

# TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST



**STANDARD FIVE - YEAR 2016**

008

## ENGLISH

TIME: 1hr 40 mins

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

One evening 1 father came home looking 2, sickly 3 disturbed. When I 4 him what the 5 was he just smiled 6. He 7 that he was 8 tired that he 9 sleepy.

After eating 10, he went to 11 a 12. He looked 13 when he came back and asked us 14 we needed 15.

- |     |              |              |              |             |
|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1.  | A. their     | B. my        | C. me        | D. a        |
| 2.  | A. strong    | B. week      | C. happy     | D. weak     |
| 3.  | A. and       | B. but       | C. also      | D. so       |
| 4.  | A. required  | B. requests  | C. asked     | D. told     |
| 5.  | A. problems  | B. matter    | C. thing     | D. marter   |
| 6.  | A. badly     | B. sweatly   | C. loudly    | D. sweetly  |
| 7.  | A. said      | B. told      | C. explain   | D. answer   |
| 8.  | A. very very | B. very      | C. so        | D. too      |
| 9.  | A. felt      | B. feeled    | C. fell      | D. feld     |
| 10. | A. sapper    | B. breakfast | C. super     | D. supper   |
| 11. | A. took      | B. get       | C. take      | D. wash     |
| 12. | A. bathe     | B. bath      | C. wash      | D. beth     |
| 13. | A. tired     | B. angrily   | C. worster   | D. better   |
| 14. | A. weather   | B. whether   | C. where     | D. now      |
| 15. | A. nothing   | B. things    | C. something | D. somebody |

For questions 16 to 18, choose the odd one out.

16. A. Medicine.  
B. Saw.  
C. Jembe.  
D. Hammer.
17. A. Smart.  
B. Good.  
C. Beating.  
D. Beautiful.
18. A. Chair.  
B. Bed.  
C. Cupboard.  
D. Wall.

For questions 19 and 20, choose the word that means the same as the underlined word.

19. He told me about the accident.  
A. inform  
B. informed  
C. said  
D. tell
20. I hardly go to their home.  
A. usually  
B. never  
C. always  
D. scarcely

For questions 21 to 23, choose the correct form of verb.

21. He \_\_\_\_\_ most of his things. (lose)  
A. lost  
B. loosed  
C. losed  
D. loose
22. She \_\_\_\_\_ us very well. (teach)  
A. tought  
B. taught  
C. teached  
D. teach
23. He had \_\_\_\_\_ down to rest when I entered. (sleep)  
A. slept  
B. sleeps  
C. slept  
D. sleep

For questions 24 and 25, complete the following correctly

24. As faithful as a \_\_\_\_\_  
A. mother.  
B. dog.  
C. friend.  
D. glass.
25. As white as \_\_\_\_\_  
A. teeth.  
B. clouds.  
C. snow.  
D. president.

For questions 26 to 28, write their young ones.

26. **Monkey**  
A. Cub.  
B. Calf.  
C. Kid.  
D. Infant.
27. **Cow**  
A. Calf.  
B. Cub.  
C. Baby.  
D. Fingerling.
28. **Goat**  
A. Lamb.  
B. Goatlet.  
C. Kid.  
D. Foal.

In questions 29 and 30, choose the adverbs from the sentences.

29. He walked home hurriedly  
A. home.  
B. walked.  
C. he.  
D. hurriedly.
30. He quickly disappeared to the woods.  
A. the  
B. quickly.  
C. woods.  
D. disappeared.

Read the passage below carefully and then answer questions 31 to 40.

There once lived a huge and fierce chameleon in a hollow tree. With his super long sticky tongue, he never hesitated to capture his prey. Near the tree was an anthill. Everyday the chameleon would climb down the tree and eagerly wait for the ants to come out. He would then smack each with his tongue.

One day he decided to crawl slowly and quietly through the tiny hole of the anthill in order to eat more ants. His body could not squeeze through the hole and the wall wounded his body. The ants saw him trying to invade them.

They attacked him together, biting him endlessly and he quickly fought his way out. The ants followed him out in great numbers and formed a large army which fought and killed him. Their freedom was gained back after uniting.

31. How was the chameleon?  
A. Huge and fierce.  
B. Unfriendly.  
C. Large and cruel.  
D. Huge and kind.
32. Where did the chameleon live?  
A. Near the tree.  
B. In a hollow tree.  
C. Near the anthill.  
D. In the anthill.
33. Why didn't the chameleon hesitate to capture his prey?  
A. He was huge.  
B. He waited for the ants.  
C. He had a long sticky tongue.  
D. He wanted food.
34. Where did the chameleon wait for the ants?  
A. On the tree.  
B. Up the tree.  
C. In the anthill.  
D. Down the tree.
35. Why did the chameleon decide to enter the tiny hole?  
A. To eat more ants.  
B. To explore the anthill.  
C. To find food.  
D. To find ants.
36. Chameleon could not squeeze his body because the hole  
A. was tiny.  
B. had ants.  
C. was big.  
D. had wall.
37. The word **invade** has been used to mean  
A. see.  
B. explore.  
C. visit.  
D. attack.
38. When chameleon got into the hole, the ants  
A. welcomed him.  
B. chased him.  
C. ran away.  
D. attacked him.
39. What did the ants do after chameleon going out?  
A. They went hiding.  
B. They blocked him.  
C. They formed an army.  
D. They laughed at him.
40. Which proverb can be used as the best title for the story?  
A. Look before you leap.  
B. Unity is strength.  
C. A friend in need is a friend indeed.  
D. First come first served.

Read the passage below carefully and then answer questions 41 to 50.

The Kori bustard is the largest flying bird. They are found in Africa. These birds spend most of their time on the ground. Being a large and heavy bird, it avoids flying if possible. When in trouble, it first runs and if pushed further, it takes to the air on the run with much effort, its wings making heavy beats.

These animals feed on insects and small animals like lizards and snakes. They also eat small rodents and birds' eggs. They then suck water after their meal.

The male birds are twice heavier than the females. Males don't help in bringing up their young ones. They breed with about ten females at the same breeding period and leave the females to care for the nestlings. The females just like ostriches lay their eggs in a hole on the ground hidden in bushes.

41. Where are the Kori bustards found?  
A. In America.  
B. In the bush.  
C. In Africa.  
D. Everywhere.
42. Where do these birds spend most of their time?  
A. On trees.  
B. On the ground.  
C. In the bush.  
D. In nests.
43. When the bird sees danger, what does it do first?  
A. It walks.  
B. It flies.  
C. It makes noise.  
D. It runs.
44. The birds feed on the following apart from \_\_\_\_\_  
A. small birds.  
B. snakes.  
C. lizards.  
D. rodents.
45. These birds drink water by \_\_\_\_\_  
A. scooping.  
B. sipping.  
C. sucking.  
D. drinking.
46. Which sentence is not true about the bird?  
A. The birds avoid flying.  
B. The female birds are heavier than the males.  
C. The birds mostly feed on flesh.  
D. Females take care of the young ones.
47. Which birds bring up the young ones?  
A. Males.  
B. Both.  
C. Females.  
D. Nestlings.
48. Which other bird lays its eggs in a hole on the ground?  
A. Ostrich.  
B. Duck.  
C. Hen.  
D. Peacock.
49. About how many birds does a male Kori bustard breed with?  
A. Many.  
B. One.  
C. Two.  
D. Ten.
50. Suggest the best title for the passage  
A. The Largest Flying Bird.  
B. Animal Eating Birds.  
C. The Largest Birds.  
D. Multiple Breeding Birds.

# TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST

STANDARD FIVE - YEAR 2016

008



## MATHEMATICS

TIME: 2 hours

1. Write eleven thousand two hundred and eleven in figures.

A. 11211  
B. 11000211  
C. 110211  
D. 101211

2. Work out the following  $0.07 \times 5$

A. 0.035                      B. 3.5  
C. 0.35                         D. 35

3. Add  $5\frac{1}{4} + 3\frac{1}{3}$

A.  $8\frac{2}{7}$                               B.  $8\frac{7}{12}$   
C.  $8\frac{3}{12}$                              D.  $2\frac{1}{12}$

4. What is the place value of digit 2 in 5.27?

A. Tenths.                         B. Ones.  
C. Tens.                             D. Hundredths.

5. What is the G.C.D of 42 and 72?

A. 7                                    B. 12  
C. 6                                    D. 8

6. Work out:  $372 + 9724 + 69$

A. 13165                            B. 10065  
C. 11165                            D. 10165

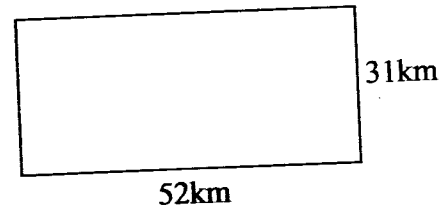
7. Which of the fraction below is the largest?

A.  $\frac{1}{5}$                                     B.  $\frac{2}{3}$   
C.  $\frac{4}{5}$                                     D.  $\frac{1}{2}$

8. Which of the number below is divisible by 6?

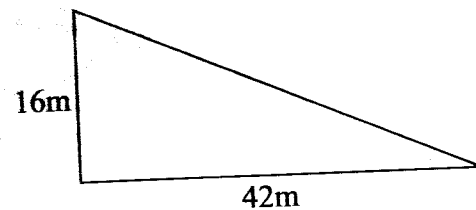
A. 436                                 B. 273  
C. 481                                 D. 372

9. What is the perimeter of the figure drawn below in km?



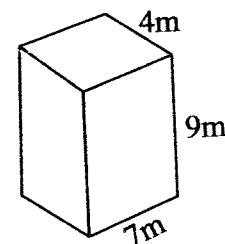
A.  $166\text{km}^2$                          B. 83km  
C. 166km                             D.  $1612\text{km}^2$

10. What is half the area of the triangle drawn below?



A.  $336\text{m}^2$                             B.  $768\text{m}^2$   
C.  $58\text{m}^2$                              D.  $168\text{m}^2$

11. What is the volume of the figure below?



A.  $252\text{m}^2$                             B. 36m  
C.  $242\text{m}^3$                             D.  $252\text{m}^3$

12. Convert 0.75 into fraction and simplify.

A.  $\frac{75}{100}$                                  B.  $\frac{15}{20}$   
C.  $\frac{3}{4}$                                     D.  $\frac{1}{2}$

13. Find the LCM of 12, 32 and 18

- A. 288                      B. 348  
C. 248                      D. 164

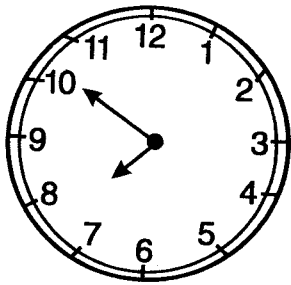
14. There are five thousand four hundred and five men in a town, the number of women is twice the number of men. How many adult are in the town?

- A. 21620  
B. 10810  
C. 15215  
D. 16215

15. Divide 35kg 200g by 8

- A. 4kg 40g  
B. 4kg 400g  
C. 4kg 4g  
D. 4kg 80g

16. What is the time shown on the clock face below?



- A. Ten minutes past 7 o'clock.  
B. Ten minutes to 7 o'clock.  
C. Twenty minutes to 10 o'clock.  
D. Ten minutes to 8 o'clock.

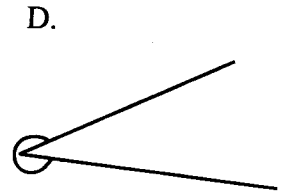
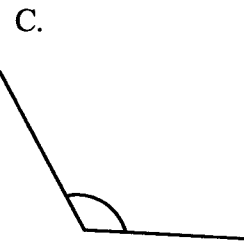
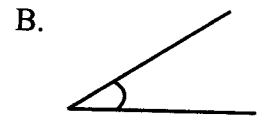
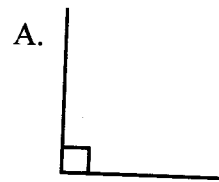
17. How many millilitres are there in  $11\frac{3}{4}$  litres?

- A. 1134                      B. 11075  
C. 11750                    D. 11250

18. Jane bought the following items 5kg sugar at sh. 100 per kilogram a bar of soap for sh. 130 and 2kg packet of flour for sh. 110. How much balance was she given if she paid using sh. 1000 note?

- A. sh. 740  
B. sh. 260  
C. sh. 340  
D. sh. 360

19. Which angle is an obtuse angle.

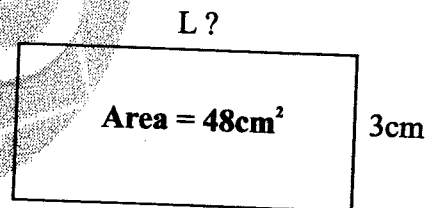


20. Work out the value of x.

$$17x - 5 - 16x = 11$$

- A.  $x = 6$                       B.  $x = 5$   
C.  $x = 11$                     D.  $x = 16$

21. Find the length of the figure below if the area is  $48\text{cm}^2$ .



- A. 16cm                      B. 18cm  
C. 14cm                      D. 24cm

22. Add  $5\frac{1}{5} + 6\frac{1}{3}$

- A.  $11\frac{2}{8}$                       B.  $11\frac{1}{4}$   
C.  $11\frac{8}{15}$                     D.  $10\frac{8}{15}$

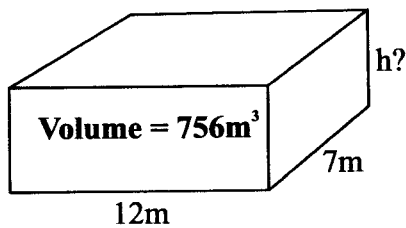
23. Work out:  $364.12 + 0.007 + 3.3$

- A. 364.52  
B. 367.427  
C. 365.127  
D. 364.427

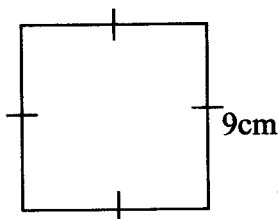
24. How many kilometres are there in 12000m?

- A. 120km                      B. 1.2km  
C. 0.12km                    D. 12km

25. Find the height of the box below given that the volume is  $756\text{m}^3$ ?



- A. 7m                      B. 9m  
C. 11m                     D. 8m
26. Work out:
- |       |     |
|-------|-----|
| kg    | g   |
| 372   | 780 |
| + 29  | 940 |
| ----- |     |
- A. 401kg 720g            B. 402kg 1740g  
C. 402kg 720g            D. 401kg 1720g
27. A baby slept at 9.00pm and woke up at 7.30am. For how many hours did the baby sleep?
- A. 11hours                B. 10hours  
C.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  hours              D. 12hours
28. Johanson drew a triangle which had two sides equal and two angles equal what triangle did he draw?
- A. Scalene.                B. Equilateral.  
C. Isosceles.              D. Right angled.
29. Multiply  $2.01 \times 5$
- A. 10.50                  B. 10.05  
C. 1.005                  D. 105.0
30. Find the area of the square below.



- A.  $361\text{cm}^2$                 B.  $81\text{cm}^2$   
C.  $72\text{cm}^2$                 D.  $36\text{cm}^2$
31. Write  $\frac{37}{5}$  in to mixed numbers.
- A.  $\frac{5}{37}$                       B.  $7\frac{1}{5}$   
C.  $7\frac{2}{5}$                       D.  $5\frac{5}{7}$

32. Work out  $3a + 5b + 2a - b$
- A.  $5a + 4b$                 B.  $5a + 6b$   
C.  $3a + 4b$                 D.  $a + b$
33. How many cents are there in sh. 77?
- A. 770cents.                B. 77000cents.  
C. 7700cents                D. 0.77cents.
34. Multiply 37 litres 20ml by 12
- A. 444l 240ml                B. 446l 40ml  
C. 454l 240ml                D. 400l 240ml
35. The table below show the number of vehicles that passed near Kisauni village.

