Sub -county boundary	TH Tourist Hotel
		Limestone mines
		Tea farms
		Prison

Study the map of Kazo County and answer questions 1 to 7.

1. The telephone booster mast was built at its present site **mainly** because
  - A. the place is at a high altitude.
  - B. the area has high population.
  - C. it is near a tarmac road.
  - D. it is near a police post.
2. The northern part of Kazo area is sparsely populated because
  - A. rainfall is unreliable.
  - B. the area is forested.
  - C. the land is steep.
  - D. there are few roads.
3. What **mainly** attracts tourists around Jewa market?
  - A. A tourist hotel
  - B. Limestone mines.
  - C. Swimming activities
  - D. A waterfall.
4. Which one of the following economic activities is **not** carried out in Kazo area?
  - A. Mining.
  - B. Fishing.
  - C. Crop growing.
  - D. Tourism.
5. Members of the public who arrest a suspected cattle thief at Kawa market should
  - A. take the cow and release him.
  - B. take him to the court in Sewa town.
  - C. take him to the police post.
  - D. take him to the prison near Jewa market.
6. Land in Kazo area slopes from
  - A. North -West to South -East.
  - B. South -East to North -West.
  - C. South to North.
  - D. East to West.
7. The highest government administrator in Kazo area is
  - A. a District Commissioner
  - B. a County Commissioner
  - C. a Sub-County Commissioner
  - D. a District Officer.
8. Which one of the following statements about the revolution of the earth is **correct**?
  - A. A complete revolution takes 24 hours.
  - B. The earth revolves on its own axis.
  - C. It causes seasons on the earth.
  - D. Revolution causes day and night.
9. Which one of the following communities in Eastern Africa migrated from Central Africa?
  - A. Samburu.
  - B. Galla.
  - C. Dahalo
  - D. Nyamwezi.
10. Which one of the following climatic factors favours cloves growing in Zanzibar Island?
  - A. Hot and wet conditions.
  - B. Cool temperature on the Island.
  - C. Hot and dry winds.
  - D. Cool highland conditions.
11. Below are facts about a relief region in Africa;
  - (i) Average altitude is 900 metres above sea level
  - (ii) It covers large areas of Eastern Africa
  - (iii) It is dotted by some mountainsThe relief region described above is
  - A. Coastal lowland.
  - B. Highland region.
  - C. Plateau.
  - D. Lake basin.

12. The **main** role of a head teacher at a school management committee meeting is to
- record discussions.
  - chair the meeting.
  - appoint the chairperson.
  - keep the school funds.
13. The Tswana people of Botswana live in an area that
- receives high rainfall.
  - experiences cool and wet conditions.
  - is densely populated.
  - is dry and sparsely populated.
14. Kariba Dam has benefited the economy of Zambia mainly by
- attracting tourists to the country.
  - supplying electricity to industries.
  - bringing large dry areas under irrigation.
  - reducing flooding along River Zambezi.
15. Lake Tana in Ethiopia is an example of a
- lava -dammed lake.
  - depressional lake.
  - ox-bow lake.
  - man- made lake.
16. Rural areas in Africa that have high population are those that
- have good tarmac roads.
  - have political stability.
  - have swampy conditions.
  - receive reliable rainfall.

Use the diagram below to answer question 17.



17. The forces of nature marked **W** are
- compressional forces.
  - depressional forces.
  - tensional forces.
  - upthrust forces.
18. Forestry in the Democratic Republic of Congo is **mainly** faced by the problem of
- over exploitation of the forests.
  - long periods of drought.
  - serious soil erosion in the forested areas.
  - frequent outbreak of forest fires.
19. Expansion of road network in Africa has **mainly** led to
- reduction of movement of people to towns.
  - increase of human settlements along major roads.
  - increase of vehicles on the roads.
  - increase of trading activities.
20. Which one of the following language groups occupy the largest areas of South Africa?
- Kwa Speakers.
  - Bantu Speakers.
  - Nilo-Saharan Speakers.
  - Hamitic Speakers.

21. Which one of the following countries in Africa has large areas of temperate grassland?  
 A. Sudan.  
 B. Gabon.  
 C. South Africa.  
 D. Niger.
22. The school promotes the cultural activities of communities by  
 A. participating in music festivals.  
 B. teaching pupils moral values.  
 C. teaching pupils the laws of the country.  
 D. allowing pupils to elect their prefects.
23. The Mediterranean coast of Morocco experiences cool and wet conditions in the month of  
 A. June.  
 B. December.  
 C. March.  
 D. September.
24. Which one of the following statements about pyrethrum growing in Kenya is true?  
 A. It is grown in warm wet areas.  
 B. It is grown under irrigation.  
 C. It is harvested using combine harvesters.  
 D. It is grown in small farms.
25. The **main** negative effect of mining to the environment is  
 A. release of dust and smoke.  
 B. destruction of roads in mining areas.  
 C. injuries to miners.  
 D. congestion in the mining areas.
26. The community living around a school helps the pupils by  
 A. paying teachers in the school.  
 B. providing persons to teach pupils on emerging issues.  
 C. preparing the school routine.  
 D. making laws to be followed at the school.
27. Major urban centres in Africa are densely populated because they  
 A. have large built-up lands  
 B. have many agricultural activities  
 C. have modern residential houses.  
 D. are sources of employment opportunities.
28. Which one of the following groups of rivers consists of those that have inland drainage?  
 A. R. Congo  
 R. Rufiji  
 R. Cunene  
 B. R. Niger  
 R. Tana  
 R. Orange  
 C. R. Nzoia  
 R. Chari  
 R. Yala  
 D. R. Nile  
 R. Ruvuma  
 R. Limpopo
29. The **main** reason which made the Somali people to settle in the Horn of Africa was that  
 A. the area was suitable for livestock keeping.  
 B. the area had high rainfall.  
 C. the area was sparsely populated.  
 D. the area had fertile soils.
30. Which one of the following products is **mainly** obtained from cocoa beans?  
 A. Fertilizers.  
 B. Chocolate.  
 C. Spices.  
 D. Salt.



31. Which one of the following power producing projects is one of the Tana river projects?
- A. Kamburu dam.
  - B. Kipevu power project.
  - C. Sondu - Miriu dam.
  - D. Turkwel Gorge dam.

