HIGH PERFORMANCE EXAM SERIES
STANDARD SEVEN
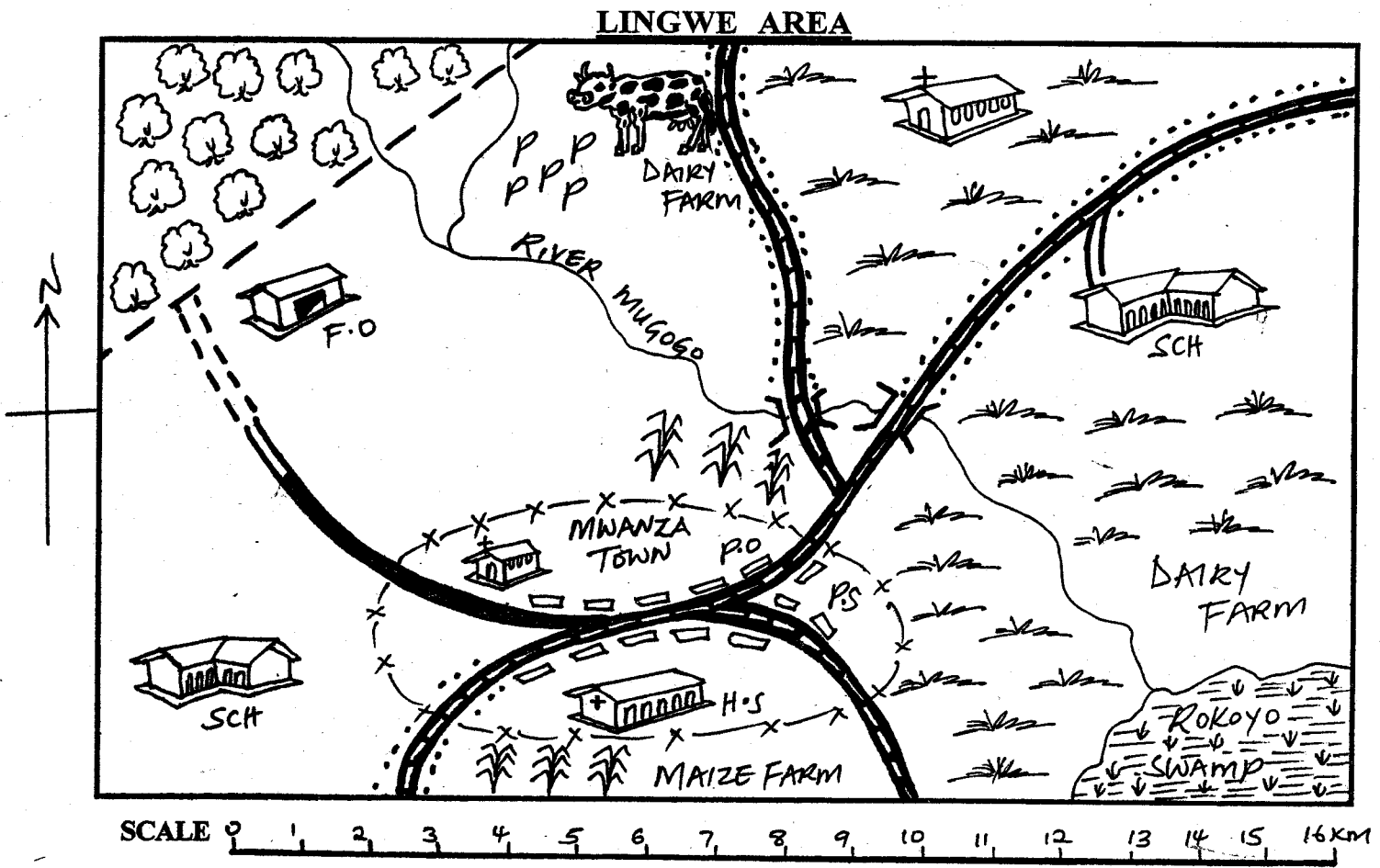### YEAR 2016

006 **[7]**

SOCIAL STUDIES & C.R.E

Time : 2 Hrs. 15 Min.

LINGWE AREA

SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Km

KEY

~~	Tarmac Road	⋋⋋	Grass	**H.S**	Hospital
- - -	Footh Path	∴∴	Settlement	**P.O**	Post Office
x—x—x Town Boundary		✝	Church	**P.S**	Police Station
▱▭ Permanent Buildings		**P.P**	Pyrethrum	**F.O**	Forest Officer's Office
School		🌳🌳	Forest		Forest Boundary

1. What evidence on the map shows that Mwanza town is experiencing security?
   A. County Office
   B. Police Station
   C. Maize farm
   D. District Officer's Office

2. What is the approximate area of the forest in km²?
   A. 30 km²   B. 25 km²
   C. 15 km²   D. 18 km²

3. The type of settlement in Lingwe area can be described as
   A. linear settlement
   B. clustered settlement
   C. dense settlement
   D. sparse settlement

4. The land in Lingwe area slopes towards
   A. North East   B. South West
   C. North West   D. South East

5. Which of the following social services is not found in Mwanza town?
   A. Medical care
   B. Religious service
   C. Education service
   D. Communication service

6. The climate of Lingwe area can be generally be described as
   A. hot and wet   B. cool and wet
   C. warm and wet   D. cool and dry

7. Three of the following economic activities are practised in Lingwe area. Which one is NOT?
   A. Mining   B. Agriculture
   C. Transport   D. Trade