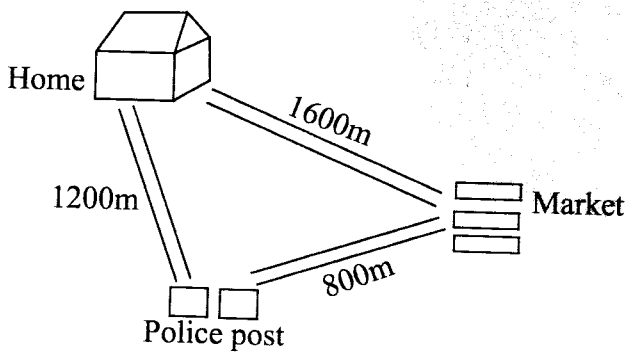
Type	No.	Tallies
Cars	12	### ### //
Buses	7	### //
Nissan	13	_____?
Lorries	11	### ### /
Taxes	16	### ### ### /

Which tally mark will be used to complete the table above?

- A. ### ### ### ///      B. ### ### ///  
C. ### ### //              D. ### # ///
36. Add  $4271 + 6729 + 402$
- A. 15402                      B. 14002  
C. 10402                      D. 11402
37. Work out:
- |       |     |
|-------|-----|
| l     | ml  |
| 367   | 104 |
| - 198 | 95  |
| ----- |     |
- A. 179l 9ml                B. 159l 8ml  
C. 169l 9ml                D. 169l 8ml

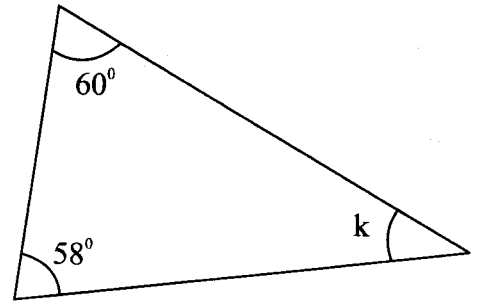
38. Subtract  $2\frac{1}{4}$  from  $5\frac{1}{2}$
- A.  $2\frac{3}{4}$                       B.  $3\frac{1}{4}$   
C.  $3\frac{1}{2}$                       D.  $2\frac{1}{4}$
39. H      min
- |       |    |
|-------|----|
| 6     | 25 |
| x     | 7  |
| ----- |    |
- A. 44hrs 55mins            B. 45hrs 35mins  
C. 44hrs 40mins            D. 42hrs 55mins

40. Multiply  $5\frac{1}{4}$  by 8
- A. 42    B. 21
- C.  $40\frac{1}{4}$     D. 160
41. Pattin bought x mangoes and y oranges. z mangoes and oranges were bad. What was he left with?
- A.  $xy - z$
- B.  $z - xy$
- C.  $x + y - z$
- D.  $z + x - y$
42. Which of the numbers below is divisible by 3?
- A. 79    B. 103
- C. 143    D. 192
43. James walked from home to the market through the police post. How many kilometres did he cover?



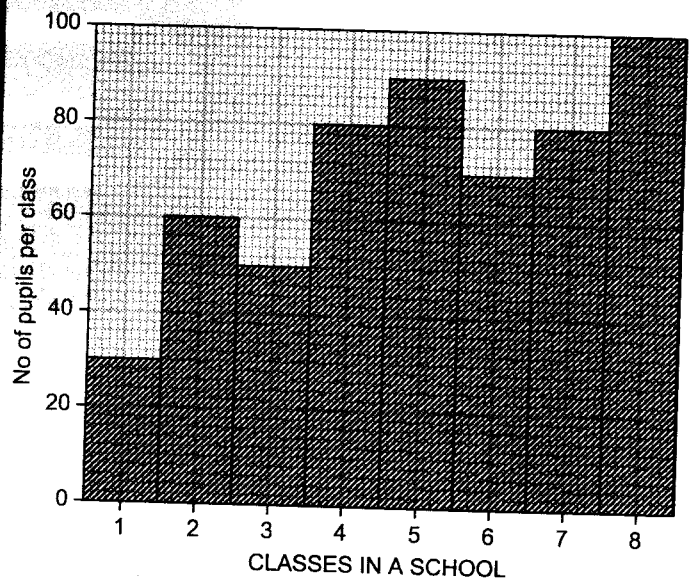
- A. 2000km    B. 2km
- C. 1.6km    D. 2.4km
44. Write XLIII in Arabic numerals
- A. 48    B. 42
- C. 43    D. 39
45. Convert  $\frac{3}{4}$  into decimals.
- A. 0.75    B. 0.5
- C. 0.25    D. 0.34
46. If 1cm represent 200m. How many centimetres will represent 2km?
- A. 12cm    B. 10cm
- C. 15cm    D. 20cm

47. What is the value of the angle marked K?



- A.  $72^\circ$     B.  $52^\circ$
- C.  $62^\circ$     D.  $64^\circ$
48. What is the approximate height of a classroom window?
- A. 200cm    B. 250cm
- C. 100m    D. 100cm

Use the bar graph below to answer question 49 and 50.



49. Which 2 classes had the same number of pupils?
- A. 4 and 7
- B. 2 and 6
- C. 5 and 8
- D. 4 and 6
50. How many pupils are there in the lower primary schools?
- A. 120    B. 130
- C. 140    D. 180



# TARGETER WINGS JARIBIO LA MTHANI



## DARASA LA TANO - MWAKA 2016 KISWAHILI SEHEMU YA KWANZA

008

MUDA: Saa 1 dakika 40

*Soma kifungu kifuatacho. Kina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne hapo. Chagua jibu lifaalo zaidi kati ya yale uliyopewa.*

Kila mwanafunzi huwa na nia ya 1 maishani 2 kukamilisha masomo. 3, lazima wanafunzi wajue kuwa mtaka cha 4 sharti ainame. Huwezi kukaa tu bila kufanya 5 kisha ungoje kufanikiwa. 6 ni kujidanganya. Ili utimize ndoto 7 maishani, 8 kufuata maagizo 9 na walimu au wazazi. Huwezi kutumia muda wako wote ukicheza michezo ya simu au tarakilishi au kuwasiliana na 10 zako katika 11 ya kijamii kisha utarajie ufanisi. Kumbuka kuwa mtu 12 anachokipanda. Ukipoteza muda wako kwenye simu basi shuleni usishangae 13 mkia katika mitihani na kama utafanikiwa kumshinda 14, labda ni yule ambaye hatakuwa ameufanya mtihani 15.

- |     |               |                 |                |              |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1.  | A. kufanikiwa | B. kutofanikiwa | C. kutofaulu   | D. kufeli    |
| 2.  | A. baina ya   | B. kabla ya     | C. badala ya   | D. baada ya  |
| 3.  | A. Kwani      | B. Hata hivyo   | C. Kwa sababu  | D. Kwa vile  |
| 4.  | A. mfunguni   | B. faida        | C. mvunguni    | D. thamani   |
| 5.  | A. yoyote     | B. lote         | C. chochote    | D. chote     |
| 6.  | A. Huku       | B. Huo          | C. Huu         | D. Hii       |
| 7.  | A. wako       | B. lako         | C. chako       | D. zako      |
| 8.  | A. una budi   | B. huna budi    | C. hunabudi    | D. unabudi   |
| 9.  | A. unayopewa  | B. unazopewa    | C. unaopewa    | D. unalopewa |
| 10. | A. wandani    | B. rafiki       | C. marafiki    | D. maadui    |
| 11. | A. simu       | B. mitandao     | C. tarakilishi | D. makao     |
| 12. | A. hupanda    | B. hufuna       | C. hupokea     | D. huvuna    |
| 13. | A. ukiburura  | B. ukivuruta    | C. ukufuta     | D. ukifuruta |
| 14. | A. yoyote     | B. yeyote       | C. wowote      | D. zozote    |
| 15. | A. hizo       | B. hiyo         | C. huo         | D. huyo      |

Kutoka swali nambari 16 mpaka 30, jibu kila swali kulingana na maagizo uliyopewa.