32. The Yoruba and Ibo people **mainly** live in
- A. Niger.
  - B. Chad.
  - C. Cameroon.
  - D. Nigeria.

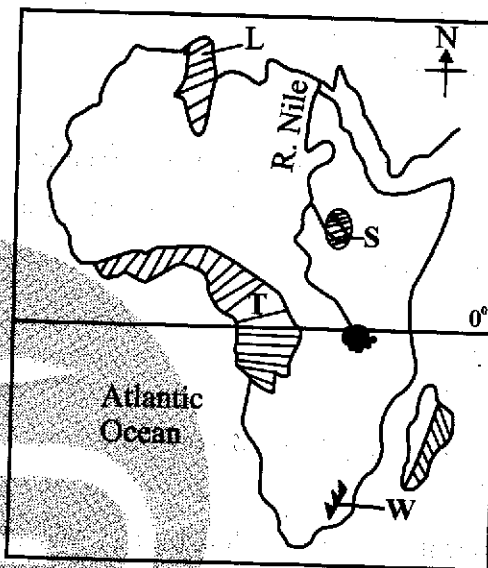
33. It is the duty of the body incharge of elections in Kenya to
- A. swearing -in elected leaders.
  - B. campaigning for the most popular candidates.
  - C. transporting election materials to polling stations.
  - D. registering all political parties.

34. The **main** way of interaction among the youth in Kenya today is
- A. through marriage.
  - B. in learning institutions.
  - C. through trading activities.
  - D. through modern telephone communication.

35. Three of the following statements about Lake Tanganyika are correct. Which one is **not**?
- A. It is a source of fish.
  - B. it is on the floor of the Rift Valley.
  - C. It has large deposits of soda ash.
  - D. It is the deepest lake in Africa.

36. The Maasai people keep large herds of livestock **mainly** because
- A. they depend on livestock for their livelihood.
  - B. young men are able to herd the livestock.
  - C. there is plenty of pasture.
  - D. they cover large distances while herding.

Use the map of Africa below to answer questions 37 to 40.



37. The natural vegetation in the area marked T consists of
- A. short grass and scattered trees.
  - B. low thorny bushes.
  - C. mangrove trees.
  - D. thick evergreen forests.
38. Which is the **main** crop grown in the area marked S?
- A. Coffee.
  - B. Tea.
  - C. Cotton.
  - D. Cocoa.
39. The administrative capital of the country marked L is
- A. Tripoli.
  - B. Tunis.
  - C. Algiers.
  - D. Rabat.

40. The mountain marked **W** was formed by  
 A. faulting and uplifting.  
 B. faulting and sinking.  
 C. folding and twisting.  
 D. erosion and deposition.
41. A common tourist attraction in both Kenya and South Africa is  
 A. mountain skiing.  
 B. the Great Rift Valley.  
 C. pyramids.  
 D. wild animals.
42. Why would Mohammed, a businessman in Nairobi, prefer travelling to Mombasa by air to attend a meeting?  
 A. It is cheap.  
 B. It is fast.  
 C. It is safe.  
 D. There is an airport in Mombasa.
43. Countries in the same trading bloc in Africa can promote trade among themselves by  
 A. lowering taxes on goods traded.  
 B. producing similar types of goods.  
 C. promoting use of a common language.  
 D. introducing a common currency for trading.
44. Which one of the following fish species is caught in inland fishing grounds?  
 A. Tuna.  
 B. Trout.  
 C. Mullet.  
 D. Sword fish
45. Rapid industrial development in Kenya has led to  
 A. creation of jobs in the country.  
 B. pollution of air in towns.  
 C. reduction of prices of goods.  
 D. employment to all people living in towns.
46. Which group consists of lakes in the Rift Valley that are fresh?  
 A. 

L. Natron
L. Magadi
L. Eyasi

      B. 

L. Kyoga
L. Bogoria
L. Nakuru
- C. 

L. Nakuru
L. Bogoria
L. Kivu

      D. 

L. Albert
L. Malawi
L. Baringo
47. The **main** reason why the Luo people moved from the Nile Valley to their present area was  
 A. drought.  
 B. diseases.  
 C. overpopulation.  
 D. flooding.
48. A member of a county assembly loses a seat when he/she  
 A. is arrested by the police.  
 B. becomes a member of another political party.  
 C. goes out of the country.  
 D. differs with other members of the same party.
49. The work of the Legislative arm of the government is to  
 A. make laws.  
 B. settle disputes.  
 C. implement government policies.  
 D. maintain law and order.
50. Before the coming of the Europeans the **main** function of the Ntemi chiefs of the Nyamwezi people was to  
 A. predict future events.  
 B. lead the army to war.  
 C. administer chiefdoms.  
 D. make herbal medicine.

51. The sources of River Nile was first discovered by  
A. Henry Morton Stanley.  
B. John Speke.  
C. David Livingstone.  
D. Joseph Thompson.
52. The River Nile valley in Egypt is densely populated due to availability of  
A. electricity for industries.  
B. high reliable rainfall.  
C. fish in the river.  
D. water for irrigation.
53. Which one of the following features formed due to faulting and sinking?  
A. Rift valley.  
B. Dallo depression.  
C. Mt. Ras Dashan.  
D. Lake Chad.
54. The work of a presiding officer at a polling station is to  
A. prepare the election materials.  
B. supervise elections at the centre.  
C. swear in the winner.  
D. register voters.
55. Nanyuki receives less rainfall than Embu because Nanyuki is  
A. at a lower altitude.  
B. farther from the Equator.  
C. sheltered from rain-bearing winds.  
D. not near a natural forest.
56. The national language of Ethiopia is  
A. Amharic.  
B. Hebrew.  
C. Somali.  
D. Kiswahili.
57. The Maasai nomadic pastoralists do not build permanent houses because  
A. houses are built by women.  
B. they do not live at one place for long.  
C. they lack buildings skills.  
D. the area they live lacks building materials.
58. The **main** crop grown at Kenana Irrigation Scheme in Sudan is  
A. rice.  
B. cotton.  
C. sugarcane.  
D. sisal.
59. The body incharge of elections in Kenya is headed by  
A. the President.  
B. the Chief Justice.  
C. the Speaker.  
D. a chairperson.
60. The **main** function of the speaker of the National Assembly is to  
A. chair and control debates.  
B. announce election winners.  
C. register political parties.  
D. swear in the president.

**SECTION II**  
**CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

61. The action of Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden teaches Christians  
A. to love their enemies.  
B. to pray when tempted.  
C. to share.  
D. to be obedient.
62. When Abraham was told to leave Haran by God he  
A. took Lot with him.  
B. was one hundred years old.  
C. went back to Egypt.  
D. said he was afraid of the king of Egypt.
63. The brothers of Joseph recognised him when  
A. they found the missing cup.  
B. he told them whom he was.  
C. he shared a meal with them.  
D. they went to live in Egypt.
64. God's power on the night of the exodus was shown when  
A. the Egyptians died in the Red Sea.  
B. God appeared on Mount Sinai.  
C. The Egyptians' firstborns sons died.  
D. darkness covered the whole of Egypt.
65. When Moses went up Mount Sinai he was accompanied by  
A. Joshua.  
B. Jethro.  
C. Aaron.  
D. Caleb.
66. The **main** value Christians learn from the story of Ruth the Moabite woman is  
A. tolerance.  
B. humility.  
C. patience.  
D. loyalty.
67. Which one of the following actions by King David made God angry?  
A. Taking Naboth's vineyard.  
B. Taking another man's wife.  
C. Appointing Solomon as king.  
D. Mourning the death of King Saul.
68. From the story of King Ahab and Naboth Christians learn that they should  
A. respect people in authority.  
B. not sell their land.  
C. acquire property honestly.  
D. condemn evil in the society.
69. Who among the following Old Testament prophets is correctly matched with his prophecy?  
A. Joel - coming of the Holy Spirit.  
B. Hosea - a virgin becoming pregnant.  
C. Micah - escape to Egypt.  
D. Isaiah - birth of Jesus in Bethlehem.
70. The message of angel Gabriel to Zechariah was that  
A. his family would rule forever.  
B. a ruler of Israel would come from his family.  
C. his own son would be his heir.  
D. he would have a son.
71. Simeon was happy when he held Jesus during the dedication at the temple because  
A. he wanted to talk to Joseph and Mary.  
B. he had been waiting for the saviour.  
C. he was an old and righteous man.  
D. he expected Jesus to perform a miracle.
72. "Human beings cannot live on bread alone"  
(Luke 4:4). Jesus said these words  
A. in the wilderness.  
B. at the temple.  
C. at Cana in Galilee.  
D. during his baptism.

73. The parable of the lost coin teaches Christians to
- keep their money wisely.
  - use their money to assist the needy.
  - do honest activities.
  - welcome new members to their churches.
74. Zacchaeus climbed a tree when Jesus travelled through Jericho because
- he wanted to invite Jesus to his house.
  - he was afraid because he was a tax collector.
  - there was a large crowd around Jesus.
  - he wanted to see Jesus miracles.
75. The leper who went to give thanks to Jesus was
- a Jew.
  - a Samaritan.
  - a Syrian.
  - a Roman.
76. On the night Jesus was praying at the garden of Gethsemane
- an angel came down.
  - he was transfigured.
  - a cloud covered him.
  - Moses and Elijah appeared.
77. Who among the following people is correctly matched with what he did during the period of the trials and crucifixion of Jesus?
- Pilate** - denied Jesus three times.
  - Simon** - sentenced Jesus to death.
  - Peter** - helped Jesus carry the cross.
  - Joseph** - buried the body of Jesus.
78. Which of the following commands did God give his disciples before he ascended to heaven?
- 'Do not accuse anyone falsely'
  - 'Do not collect more than is legal'
  - 'Give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar'
  - 'Go then to all people everywhere and make them my disciples'
79. In Lydda Peter healed a paralysed person who was known as
- James.
  - Tabitha.
  - Aeneas.
  - Eutyclus.
80. By distributing food to the widows the early believers showed the fruit of
- kindness.
  - equality.
  - humility.
  - unity.
81. Which one of the following books describes what the disciples did after Jesus ascended to heaven?
- John.
  - Revelation.
  - Acts.
  - Ephesians.
82. Which one of the following events in traditional African societies shows that life is sacred?
- Marrying more than one wife.
  - Naming children after expectant mothers.
  - Getting many children.
  - Giving special foods to expectant mothers.
83. In traditional African societies people ask for forgiveness from God by
- naming children after the ancestors.
  - offering sacrifices at shrines.
  - negotiating for peace in times of war.
  - forgiving people who wrong them.
84. In traditional African societies initiation ceremonies are held mainly to
- pass new responsibilities to initiates.
  - please the ancestors.
  - seek for forgiveness from God.
  - get new names for initiates.

85. Which one of the following beliefs about life after death in traditional African communities is true?
- Death marks the beginning of a new life.
  - Spirits of the dead people go to heaven.
  - The dead influence the life of the living.
  - Names of the dead influence the life of the living.
86. Kosgei boasts in class that his parents are rich. He brings expensive things to school. As a Christian you can advise him to
- buy lunch for other pupils.
  - invite other pupils to see his home.
  - stop his pride and work hard in school.
  - tell his rich father to donate money to the school.
87. Pregnancy should be avoided by school girls because
- it causes death.
  - only adult women should become pregnant.
  - they may not get husbands.
  - it is immoral.
88. Some boys in your class have started taking alcohol. The best action to take is
- tell them the effects of alcohol.
  - keep away from them.
  - find out where they buy the alcohol.
  - report them to a police station.
89. Christians take care of the environment when they
- cut down trees.
  - start tree planting projects.
  - graze cattle in the school compound.
  - allow grass to grow tall around their houses.
90. Christians organize seminars for the youth mainly to teach them
- moral values.
  - adult responsibilities.
  - technical skills.
  - laws of the country.

## SECTION II

### ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. Which one of the following is **not** a symbol of revelation as mentioned in surah Tiin?
- Makkah.
  - Madina.
  - Egypt.
  - Jerusalem.
62. Who among the following is referred to as Ruhul - Qudus in surah Qadr?
- Mikail.
  - Malik.
  - Izrail.
  - Jibril.
63. Which one of the following statements is the meaning of istinjai?
- Washing yourself after a call of nature.
  - Taking a full bath.
  - Washing yourself for prayers.
  - Using sand when water is not available.
64. Who among the following was the youngest child to embrace Islam?
- Abubakr.
  - Khadijah.
  - Ali.
  - Umar.
65. "Woe unto every slanderer and backbiter," The above quotation is a verse from surah
- Humaza
  - Tiin
  - Maun
  - Takathur
66. The first pillar of Imaan is the belief in
- Angels
  - Books
  - Allah
  - Prophets
67. Who among the following was the foster mother of prophet Mohammad (S.A.W)?
- Amina.
  - Thuwayba.
  - Halima.
  - Zainab.
68. Which day of the week was prophet Adam created?
- Tuesday.
  - Monday.
  - Sunday.
  - Friday.
69. How old was prophet Mohammad (S.A.W) when his mother died
- 7 years
  - 6 years
  - 8 years
  - 10 years
70. According to the hadith of the prophet (S.A.W) A Muslim is a brother to
- his parents
  - everybody