16. **Tegua kitendawili**  
*Mimi hula sana lakini sishibi*  
A. Bahari.  
B. Tumbo.  
C. Kinywa.  
D. Kiboko.
17. Mwalimu alitufundisha shairi lililokuwa na mishororo minne kila ubeti; yaani \_\_\_\_  
A. tathlitha.  
B. takmisa.  
C. tarbia.  
D. tathnia.
18. **Kamilisha nomino ya makundi**  
\_\_\_\_ ya watu.  
A. Bunda  
B. Umati  
C. Kicha  
D. Tonge
19. Mtu anayechora ni mchoraji, mtu anayesuka ni  
A. mshoni.  
B. msasi.  
C. msusi.  
D. mwashi.
20. **Kamilisha methali**  
*Kidole kimoja hakivunji* \_\_\_\_  
A. kupe.  
B. kuni.  
C. mbaru.  
D. chawa.
21. Chagua jibu lililoambatanishwa barabara  
**Mmea**                      **Zao**  
A. Mnanasi                      pareto  
B. Mpareto                      mchele  
C. Mgomba                      ndizi  
D. Mpunga                      nanasi
22. Kaka wa mke wangu tutaitana \_\_\_\_  
A. mpwa.  
B. mwamu.  
C. wifi.  
D. shemeji.
23. Kitenzi ona katika hali ya kutendewa ni \_\_\_\_  
A. onewa.  
B. onwa.  
C. onana.  
D. onea.
24. Seremala alitumiwa \_\_\_\_ kupima urefu wa kitanda.  
A. timazi  
B. pimamaji  
C. utepe  
D. mizani
25. Mimea mingi ilikauka msimu wa \_\_\_\_  
A. masika.  
B. kipupwe.  
C. mchoo.  
D. kiangazi.
26. **Andika kwa wingi**  
*Ukoo wangu ni mkubwa*  
A. Ukoo wetu ni mkubwa.  
B. Koo zetu ni kubwa.  
C. Koo zangu ni kubwa.  
D. Ukoo zetu ni kubwa.
27. Baada ya \_\_\_\_ alizikwa.  
A. kukata roho  
B. kakata tamaa  
C. kufa moyo  
D. kuvunjika moyo
28. **Kanusha**  
*Amekuja mapema*  
A. Hajakuja mapema.  
B. Amekuja amechelewa.  
C. Hajaja mapema.  
D. Wamekuja mapema.
29. **Andika kinyume**  
*Msichana ametoka akicheka*  
A. Mvulana ameingia akilia.  
B. Kijana ameingia akilia.  
C. Kapera ametoka akilia.  
D. Mvulana ametoka akicheka.
30. Tuliyasafisha madarasa yote yakawa \_\_\_\_  
A. masafi.  
B. safi.  
C. chafu.  
D. machafu.

Simu za mkono huwa na manufaa mengi sana. Zimesaidia kuimarisha mawasiliano baina ya marafiki, jamaa na wafanyibiashara. Watu siku hizi wanaweza kuwasiliana usiku na hata mchana. Mawasiliano ambayo yalikuwa yakichukua muda mrefu siku hizi yanafanyika papo kwa papo.

Simu hizi zinawafaa watoto kwa kuwa zina michezo mbalimbali ambayo huburudisha hata kukuza akili mtoto anapoicheza. Licha ya hiyo, michezo hiyo huburudisha na kukuza ushindani baina ya watoto pale wanaposhindana katika kuicheza michezo hiyo. Ushindani huwa muhimu kwani hukuza bidii ili mtu aweze kuibuka mshindi.

Simu nyingi zimeunganishwa na mtandao. Mwanafunzi anaweza kufanya utafiti maswali ambayo anayaona magumu. Mtandao huu huweza kumsaidia mwanafunzi kudurusu na pia **kumjuza** mambo mengi asiyoyajua.

Hata hivyo, kuna wahuni ambao hutumia simu kuwapeli watu pesa. Watakuambia kuwa umejishindia kiasi fulani cha pesa. Ili uweze kutumiwa pesa wanazodai umeshinda wanakutaka utume kiasi fulani cha pesa. Pindi unapotuma wanazizima simu zao na hapo unagundua kuwa umetapeliwa.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>31. Simu za mkono zimeleta manufaa gani?<br/>A. Watoto kutazama picha chafu.<br/>B. Kupoteza muda mwingi.<br/>C. Kurahisisha mawasiliano.<br/>D. Kufanya mawasiliano yawe magumu.</p> | <p>36. Kusoma ili kujiandaa kufanya mtihani ni<br/>A. kudurusu.<br/>B. kuwasiliana.<br/>C. kutapeli.<br/>D. kutafiti.</p>  |
| <p>32. Zamani za kale mawasiliano _____<br/>A. hayakuweco.<br/>B. yalichukua muda mfupi.<br/>C. yalichukua muda mrefu.<br/>D. hayakuwezekana.</p>  | <p>37. Nini maana ya neno kumjuza?<br/>A. Kumkuza.<br/>B. Kufahamisha.<br/>C. Kumdanganya.<br/>D. Kumchukua.</p>   |
| <p>33. Watoto hunufaikaje kutoka kwa simu?<br/>A. Kucheza michezo.<br/>B. Kutapeliwa.<br/>C. Kutapeli wengine.<br/>D. Kuwasiliana.</p>   | <p>38. Matapeli wa simu huwaibia watu _____<br/>A. pesa.<br/>B. simu.<br/>C. mtandao.<br/>D. vitu.</p>   |
| <p>34. Ni ipi si faida ya michezo ya simu?<br/>A. Kuburudisha.<br/>B. Kuleta uadui.<br/>C. Kukuza ushindani.<br/>D. Kukuza bidii.</p>  | <p>39. <b>Kamilisha methali.</b><br/>Asiyekubali kushindwa _____<br/>A. si mshindi.<br/>B. si mshindani.<br/>C. ni mshindani.<br/>D. ni mshindi.</p>                 |
| <p>35. Mtandao uliunganishwa na simu huwafaa wanafunzi<br/>A. kutumia pesa.<br/>B. kuiba mtihani.<br/>C. kutunga mtihani.<br/>D. kufanya utafiti.</p>                                    | <p>40. Mtu hujuaaje ametapeliwa?<br/>A. Anapozima simu zake.<br/>B. Matapeli wanapozima simu.<br/>C. Anapoambiwa amekuwa mshindi.<br/>D. Anapoambiwa atume pesa.</p> |

Nilikuwa nikiwachunga kondoo wa baba yangu. Siku moja ilikuwa zamu yangu kuwapeleka malishoni nikawaona Tukutu na Kaidi wakiwaleta kondoo wao. Moyo wangu uliruka kwa furaha. Nilijua kuwa siku hiyo tungecheza michezo ya kila aina.

Asubuhi hiyo, baba alinionya dhidi ya kucheza na marafiki zangu na kuwasahau kondoo. Pindi walipowasili, tulianza kupigana miereka na kufukuzana. Michezo ilichukua nafsi zetu na tukasahau kabisa kuwa tulikuwa malishoni. Baada ya kucheza kwa muda usiojulikana, nilisikia Tukutu amepiga yowe la kuatua moyo. Kuangalia nyuma, nilimwona mzee mali ameshika mjeledi mkononi. Alimwangushia Kaidi mjeledi mgongoni. Mimi kuona hivyo, nikasema mguu niponye.

Nilipofika umbali ambao nilijua kuwa sasa nimeepuka kichapo, nikamwona Bwana Mali akiwaelekeza kondoo nyumbani kwetu. Nilianza kutafakari kichapo ambacho kilinisubiri jioni hiyo, nilitamani jua lisitue jioni hiyo lakini ombi langu liliambulua patupu kwani punde si punde giza lilianza kubisha hodi.

Lisilobudi hubidi. Nilifululiza hadi nyumbani lakini nilipofika langoni nikaingiwa na woga. Nikaamua kupitia uani. Nilipokuwa nikipenyeza kwenye nafasi kwenye ua nikasikia nimekamatwa mgongoni. Kuinua kichwa kilichokumbana na macho yangu ni sura ya baba aliyekuwa amepandwa na mori ajabu. Kilichonipata siku hiyo ni hadithi ya siku nyingine.