C. another Muslim  
D. his sister

71. Allah (S.W) is one and only one. This message is clearly found in surah  
A. Maun                      B. Falaq  
C. Nas                         D. Ikhlas
72. How many attribute of Allah (S.W) are mentioned in the holy Quran?  
A. 99                          B. 59  
C. 199                         D. 89
73. The attribute of Allah that refers to Him as the loving is  
A. Musawwir                 B. Malik  
C. Waduud                    D. Qudas
74. How many parts of the body are washed during Udhu?  
A. Eight.                      B. Seven.  
C. Six.                         D. Five.
75. Which animals did Abraha Ashram use when he wanted to destroy the kaabah?  
A. cows                        B. lions  
C. bufallos                    D. elephants
76. Which one of the following prophets of Allah (S.W) was given the scrolls?  
A. Ibrahim.                  B. Daud.  
C. Mohammad.              D. Musa.
77. Who among the following prophets of Allah (S.W) was given the scrolls?  
A. Ibrahim.                  B. Daud.  
C. Mohammad.              D. Musa.
78. Who among the following was not a daughter of the prophet (S.A.W)?  
A. Ruqaya.                    B. Umu-Kulthum.  
C. Zainab.                     D. Hafsa.
79. What should a Muslim say before eating?  
A. Alhamdulillah.         B. Bismillahi.  
C. Subhanallah.             D. Maashallah.
80. Who among the following is the angel incharge of paradise?  
A. Jibril.                      B. Malik.  
C. Ridhwan.                  D. Izrail.
81. Amina's friend has just discovered that she has contracted the deadly virus that causes HIV/AIDS. What course of action should Amina take?

A. Stop their friendship immediately.  
B. Inform all her friends.  
C. Encourage her friend to live positively  
D. remind her friend that death is imminent

82. Which one of the following pillars of Islam encourages self discipline?  
A. Saum.                      B. Zakat.  
C. Shahada.                 D. Hajj.
83. Who among the following is a recipient of zakat?  
A. Orphan.                    B. Neighbour.  
C. Friend.                     D. Poor.
84. Which one of the following festival is observed on he 12th Rabiul -Awal  
A. Idd - ul -adha.  
B. Aqiiqa.  
C. Isra -wal -miraj.  
D. Milad - un - Nabii.
85. Who among the following prophets of Allah (S.W) lived for over 950 years?  
A. Suleiman.  
B. Yunus.  
C. Nuh.  
D. Ibrahim
86. Who among the following angels revealed books to prophets?  
A. Izrail.                      B. Jibril.  
C. Munkar.                    D. Mikail.
87. On which day is it appropriate to name a baby  
A. 7th                            B. 20th  
C. 15th                         D. 12th
88. Which uncle of the prophets (S.A.W) was his greatest enemy?  
A. Hamza.                     B. AbuTalib.  
C. Abulahab.                 D. Abbas.
89. The main reason why Qabila killed Habila was  
A. jealousy                    B. love  
C. hatred                        D. lust
90. The first mosque in the history of Islam was constructed during  
A. Isra -wal -miraj  
B. Milad - un - Nabii  
C. Idd ul -fitr  
D. Hijrah to Madina.

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

Dedan woke up with the 1 sun. His hoe 2 his shoulders. He strode away 3 for his farm to work 4 the weeds that had 5 his maize crops. His 6 farm overlooked river Thugi and was 7 thirty minutes walk away from where he 8.

It had 9 heavily the 10 night and the river had 11 swept the bridge. As he tightly 12 his hoe, Dedan was 13 that he 14 have a bounty harvest 15 his farm.

- |     |             |                |                |              |
|-----|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1.  | A. rising   | B. arousing    | C. raising     | D. arising   |
| 2.  | A. over     | B. through     | C. on          | D. in        |
| 3.  | A. aimed    | B. directed    | C. searching   | D. headed    |
| 4.  | A. at       | B. on          | C. for         | D. against   |
| 5.  | A. choked   | B. shocked     | C. stocked     | D. stalked   |
| 6.  | A. two acre | B. two - acres | C. two-acre    | D. two acres |
| 7.  | A. built    | B. located     | C. constructed | D. designed  |
| 8.  | A. rested   | B. left        | C. departed    | D. lived     |
| 9.  | A. rained   | B. flooded     | C. watered     | D. clouded   |
| 10. | A. former   | B. following   | C. last        | D. previous  |
| 11. | A. already  | B. just        | C. almost      | D. really    |
| 12. | A. snatched | B. grabbed     | C. threw       | D. lifted    |
| 13. | A. certain  | B. unsure      | C. uncertain   | D. wishful   |
| 14. | A. can      | B. might       | C. should      | D. would     |
| 15. | A. of       | B. about       | C. from        | D. around    |



For questions 16 to 18, select the alternative that completes the given sentences.

16. Mwanzia was worn \_\_\_\_\_ after fetching water for the cows.  
A. away  
B. off  
C. out  
D. up
17. Kellah wore her \_\_\_\_\_ dress on her sister's wedding.  
A. new, pink, cotton  
B. cotton, pink, new  
C. new, cotton, pink  
D. pink, new, cotton
18. A red carpet was \_\_\_\_\_ for the guest of honour.  
A. lain  
B. lied  
C. lay  
D. laid

In questions 19 and 20, choose the alternative that means the same as the underlined.

19. The tourist **got off** the train at Nakuru town.  
A. boarded  
B. booked  
C. alighted  
D. departed
20. We **came across** a huge moose on our way to the market.  
A. encountered  
B. passed  
C. hunted  
D. discovered

In questions 21 and 22, change the given sentences into plural form.

21. **The deer has a loose tooth.**  
A. The deers have loose teeth  
B. The deer have loose teeth.  
C. The deer have loose teeth.  
D. The deer has loose teeth.
22. **The man's axe does not need sharpening.**  
A. The men's axes do not need sharpening  
B. The mens' axes do not need sharpening.  
C. The men's axe does not need sharpening  
D. The mens' axe do not need sharpening.

For questions 23 and 24, select the alternative that means the same as the given sentence.

23. **However hard he works, he never succeeds.**  
A. He never succeeds because he works hard.  
B. He never succeeds though he works hard.  
C. He only succeeds after working hard.  
D. He never works hard enough to succeed.
24. **Mulwa is as talented as his sister.**  
A. Neither mulwa nor his sister is talented  
B. Mulwa's talent is no better than his sister's.  
C. Mulwa is more talented than his sister.  
D. Either Mulwa or his sister is talented.

For question 25 choose the correct arrangement that makes a sensible paragraph.

25. (i) From the deep end of the dam  
(ii) When we saw some clothes floating  
(iii) We were about to give up  
(iv) After looking for the body for several hours.  
A. (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)  
B. (iv), (ii), (iii), (I)  
C. (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)  
D. (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)

Read the passage below and then answer questions 26 to 38.

It was a grisly blast. Terror and shock hung heavily replacing the serenity that had dominated for years. Debris and broken glasses were scattered all over. Bloody bodies of the victims dead or seriously injured lay motionlessly.

Heavily armed terrorists had struck Mawindo Technical College at an odd hour. That twilight was a real nightmare. A suicide bomber was the first to wreck havoc as his accomplices mercilessly swung into action. Adding an insult to the injury, there was a power blackout that only made things worse. Students ran helter-skelter in a bid to save their dear lives but majority were not lucky. They met the bullet or died in the stampede. The place smelt blood as the victims were bleeding profusely.

I was rooted to the ground as my world went blank. I could not make up my mind what to do next. Security officers manning the premises were overwhelmed and called for a backup. It took half a dozen hours for a police helicopter to arrive from the capital city ready for combat. The drama ensued as the highly-trained cops hunted for the terrorists as well as freeing the students who were stuck in the building.

Sirens of ambulance were heard after a local hospital was contacted. On arrival at the horrendous scene, the injured were carried on stretchers to the ambulances. Victims who were critically injured were flown to Nairobi by the AMREF aircrafts which had risen to the sad occasion. The aftermath of the siege found all the terrorists dead but a number of students, not less than a hundred, had met their untimely demise. Political and religious leaders termed the attack as barbaric and vowed to work tooth and nail to eradicate the radical group which through a televised announcement claimed the responsibility of such a heinous act.

26. The blast mentioned in the passage cannot be described as
- A. terrifying
  - B. grisly
  - C. shocking
  - D. amazing
27. What is seen to have been enjoyed for years?
- A. Continuous peace.
  - B. Heavy terror and shock.
  - C. Continuous sanity
  - D. Grisly blasts.
28. What could not be witnessed at the scene of the tragedy?
- A. Broken glasses scattered all over.
  - B. Rumbles of stones.
  - C. Bloody bodies of dead survivors
  - D. Seriously injured people lying motionlessly.
29. The words '....odd hour...' have been used to mean that
- A. Mawindo college was built in the bush.
  - B. the terrorists attacked for one hour.
  - C. the terrorists were heavily armed.
  - D. Mawindo college was attacked unawares.

30. What is meant by the phrase '*an insult to the injury*' as found in the passage?
- The nightmare at twilight.
  - The havoc caused by the suicide.
  - Gun men who sprayed bullets everywhere.
  - Darkness that was a result of the power blackout.
31. Which of the following statements shows that the students were really confused?
- They ran helter -skelter trying to escape death.
  - They mercilessly swung into action.
  - Only a few survived the bullet.
  - Majority were either dead or lying motionlessly.
32. Cases of death were caused by the following **except**
- bullet wounds.
  - stampede.
  - power blackout.
  - deadly blast.
33. It is true to say that the writer
- was safely stuck somewhere in the building.
  - was buried to the ground alive.
  - was an experienced student police.
  - could not be recognised by the terrorists.
34. What, in the passage, shows that the security officers could not contain the situation?
- They were manning the premises at an odd hour.
  - They did not have modern weapons.
  - They urgently asked for assistance.
  - They could not decide what to do next.
35. The second group of the police officers
- arrived at the scene after six hours.
  - comprised of a half dozen police officers.
  - used a helicopter to hurl missiles at the attackers.
  - were overwhelmed by the terrorists.
36. Which one of the following did not come in to save the ugly situation at Mawindo Technical College?
- Ambulances from a local hospital.
  - A troop of highly-trained cops.
  - The rescue aircrafts from the AMREF.
  - Concerned political and religious leaders.
37. The word '**aftermath**' has been used to mean
- conclusion
  - beginning
  - calamity
  - arrangement
38. Which message is sent by the writer according to the last paragraph?
- Relevant organs should be ready for any emergency.
  - Curbing the spread of terrorism is everyone's responsibility.
  - Radical terrorists are hard to eradicate.
  - Terrorism is responsible for causing untimely deaths.

Read the passage below and then answer questions 39 to 50.

People from all walks of life as well as the government should detest cutting down of trees. Hardly do we think of the harm we could be causing to ourselves, others and animals at large. A world devoid of trees is not only ugly but also empty. Forested areas are not important for beauty only. We get the most vital oxygen which without, human beings cannot survive. Animals and insects in their process of respiration breathe out carbon dioxide which is harmful to human beings. This carbon dioxide, if not controlled, is the main cause of global warming which is threatening human existence. Thus trees come in handy to curb the situation by taking in carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen in the atmosphere.

Forested areas attract rainfall. They do so by absorbing water from the under ground, letting it out through the leaves. This moisture collects together until it is enough to fall as rain.

What does it feel on a hot day sheltered in a cool shade? Trees shelter us from the harmful ultraviolet rays from the sun which when exposed to them, cause skin cancer. Soil is also protected from heavy drops of rain and the hot sun.

Leaves that fall from trees provide a mulch to the soil and humus when they decompose. Forested areas are a home to many wildlife. Moreover, these animals mostly feed on trees or rather vegetation.

Albeit the paper you are writing on or the desk in front of you is made of tree products, trees should be sparingly felled. There are places where majority of the people solely depend on firewood or charcoal for fuel. No wonder the old slogan 'cut one, plant two' still remains relevant.

Continued human encroachment should be totally discouraged as this leaves the land bare making it prone to strong rays of the sun and running water. If this persists, the land could easily turn into a desert. The remedy involves a number of things. First, we avoid careless cutting down of trees and finally we all participate positively to conserve our forested areas.

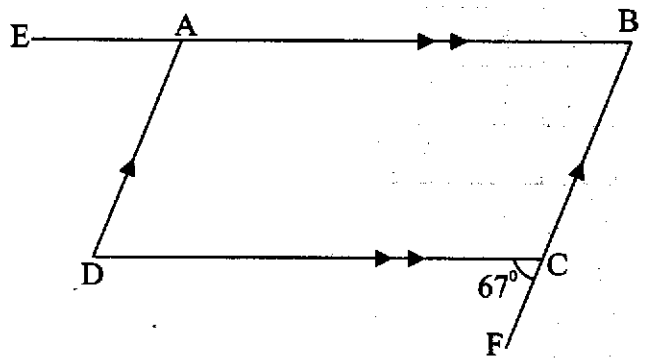
39. What is true about cutting down of trees?
- A. It is done by people from all walks of life.
  - B. It is encouraged by the government.
  - C. It is harmful to both people and the government.
  - D. It causes harm to people as well as the animals.
40. 'A world devoid of trees' is
- A. A world with a few trees.
  - B. A world without trees.
  - C. A world that is ugly and empty.
  - D. A world that avoids trees.

41. Which one of the these is not a benefit of forested areas?
- A. Making the world look beautiful.
  - B. Ensuring human beings and animals survival.
  - C. Providing animals with the most fatal oxygen.
  - D. Controlling the effects of global warming.