41. Mwandishi anasema alienda malishoni siku hiyo kwani  
A. ilikuwa Jumamosi.  
B. ilikuwa zamu yake.  
C. alikuwa mtoto.  
D. alipenda kuwapeleka.
42. Inawezekana kuwa wazazi wa mwandishi walikuwa  
A. wakulima.  
B. wafugaji.  
C. walimu.  
D. madaktari.
43. Moyo wa mwandishi ulijaa furaha \_\_\_\_  
A. alipomwona mzee mali.  
B. alipofika malishoni.  
C. alipowaona Tukutu na Kaidi.  
D. alipofika nyumbani.
44. Ni mchezo upi ambao ulichezwa na vijana waliosimuliwa?  
A. Kandanda.  
B. Riadha.  
C. Jugwe.  
D. Miereka.
45. Vijana hawa walikuwa wamecheza kwa muda gani kabla ya Bwana mali kuwasili?  
A. Nusu saa.  
B. Dakika thelathini.  
C. Hadi jioni.  
D. Haijulikani.
46. Ni kweli kusema kuwa \_\_\_\_  
A. mwandishi alichapwa na bwana mali.  
B. mwandishi aliwarudisha kondoo nyumbani.  
C. Tukutu na kaidi walichapwa.  
D. mwandishi alisamehewa.
47. Nini maana ya *"nikasema mguu niponye"*?  
A. Kutoroka.  
B. Kupunzika.  
C. Kulala.  
D. Kuchapwa.
48. Kwa nini mwandishi hakutaka kuwe usiku?  
A. Aliogopa kuadhibiwa.  
B. Aliogopa giza.  
C. Kondoo walipotea.  
D. Alikuwa akitaka kucheza.
49. Mwandishi alipofika langoni pao \_\_\_\_  
A. alianza kulia.  
B. alijawa na furaha.  
C. aliingiwa na woga.  
D. alikaribishwa kwa kichapo.
50. Nani aliyemkamata mwandishi mgongoni?  
A. Bwana mali.  
B. Baba yake.  
C. Kaidi.  
D. Tukutu.

# TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST

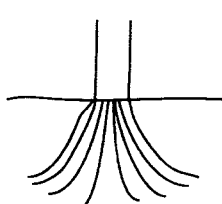
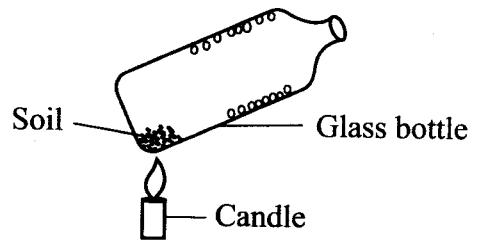


STANDARD FIVE - YEAR 2016

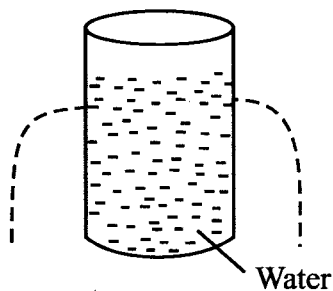
008

## SCIENCE

TIME: 1 hr 40 mins

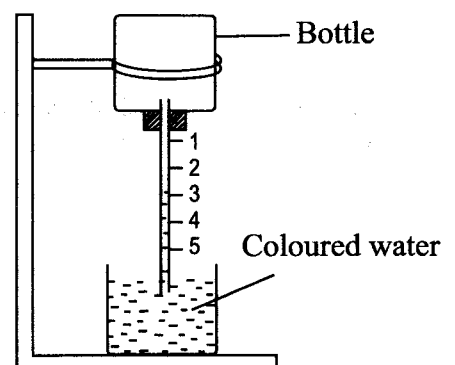
- Which one of the following shows the **correct** movement of air in the human breathing system during breathing out?
  - Trachea → bronchus → bronchioles → air sacs.
  - Air sacs → bronchioles → bronchus → trachea.
  - Bronchioles → air sacs → bronchus → trachea.
  - Trachea → bronchus → air sacs → bronchioles
- Digestion of food does **not** take place in which one of the following parts?
  - Colon.
  - Stomach.
  - Mouth.
  - Small intestine.
- The **best** way of preventing the spread of HIV and AIDS among the youths is by
  - having one sex partner.
  - using condoms properly.
  - abstaining from sex.
  - avoiding people of the opposite sex.
- The type of root drawn below can **only** be seen in one of the following plants. Which one?
  - Cowpeas.
  - Avocado.
  - Millet.
  - Beans.
- Which type of teeth is **correctly** matched with its role?
  - Wisdom → crushing and chewing food.
  - Incisors → biting and tearing food.
  - Premolars → tearing and grinding food.
  - Canines → cutting and tearing food.
- Recreational uses of water include all the following **except**
  - sport fishing.
  - fish farming.
  - boat racing.
  - surfing.
- A thread like structure that helps in plaque in between teeth is known as
  - tooth cavity.
  - brushing twig.
  - dental carries.
  - dental floss.
- Which one of the following is **not** a characteristic of all animals?
  - Laying eggs.
  - Feeding.
  - Removing waste.
  - Breathing.
- The component of soil that can be investigated by setting up an experiment like the one drawn below is
  - air.
  - water.
  - humus.
  - mineral particles.
- Misuse of drugs includes all the following **except**
  - taking the wrong dose.
  - disposing extra medicines.
  - taking excess drugs to heal fast.
  - prescribing drugs for oneself.

11. Which type of weed may poison animals if given to animals?  
 A. Wandering jew. B. Pigweed.  
 C. Datura. D. Oxalis.
12. An example of an oil crop is  
 A. pawpaw. B. flax.  
 C. beans. D. coconut.
13. Drugs that help to prevent the body from diseases are known as  
 A. vaccines. B. painkillers.  
 C. curatives. D. supplements.
14. Which one of the following is a pair of **only** things that will float on water even if their shapes are changed?  
 A. Plastic and nail.  
 B. Wood and rubber.  
 C. Iron and wood.  
 D. Stone and iron.
15. Which one of the following is **not** a function of the hair inside the nose in the breathing system?  
 A. Trapping dust.  
 B. Warming air.  
 C. Absorbing air.  
 D. Moistening the air
16. Kales and ripe bananas are major sources of \_\_\_\_\_ in our bodies.  
 A. protective food  
 B. body building food  
 C. energy giving food  
 D. carbohydrates
17. Std. 4 pupils did the experiment shown below



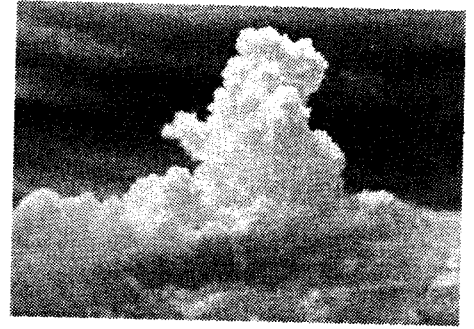
- From the observation the pupils concluded that pressure in liquids  
 A. depends on depth.  
 B. is equal at the same height.  
 C. acts in all directions.  
 D. decrease with depth.

18. In which stage of HIV infection does the patient test positive but signs are not visible?  
 A. Window stage.  
 B. Symptomatic stage.  
 C. Incubation stage.  
 D. Full blown AIDS.
19. Which one of the following is a pair of **only** animals that have backbone?  
 A. Tick and fish.  
 B. Cricket and spider.  
 C. Toad and owl.  
 D. Frog and ant.
20. The **main** factor that makes sandy soil the best in building houses is  
 A. it has poor capillarity.  
 B. it has a good drainage.  
 C. its rough texture.  
 D. its large sized particles.
21. Below are signs and symptoms of a certain disease:  
 (i) Difficulty in breathing  
 (ii) Pale white finger nails  
 (iii) Getting tired easily  
 The signs and symptoms listed above can be seen in a person suffering from  
 A. anaemia.  
 B. rickets.  
 C. marasmus.  
 D. kwashiorkor.
22. Birds have all the following characteristics **except**  
 A. breathing by means of lungs.  
 B. having feathers.  
 C. laying unfertilized eggs.  
 D. constant body temperatures.
23. Study the weather instrument drawn below and use it to answer questions 23 and 24.