42. It is not a scientific fact to state that
- plants produce oxygen used up by animals.
  - animals produce carbon dioxide used up by plants.
  - respiration process involves both carbon dioxide and oxygen.
  - carbon dioxide is harmful to both plants and animals.
43. According to the passage, global warming
- can hardly be controlled.
  - is caused by lack of trees.
  - only exists to threaten human beings.
  - is caused by uncontrolled amount of carbon dioxide.
44. Which one of the following processes summarises the second paragraph?
- Absorption - Transpiration - Evaporation - Condensation - Rain
  - Rain - Absorption - Transpiration - Evaporation - Condensation
  - Transpiration - Absorption - Evaporation - Condensation
  - Evaporation - Rain - Absorption - Condensation - Transpiration
45. *'...Hardly do we think of the harm we could be causing to ourselves ...'* The writer is simply talking about
- human sympathy.
  - human ignorance.
  - human intelligence.
  - human destruction.
46. It is true from the passage that
- cancer is caused by ultraviolet rays.
  - carbon dioxide is a threat to human existence.
  - leaves that fall from trees protect the soil from heavy rain drops.
  - harmful rays of the sun can cause skin cancer.
47. To an animal, vegetation cannot be
- source of humus when fallen leaves decompose.
  - source of food.
  - a place to live in.
  - a cool shelter on a hot day.
48. Trees should be sparingly felled
- if they must be needed for paper making and fuel.
  - even though they are used to make papers and furniture.
  - to conserve the home of the wildlife.
  - to preserve some for future use.
49. What is likely to turn a piece of land into a desert?
- Majority of the people who cut down trees for fuel.
  - Cutting two trees and planting one.
  - Continued use of tree products.
  - Persistent human encroachment which leaves the land treeless.
50. Which is the most suitable title for the passage?
- Cutting Down of Trees.
  - Conservation of Forested Areas.
  - Making Good Use of Trees.
  - Importance of Using Trees.

- Write eighteen million six thousand four hundred and two in symbols.  
A. 186000402  
B. 18006402  
C. 18600402  
D. 18604002
- Which one of the following numbers is not divisible by 11?  
A. 37895  
B. 239481  
C. 709181  
D. 364371
- What is the place value of digit 4 after working out  $70.8 \times 0.36$ ?  
A. Tenths  
B. Hundreds  
C. Hundredths  
D. Thousandths
- How many groups of thousands are there in the total value of digit 7 in the number 478263?  
A. 70000  
B. 70  
C. 700  
D. 7000
- What is the perimeter of a rectangular plot whose area is 0.072ha and length 30m?  
A. 30m  
B. 54m  
C. 108m  
D. 72m
- Round off 39.995 to the nearest hundredths  
A. 40  
B. 39.00  
C. 310.00  
D. 40.00

- In the figure below ABCD is a parallelogram. Angle  $DCF = 67^\circ$



What is the supplement of angle DAB?

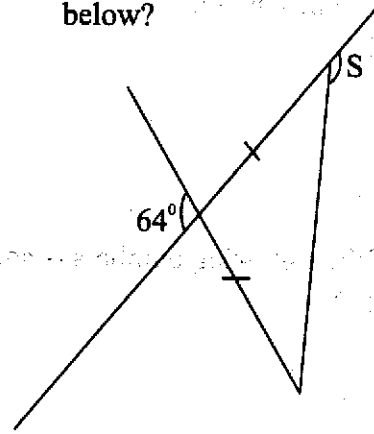
- $113^\circ$
  - $67^\circ$
  - $23^\circ$
  - $43^\circ$
- The area of a square plot is  $7\frac{1}{9} \text{ m}^2$ . Three of its sides were fenced round using one strand of barbed wire. What length of wire was used?  
A. 8m  
B. 16m  
C. 24m  
D.  $2\frac{2}{3} \text{ m}$
- What is the next fraction in the sequence below?  
 $\frac{2}{3}, 1\frac{1}{6}, 1\frac{2}{3}$  \_\_\_\_\_  
A. 2  
B.  $1\frac{1}{3}$   
C.  $2\frac{1}{6}$   
D.  $2\frac{1}{3}$

10. What is the product of the digits represented by letters K and P in the magic square below?

6	K	
	7	8
P		8

- A. 90  
B. 60  
C. 45  
D. 48
11. A trader bought a bag of oranges. The bag contained 1080 pieces of oranges. He sold the oranges at sh 30 per pile. If each pile contained 6 oranges, how much profit did he make if he had bought the bag at sh 3500?
- A. sh 2400  
B. sh 5400  
C. sh 3000  
D. sh 1900
12. Work out
- $$3\frac{2}{3} - 4 + 2\frac{1}{4}$$
- A.  $\frac{11}{12}$   
B.  $1\frac{11}{12}$   
C.  $2\frac{7}{12}$   
D.  $1\frac{7}{12}$
13. Simplify the following inequality
- $$5 + y < 3y - 1$$
- A.  $y > 3$   
B.  $y < 6$   
C.  $y < 3$   
D.  $6 < y$

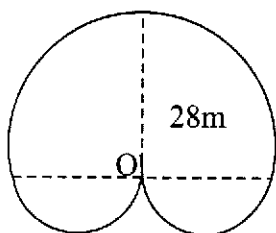
14. What is the size of angle S in the figure below?



- A.  $58^\circ$   
B.  $126^\circ$   
C.  $122^\circ$   
D.  $116^\circ$
15. Construct triangle ABC in which line AB=5cm, BC=10cm and angle ABC=90°. What is the measure of line AC
- A. 10cm  
B. 13cm  
C. 11.2cm  
D. 15cm
16. The area of a square formed on the hypotenuse side of a right-angled triangle is  $625\text{cm}^2$ , while that on the base length is  $576\text{cm}^2$ . Calculate the height of the triangle.
- A. 7cm  
B. 15cm  
C. 10cm  
D. 12cm
17. What is the total value of digit 7 after working out the following?
- $$\frac{7.2 \times 6.76 \times 9.6}{2.6 \times 1.6 \times 0.144}$$
- A. 0.7  
B. 700  
C. 70  
D. 0.07

18. Nelly spends  $\frac{3}{5}$  of her salary on food, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  on rent and saves the rest. She saves sh 1800. How much money does she earn?
- A. sh 32000  
B. sh 15000  
C. sh 9000  
D. sh 12000

19. Calculate the distance round the figure drawn below given that O is the centre of the bigger semi circle.



- A. 88m  
B. 264m  
C. 176m  
D. 132m
20. Joshua buys  $1\frac{1}{2}$  litres of milk everyday. How many decilitres did he buy in the months of January, February and April of the year 2016?
- A. 1350  
B. 13.5  
C. 135  
D. 13500
21. A parallelogram measures 24cm by 16cm. The distance between the two longer parallel sides is 12cm. Calculate its area.
- A.  $144\text{cm}^2$   
B.  $288\text{cm}^2$   
C.  $192\text{cm}^2$   
D.  $96\text{cm}^2$

22. Which one of the following will not be a recurring decimal when converted into decimal?

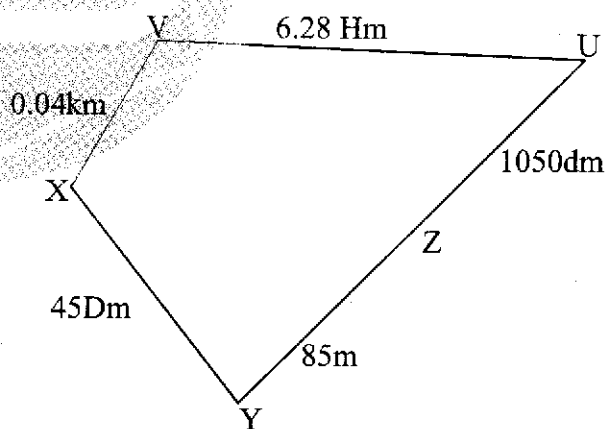
- A.  $\frac{7}{11}$   
B.  $\frac{2}{3}$   
C.  $\frac{3}{8}$   
D.  $\frac{3}{7}$

23. Work out

$$\sqrt{0.2704}$$

- A. 52  
B. 5.2  
C. 520  
D. 0.52

24. Zedi walked from town X to town V through towns Y and Z



What distance in metres did he cover?

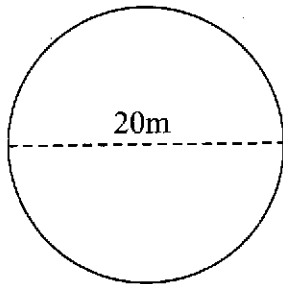
- A. 1268  
B. 1308  
C. 1668  
D. 1420



25. Three bells ring after 15 minutes, 30 minutes and 45 minutes. After how long will the three bells ring together?
- A. 1 hrs 15 mins  
 B. 3 hrs  
 C. 90 hrs  
 D.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hrs

26. Mrs Omamo bought a pair of socks for sh 120, 2 exercise books @ sh 35, a 2kg tin of cooking fat for sh 150 and 3 piles of oranges @ sh 20. She paid for the items using sh 1000 note. How much balance did she receive?
- A. sh 600  
 B. sh 500  
 C. sh 400  
 D. sh 450

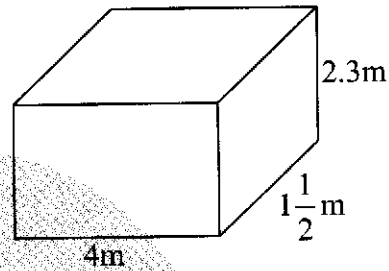
27. Calculate the area of the figure drawn below.  
 (Use  $\pi = 3.14$ )



- A.  $628 \text{ m}^2$   
 B.  $6280 \text{ m}^2$   
 C.  $314 \text{ m}^2$   
 D.  $3140 \text{ m}^2$
28. A lorry was hired to transport 5t 177kg 28g of stones. If the lorry made 6 trips, what is the mass of the stones carried by the lorry in each trip?
- A. 1kg 862kg 838g  
 B. 838kg 862kg  
 C. 806kg 838g  
 D. 862kg 838g

29. Four pairs of shoes were sold for sh 1120. The trader made a loss of sh 70 on each pair. If the four pairs of shoes had cost the same, calculate the cost price of each pair?
- A. sh 280  
 B. sh. 270  
 C. sh 350  
 D. sh 1190

30. Calculate the capacity of the rectangular container drawn below when full of water



- A. 13800l  
 B. 1380l  
 C. 13.8l  
 D. 138l
31. The circumference of a circle is 110cm. What is the measure of half of its diameter?
- A. 28cm  
 B. 14cm  
 C. 35cm  
 D. 17.5cm

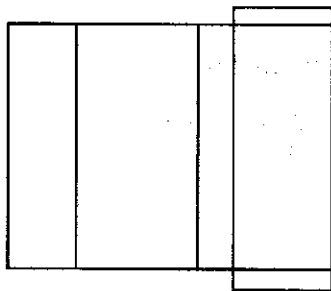
32. A farmer harvested 156kg of tomatoes in 6 days. The table below shows the number of kilograms of tomatoes he harvested in 4 days

Days	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
No of Kilograms	30	28	-	22	-	12

- If he harvested 4 more kilograms of tomatoes on Friday than on Wednesday, how many kilograms did he harvest on Friday?
- A. 64kg  
 B. 32kg  
 C. 34kg  
 D. 36kg

33. The journey from Isiolo to Nairobi took  $8\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. If the motorist had left Isiolo at half past ten o'clock in the morning, at what time did he arrive at Nairobi in 24 hrs clock system?
- A. 0715hrs  
B. 1915hrs  
C. 7.15 a.m  
D. 7.15 p.m

34. Which one of the following sets shows the correct number of faces edges and vertices of a solid formed after folding the net drawn below?



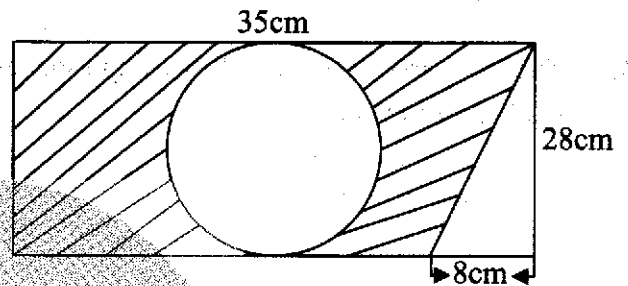
Faces	Edges	Vertices
A. 6	8	12
B. 6	12	8
C. 5	12	8
D. 5	8	12

35. The scale reading on a map is 1cm represents 1.2km. The actual length of a river found in the same map is 6km. What is the drawing length of the river?
- A. 2cm  
B. 0.2cm  
C. 0.5cm  
D. 5cm

36. Noah left home for Nairobi at 10.45a.m. He arrived at Nairobi at 2.45 p.m. If the distance from his home to Nairobi is 260km, at what speed was he travelling in km/h?
- A. 52km/h  
B. 65km/h  
C. 60km/h  
D. 50km/h