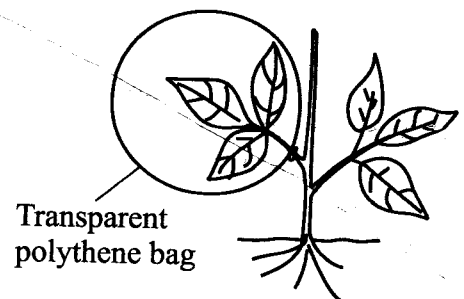


- When temperature goes up, which one of the following takes place?
- Level of water in the tube drops.
  - Level of water in the basin goes down.
  - Level of water in the tube rises.
  - The tube bursts.
24. The weather instrument, works under the principle that
- matter occupies space.
  - air expands when heated and contracts when cooled.
  - air has weight.
  - liquids expand when heated and contracts when cooled.
25. Which one of the following statements is **not** true about sound?
- Sound travels in all directions.
  - Screaming is a special sound.
  - Sound travels in one direction.
  - Sound can be produced by plucking.
26. Heat from a pressure lamp placed at the middle of a room travels to the corners of the room by
- transpiration.
  - conduction.
  - convection.
  - radiation.
27. Which one of the following is the function of flowers in a plant?
- Storage of food.
  - Absorption of water and mineral salts.
  - Making plant food.
  - Reproduction.
28. Which one of the following is **not** a nutritional deficiency disease?
- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. Rickets.      | B. Kwashiorkor. |
| C. Constipation. | D. Marasmus.    |
29. Absorption of digested food takes place in the
- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. mouth.           | B. stomach.         |
| C. large intestine. | D. small intestine. |
30. All tools should be \_\_\_\_\_ before storage.
- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| A. painted | B. oiled     |
| C. cleaned | D. sharpened |
31. Which one of the following makes liquid to flow?
- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| A. Weight. | B. Pressure. |
| C. Height. | D. Depth.    |

32. The type of clouds drawn below indicates



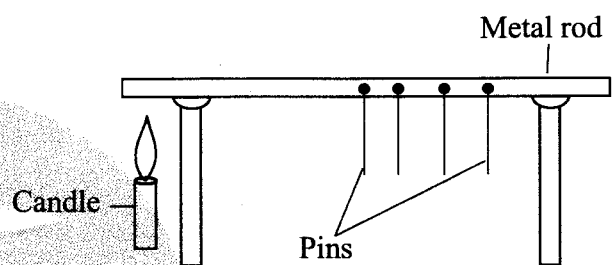
- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| A. fine weather.  | B. heavy rain.   |
| C. a lot of wind. | D. cold weather. |
33. Three of the following are natural ways of lighting a house. Which one is **not**?
- Opening the doors.
  - Use of translucent roofs.
  - Use of a hurricane lamp.
  - Opening windows.
34. Which one of the following is a pair of **only** plants that are all non-green?
- Grass and maize.
  - Toadstool and mould.
  - Algae and mushroom.
  - Fern and mosses.
35. Which one of the following is a use of poor conductors of heat?
- Making cooking materials.
  - Making metallic objects.
  - Making handles of cooking pans.
  - Making sufurias.
36. Std. 5 pupils set up the experiment illustrated below. They used a transparent bag.



- The set-up was made to investigate \_\_\_\_\_
- absorption of water in plants.
  - making food in plants.
  - respiration in plants.
  - transpiration in plants.

37. Which one of the following animals removes its waste in the form of pellets?  
A. Pig. B. Goat.  
C. Cow. D. Donkey.
38. A class 5 science teacher spread soil on a paper. He then called pupils to feel the soil using their hands. What were they investigating?  
A. Organic matter in soil.  
B. Water in soil.  
C. Mineral particles in soil.  
D. Soil texture.
39. The second type of teeth to shed in a child are the  
A. canines.  
B. molars.  
C. premolars.  
D. incisors.
40. Anything that is within our surrounding make up  
A. weather.  
B. the atmosphere.  
C. plants and animals.  
D. the environment.
41. The act of giving liquid or solid medicines to farm animals in order to control worms is called  
A. giving.  
B. deworming.  
C. treating.  
D. caring.
42. On a very hot day most dogs are seen  
A. panting.  
B. basking.  
C. sleeping.  
D. running.
43. Which one of the following is **not** an effect of noise pollution?  
A. Improper communication.  
B. Damage of one's eardrum.  
C. Proper concentration.  
D. Lack of attentiveness.
44. Harmful animals include all the following **except**  
A. termites.  
B. flea.  
C. scorpion.  
D. dog.

45. Chemicals used to kill weeds are known as  
A. chemicals.  
B. medicines.  
C. herbicides.  
D. pesticides.
46. Which one of the following processes does **not** take place when breathing in  
A. Diaphragm flattens.  
B. Ribs move upwards and inwards.  
C. Chest volume increases.  
D. Pressure at the lungs decreases.
47. Std. 5 pupils performed the experiment shown below



- What were the pupils investigating?  
A. Convection in liquids.  
B. Convection in air.  
C. Radiation in solids.  
D. Conduction in solids.
48. Which one of the following animals makes its movement by gliding?  
A. Horse.  
B. Snail.  
C. Millipede.  
D. Frog.
49. Which one of the following is **not** a source of heat?  
A. Electricity.  
B. Torch.  
C. Candle.  
D. Sun.
50. Light can be reflected by all the following materials **except**  
A. mirror.  
B. bottle.  
C. iron sheet.  
D. wood.



# TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST

## STANDARD FIVE - YEAR 2016

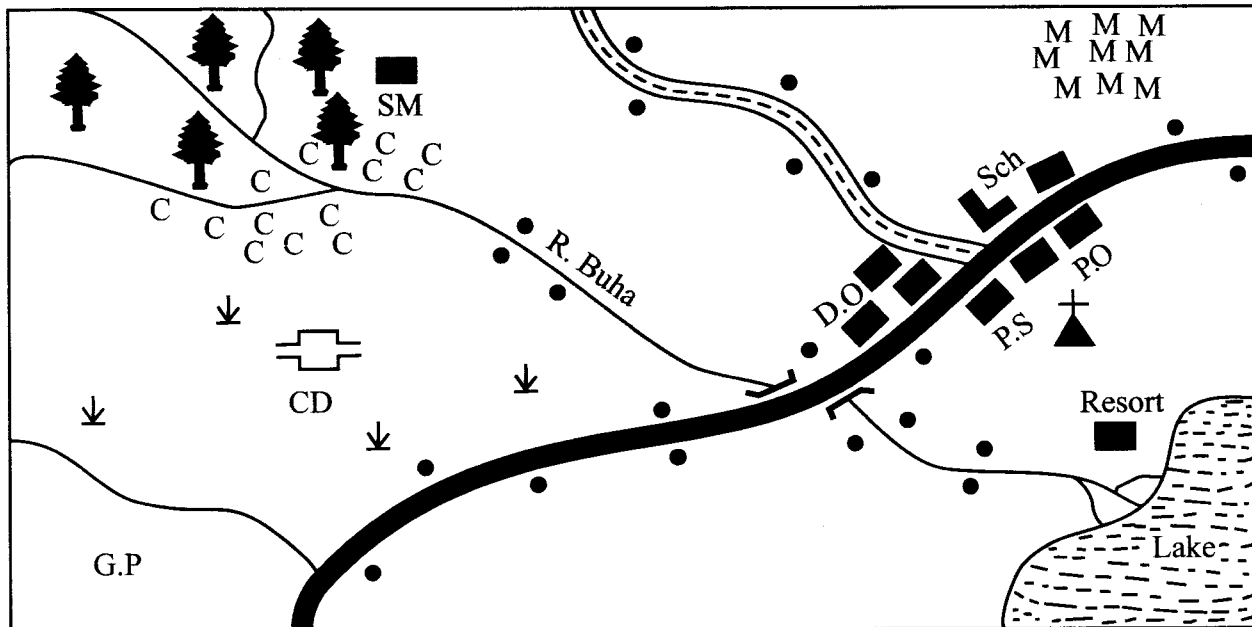
## SOCIAL STUDIES & R.E



008

TIME: 2hrs 15 mins

### BUHA AREA



Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Km

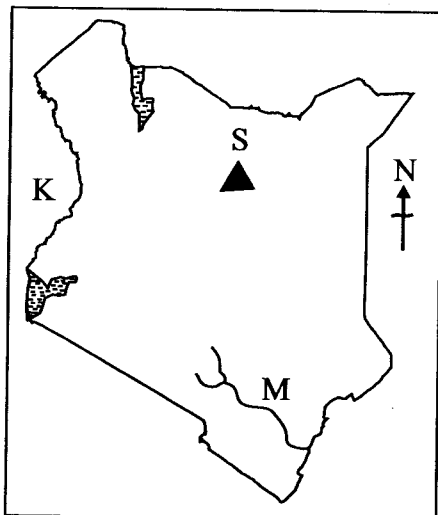
#### KEY

Forest	MMM Maize CCC Coffee	Murram road Built-up areas	District Officer Church
A bridge and a river	SM Sawmill	Settlements	P.S. Police Station P.O. Post Office
School	Tarmac road	Cattle Dip	G.P. Game Park

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

- Three of the following economic activities are carried out in the region **except**
  - mining.
  - fishing.
  - farming.
  - lumbering.
- The two **main** crops grown in the area are
  - coffee and maize.
  - tea and coffee.
  - cotton and maize.
  - tea and cotton.
- River Buha enters into the lake through a feature called
  - tributary.
  - estuary.
  - confluence.
  - delta.
- Population pattern in the area can be described as
  - dense.
  - cluster.
  - linear.
  - sparse.
- The type of climate experienced in the South Eastern part of Buha area is
  - hot and wet.
  - hot and dry.
  - cool and wet.
  - cool and dry.
- Most people in Buha area are
  - muslims.
  - hindus.
  - traditionalists.
  - christians.
- What is the general direction of the church from the game park?
  - North East.
  - South West.
  - North West.
  - South East.
- The approximate area of Kenya is about
  - 825000km<sup>2</sup>
  - 582000km<sup>2</sup>
  - 258000km<sup>2</sup>
  - 508000km<sup>2</sup>
- An area represented by a member of parliament is known as
  - ward.
  - county.
  - constituency.
  - senate.
- Which one of the following is **not** a type of a family?
  - Nuclear family.
  - Extended family.
  - Single parent family.
  - Come we stay family.

Use the map of Kenya below to answer questions 11 to 13.



11. The mountain marked S is  
A. Mt. Marsabit.      B. Mt. Elgon.  
C. Mt. Kenya.      D. Mt. Meru.
12. The river marked M is  
A. River Tana.      B. River Nzoia.  
C. River Athi.      D. Mara river.
13. The capital city of the country marked K is  
A. Juba.      B. Dodoma.  
C. Khartoum.      D. Kampala.
14. Artefacts can be put into all the following groups **except**  
A. pottery.      B. agricultural.  
C. ornamental.      D. woodwork.
15. Which one of the following crops is **not** grown for subsistence use?  
A. Maize.      B. Coffee.  
C. Beans.      D. Cassava.
16. Who among the following leaders is **wrongly** matched with the community he or she led?  

Community	Leader
A. Akamba	Masaku.
B. Giriama	Mumia.
C. Nandi	Koitalel Arap Samoei.
D. Agikuyu	Waiyaki.
17. Which one of the following is **not** a cause of soil erosion?  
A. Afforestation.      B. Overgrazing.  
C. Monocropping.      D. Deforestation.
18. Which one of the following rivers does not drain into lake Victoria?  
A. River Nyando.      B. River Gucha.  
C. River Turkwel.      D. River Nzoia.
19. Below is description of a certain mineral mined in Kenya;  
(i) It is mined in the Rift valley  
(ii) It is white in colour  
(iii) It is formed from dead small animals  
(iv) It is used as water filter  
The mineral described above is  
A. Soda ash.      B. Flourspar.  
C. Gypsum.      D. Diatomite.

20. The growth and development of towns is known as  
A. decentralization.      B. urbanization.  
C. upgrading.      D. centralization.
21. The famous Giriama leader who organized resistance against British colonial rule was  
A. Wanje Wa Mwandori.  
B. Karuri Wa Gakure.  
C. Mekatilili wa Menza.  
D. Ngonyo wa Mwavuo.
22. A person may become a citizen of Kenya through all the following ways **except**  
A. by recommendation.      B. by birth.  
C. by registration.      D. by dual citizenship.
23. Ministries in Kenya are headed by  
A. senators.  
B. governors.  
C. cabinet secretaries.  
D. members of parliament.
24. The person who controls debates in the parliament is called  
A. Clerk.      B. Speaker.  
C. Sergeant-at-arms.      D. Attorney General.
25. Jamhuri day in Kenya is celebrated as the day when  
A. Kenya gained internal self government.  
B. Kenyatta was arrested.  
C. colonialists left Kenya.  
D. Kenya became a republic.
26. Which one of the following is **not** a cause of road accidents in Kenya?  
A. Traffic jam.  
B. Bad weather.  
C. Unroadworthy vehicles.  
D. Careless road users.
27. The second largest city in Kenya is  
A. Nairobi.      B. Mombasa.  
C. Kisumu.      D. Nakuru.
28. Which one of the following is a processing industry?  
A. Bicycle repair.      B. Vegetable canning.  
C. Cement making.      D. Printing.
29. Which group consists of Cushites **only**?  
A. 

Oromo
Rendille
Somali

      B. 

Galla
Samburu
Hawiye

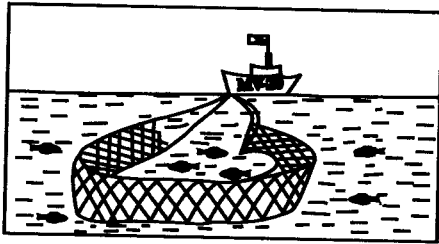
  
C. 

Akamba
Birin
Burji

      D. 

Turkana
Galla
Somali
30. County governments in Kenya are headed by  
A. President.  
B. Senators.  
C. Governors.  
D. County ward representatives.
31. The feature formed by River Tana near the coast is known as  
A. tributary.      B. delta.  
C. ox-bow lake.      D. estuary.
32. The type of vegetation that grows in the salty shores of Indian ocean is known as  
A. mountain vegetation.  
B. semi-desert vegetation.  
C. savannah vegetation.  
D. mangrove forests.

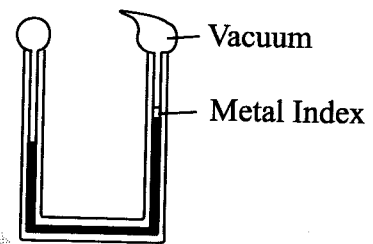
33. Which of the following regions is **best** for dairy farming?  
 A. Kenya highlands.      B. The Rift valley.  
 C. Coastal lowlands.      D. The lake Basin.
34. Flowers are grown in special houses called  
 A. shed.      B. maisonettes.  
 C. green houses.      D. polythene material.
35. Which one of the following counties does **not** border with the Indian Ocean?  
 A. Tana River County.      B. Mombasa county.  
 C. Taita Taveta.      D. Garissa county.
36. The method of fishing shown is known as



- A. trawling.      B. purse seining.  
 C. long lining.      D. net drifting.
37. The **most** commonly used form of transport in Kenya is  
 A. railway transport.      B. water transport.  
 C. road transport.      D. air transport.
38. Our government encourages us **not to destroy** forests because  
 A. they protect sources of rivers.  
 B. they provide high quality timber.  
 C. they are homes for wild animals.  
 D. they provide charcoal.
39. National parks in Kenya are managed by  
 A. county governments.  
 B. municipal councils.  
 C. forest wardens.  
 D. Kenya wildlife service.
40. The **main** tea growing area in Kenya is  
 A. Trans-Nzoia.      B. Mount Kenya region.  
 C. Kericho.      D. Narok.
41. Which one of the following is **not** a form of interaction among Kenyans communities today?  
 A. Trade.      B. The media.  
 C. Civil war.      D. Women groups.
42. The white colour on the flag of Kenya means  
 A. blood shed during struggle for independence.  
 B. wealth of Kenya.  
 C. peace in the country.  
 D. the people of Kenya.
43. Flowers for export are transported by  
 A. air.      B. railway.  
 C. road.      D. water.
44. Special skills in the past were taught through  
 A. attending classes.      B. apprenticeship.  
 C. story telling.      D. imitation.
45. Shifting cultivation was possible because  
 A. farmers had modern machine.  
 B. the farms were big.  
 C. population was low.  
 D. families were large.

46. The **main** economic activity carried out on the leeward side of a mountain is  
 A. farming.      B. mining.  
 C. fishing.      D. pastoralism.
47. Which one of the following is **not** an economic activity?  
 A. Fishing.      B. Minerals.  
 C. Lumbering.      D. Jua kali industries.
48. The Eastern Highlands of Kenya that are separated from the Rift valley are  
 A. Mau forest.      B. Mount Kenya.  
 C. Aberdare ranges.      D. Mount Marsabit.
49. Lake Bogoria is famous for  
 A. flamingoes.      B. sporting activities.  
 C. hot springs.      D. sand beaches.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 50 and 51.



50. The instrument shown below is known as  
 A. temperature.      B. raingauge.  
 C. minimum and maximum.      D. anemometer.
51. The above instrument uses a liquid called  
 A. silver.      B. alcohol.      C. spirit.      D. water.
52. The number of people per square kilometre living in an area is known as  
 A. population density.      B. population.  
 C. census.      D. population distribution.
53. The Akamba people in the past were ruled by  
 A. kings.      B. council of elders.  
 C. chiefs.      D. employers.
54. Which one of the following is **not** an age-group among the Kalenjin people?  
 A. Nyongi.      B. Maina.  
 C. Sawe.      D. Momanyi.
55. Your area member of parliament wants to hold a public meeting in your school next weekend. The **best** form of communication to use will be  
 A. television.      B. radio.  
 C. mobile phone.      D. newspapers.
56. The paper manufacturing industry in Kenya is located at  
 A. Webuye.      B. Ramisi.  
 C. Athi River.      D. Nyeri.
57. The **main** problem facing tourism in Kenya is  
 A. poaching.      B. insecurity.  
 C. expensive flights.      D. poor roads.
58. The official national counting of people in a country is called  
 A. election.      B. registration.  
 C. census.      D. population.
59. The cheapest method of preserving fish is  
 A. refrigeration.      B. salting.  
 C. canning.      D. sun-drying.

60. The country that borders Kenya to the North West is  
 A. South Sudan. B. Sudan.  
 C. Ethiopia. D. Somalia.

**SECTION B**  
**CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

61. What did God create on the 5th day?  
 A. Heavenly bodies.  
 B. Plants and animals.  
 C. Land animals.  
 D. Sea creatures and birds.
62. Noah had three sons, Ham, Shem and \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Seth. B. Jacob. C. Japheth. D. Abel.
63. A child growing in the mother's womb is called  
 A. adolescent. B. foetus.  
 C. toddler. D. teenager.
64. In which book of the Bible do we find the story of how the world begun?  
 A. Genesis. B. Revelation.  
 C. Malachi. D. Matthew.
65. Which actions of Jesus teaches that there is life after death?  
 A. Raising of Lazarus.  
 B. Feeding the hungry.  
 C. Calming the storm.  
 D. Healing the leper.
66. The traditional name for God among the Abagusii was  
 A. Nyasaye. B. Engoro. C. Enkai. D. Asis.
67. Who among the following disciple was a fisherman before he was called by Jesus?  
 A. Matthew. B. Philip.  
 C. Andrew. D. Bartholomeus.
68. With only seven loaves and a few fish, Jesus fed  
 A. 4000 people B. 400 people.  
 C. 5000 people. D. 500 people.
69. Jesus was rejected in the town of  
 A. Nazareth. B. Bethlehem.  
 C. Bethany. D. Capernaum.
70. The present brought to Jesus by the wisemen did not include  
 A. Gold. B. Frankincense.  
 C. Myrrh. D. Silver.
71. In total, the Bible has \_\_\_\_\_ books in the Old Testament.  
 A. 66 B. 29 C. 27 D. 39
72. The **main** duty of priests in traditional African communities is to  
 A. offer sacrifices.  
 B. preach the gospel.  
 C. bless the warriors.  
 D. settle disputes.
73. The prophet who disobeyed God and was swallowed by a fish was  
 A. Isaiah. B. Jonah.  
 C. Hosea. D. John the Baptist.
74. "Do not kill" is the commandment number  
 A. five. B. seven.  
 C. six. D. eight.

75. Who was the father of Abraham?  
 A. Nahor. B. Lot.  
 C. Haran. D. Terah.
76. Which of the following is a gift of the Holy Spirit?  
 A. Wisdom. B. Meekness.  
 C. Goodness. D. Faithfulness.
77. The first Christian martyr to die was  
 A. Jesus. B. Judas Iscariot.  
 C. Stephen. D. John the Baptist.
78. One of the following is not a good moral value. Which one is it?  
 A. Selfishness. B. Obedience.  
 C. Loyalty. D. Honesty.
79. The second king of Israel was called  
 A. Saul. B. Solomon.  
 C. Ahab. D. David.
80. Who among the following people baptised the Ethiopian Eunuch?  
 A. John the Baptist. B. Saul.  
 C. Philip. D. Peter.
81. According to Christian teaching the greatest commandments of God is  
 A. hope. B. faith.  
 C. love. D. mercy.
82. \_\_\_\_\_ was thrown into the lion's den.  
 A. Jeremiah B. Shadrack  
 C. Abednego D. Daniel
83. The sign of the covenant between God and Abraham was  
 A. Rainbow. B. Circumcision.  
 C. Blood. D. Dove.
84. Jesus was conceived by the power of  
 A. Mary. B. Holy Spirit.  
 C. Joseph. D. God the father.
85. Which one of these was a traditional practice?  
 A. Going to church.  
 B. Going to hospitals.  
 C. Respecting old people.  
 D. Reading the bible.
86. When Samuel was a young boy, he was serving the Lord under the instructions of  
 A. Eli. B. Moses.  
 C. Elikanah. D. Hannah.
87. Brandon is a drug addict, how best can you help him as a Christian  
 A. let him to be arrested.  
 B. condemning his habits publicly.  
 C. share with him the dangers of drugs.  
 D. preach to him about the love of God.
88. In order to escape from Herod, Joseph, Mary and baby Jesus departed to  
 A. Egypt. B. Bethlehem.  
 C. Jericho. D. Damascus.
89. One of the following is **not** a part of the Apostles Creed?  
 A. Born of the virgin Mary.  
 B. He is seated at the right hand of God.  
 C. The communion of saints.  
 D. He descended into heaven.
90. On which occasion do Christians remember the death and the resurrection of Jesus?  
 A. Christmas. B. Easter.  
 C. Ascension. D. Pentecost.



**Umepewa dakika 40 kuandika insha yako**

*Andika mtungo wa kuvutia kuhusu:*

### **KAZI NIIPENDAYO**

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# TARGETER WINGS EVALUATION TEST



## STANDARD FIVE - YEAR 2016

### MARKING SCHEME

008

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

#### COMPOSITION/INSIA MARKING SCHEME

##### Marking Scheme Criterion

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

##### Accuracy

- (a) Correct tense and agreement of verbs
- (b). Accurate use of vocabulary

(c) Correct spelling

(d). Correct punctuation

##### Fluency

- (a) Work in the correct order
- (b) Sentences connected and paragraphs

(c) Coherence of ideas

(d). Ideas developed in logic sequence

##### Imagination (8 mks)

- (a). Unusual but appropriate use of words and phrases (4 mks)
- (b). Variety of structure (4mks)

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