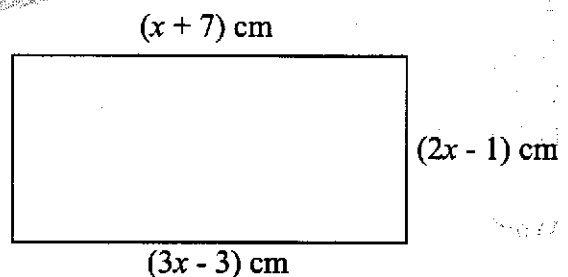
37. The base length of a triangular piece of land is  $\frac{3}{4}$  km. Its height is 360m. Calculate the area of the land in hectares.
- A. 135  
B. 1350  
C. 13.5  
D. 13500

38. Calculate the area of the shaded part in the figure below



- A.  $252\text{cm}^2$   
B.  $1246\text{cm}^2$   
C.  $980\text{cm}^2$   
D.  $728\text{cm}^2$

39. Calculate the perimeter of the rectangle drawn below



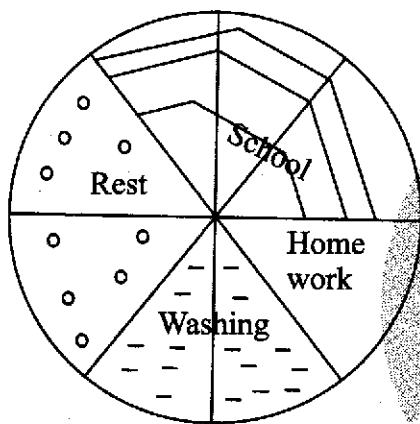
- A. 108cm  
B. 54cm  
C. 42cm  
D. 21cm
40. What is the product of the square root of 9 and the square of 16?
- A. 144  
B. 768  
C. 324  
D. 625

41. Work out

$$8\frac{1}{3} \div 1\frac{2}{3} \times 3\frac{1}{5}$$

- A. 16
- B.  $\frac{1}{16}$
- C.  $\frac{1}{66}$
- D.  $66\frac{2}{3}$

42. The pie chart below shows how a pupil spends his 24 hours in a day



How many hours does he spend in school?

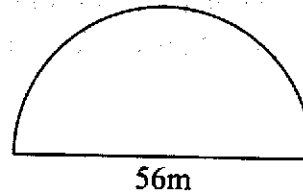
- A. 8 hrs
- B. 6 hrs
- C.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs
- D. 9 hrs

43. Work out

$$17 - 176 \div 8 + 13 =$$

- A. 18
- B. 15
- C. 8
- D. 16

44. What is the area of the figure below in ares?



- A. 1232
- B. 123200
- C. 12.32
- D. 1.232

45. Simplify the following

$$\frac{5}{6}(18x - 12) + \frac{1}{4}(8x + 16)$$

- A.  $17x + 6$
- B.  $17x - 14$
- C.  $17x + 14$
- D.  $17x - 6$

46. A trader bought  $8\frac{1}{4}$  kg of rice. She packed it into  $\frac{3}{4}$  kg packets and sold each packet at sh 70 per packet. How much money did he collect after selling all the packets of rice?

- A. sh 77
- B. sh 220
- C. sh 2210
- D. sh 770

47. Solve the value of t in the equation

$$\frac{1}{2}(6t - 12) + 5 = t + 5$$

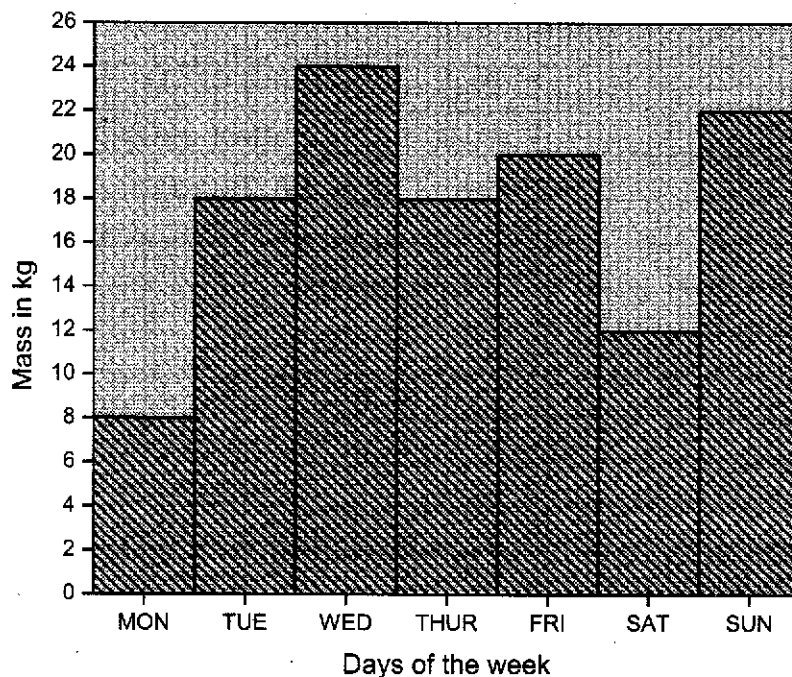
- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 6

The table below shows commissions for inland money orders. Use it to answer question number 48

Value of order order (sh)	Ordinary Commission (sh)	Express Money order Commission (sh)
upto 500	35.00	68.00
501 - 1000	62.00	99.00
1001 - 2000	92.00	172.00
3001 - 5000	108.00	250.00
5001 - 10000	140.00	375.00
10001 - 20000	200.00	472.00
20001 - 25000	272.00	510.00
25001 - 3000	350.00	650.00

48. Leah sent two money orders worth sh 20,000 and sh 4500 by express and ordinary means respectively. How much commission did she pay altogether?
- A. sh. 450  
 B. sh. 580  
 C. sh. 618  
 D. sh. 25180
49. The average marks of 6 std 7 boys in a mathematics test was 68.5%. Five of the boys scored 80%, 67%, 72%, 66% and 70%. What is the difference between highest and the lowest mark scored by the six boys?
- A. 24%  
 B. 14%  
 C. 13%  
 D. 16%

50. The bar graph below shows the amount of rice sold in Mama Ann's shop in 7 days



Which two consecutive days did she make the highest sale from the rice?

- A. Wednesday and Thursday.  
 B. Saturday and Sunday.  
 C. Monday and Tuesday.  
 D. Tuesday and Wednesday.

**You have 40 minutes to write your composition.**

**The following is the beginning of a composition. Complete it in your own words making it as interesting as possible.**

We were attentively listening to the head teacher addressing the assembly when he made an unexpected announcement . He said that.....

Lined writing area consisting of 21 horizontal lines.





Lined writing area with 25 horizontal lines.





TARGETER

004

YEAR 2016

## MARKING SCHEME

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

Book for the next code 005, Email: [targeter\\_ex@yahoo.com](mailto:targeter_ex@yahoo.com)

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