8. Which one of the following is true about the Old Ghana kings?
   A. They came from every clan in turns
   B. They were succeeded by their sisters sons
   C. They were elected by people
   D. They came from the senior most clan

9. When does the northern hemisphere experience the summer solstice?
   A. December   B. March
   C. June   D. September

10. Which one of the following is NOT likely to contribute to global warming and climate change?
    A. Population increase B. Industrialization
    C. Deforestation   D. Re-afforestation

11. An outline of how one would like their property to be shared after their death is called
    A. a will   B. succession
    C. a certificate   D. inheritance

12. The following are pre-historic sites in Uganda except
    A. Zongezi   B. Ntusi
    C. Magosi   D. Ollorgesailie

13. Which one of the following African communities consists of Mande speakers only?
    A. Ibo and Ewe
    B. Bambara and Susu
    C. Tukolor and Serere
    D. Mossi and Gurma

14. Traditional artifacts are mainly kept in museums because
    A. they earn foreign exchange
    B. they can easily be stolen
    C. they are symbols of cultural heritage
    D. they are gifts to tourists

15. The following are factors that influenced settlements of people in the past except
    A. presence of water
    B. good communication network
    C. safety in the area
    D. presence of food

16. Which of the following European nations did not colonise Somalia?
    A. British   B. Italy
    C. French   D. Germany

17. Which one of the following factors does not influence population distribution?
    A. Pests and diseases
    B. Relief
    C. Longitudes
    D. Drainage

18. Which variety of coffee does well in the Kenyan soil?
    A. Robusta
    B. Arabica
    C. Ruiru II
    D. All the above

19. One of the following was the main activity of the San. Which one?
    A. Trading and mining
    B. Tourism
    C. Pastoralism
   D. Hunting and gathering

20. Which one of the following is the **main** benefit gained by members of COMESA?
    A. Promotion of industrial development
    B. Promotion of trade
    C. Increased production of agricultural goods
    D. Promotion of free movement of goods

21. Which mineral is mined at Malindi?
    A. Diatomite   B. Limestone
    C. Salt   D. Soda ash

22. The following countries are members of African Union (AU) **except**
    A. Tanzania   B. Southern Sudan
    C. Morocco   D. Libya

23. Which of the following types of fish are caught in inland fisheries?
    A. Trout, tuna, mud fish
    B. Tuna, nile perch, dagaa
    C. Trout, nile perch, tilapia
    D. Tilapia, trout, lobster

24. Which one of the following is **not** a disadvantage of traditional forms of communication?
    A. The message could not be clearly interpreted
    B. The message could be distorted
    C. Information could not reach far places
    D. The message could be stored and recorded

25. During the revolution of the earth, the sun is overhead on the equator on
    A. 21st June
    B. 22nd December
    C. 1st June
    D. 23rd September

Use the map of Africa below to answer questions 26 - 29:-

26. The wind marked **Z** are
    A. monsoon winds   B. dry harmattans
    C. warm harmattan   D. cold harmattan

27. The feature marked **X** is a lake formed through
    A. faulting   B. volcanicity
    C. human activity   D. mining

28. The effect of cold current marked **Y** on the South West monsoon winds is
    A. relief rain   B. convectional
    C. dew and vapour   D. fog and mist

29. The vegetation found in the shaded part marked **K** is
    A. savanna woodland
    B. tropical rain forest
    C. savanna grassland
    D. temperate vegetation

30. Shifting cultivation was common in the past **mainly** because
    A. land was owned communally
    B. only subsistence farming was practised
    C. the population density was low
    D. farming was highly mechanized

31. In a situation where both parents have died, who among the following people should apply for the letter of administration?
    A. The adult first born son
    B. Parents of the deceased
    C. The local chief
    D. the youngest son

32. One of the following types of marriage encourages polygamous. Which one is it?
    A. Hindu   B. Civil
    C. Christians   D. Islamic

33. The **main** source of revenue for county governments in Kenya is
    A. sale of trade licences
    B. from central government
    C. cess from the open air markets
    D. sale of county property

34. In Kenya, the deputy president is sweared in by the
    A. assembly clerk   B. speaker
    C. chief justice   D. Chairman of IEBC

35. Which of the following is a function of a public Primary management committee?
    A. Sacking teachers
    B. Appointing headteachers
    C. Punishing the indisciplined pupils
    D. Planning for development of the school

36. Which of the following is the **main** factor influencing the location of a bakery industry?

A. Availability of water
B. Availability of ready market
C. Availability of power
D. Availability of labour

37. Who among the following early visitors to Eastern Africa came as a missionary?
A. Johannes Rebmann
B. Vasco da Gama
C. Carl Peters
D. John Speke

38. Who among the following is **not** a member of the executive in Kenya?
A. President
B. Member of Parliament
C. Attorney General
D. Secretary to the Cabinet

39. Three of the following do not show the importance of reporting law breakers **except**
A. for them to be punished
B. for others to learn a lesson
C. to help in maintaining law and order
D. to isolate them

40. Which one of the following is the **main** function of the executive?
A. Implementing government policies
B. Maintaining law and order
C. Interpreting law
D. Approving the government budget

41. The following are the ways of demonstrating good citizenship. Which one is **not**?
A. Electing good leaders
B. Upholding the secrets of the country
C. Respecting others
D. Participating in any demonstration

42. Which one of the following countries is **not** a member of Commonwealth?
A. Canada
B. Parkistan
C. India
D. France

Use the map of Kenya below to answer questions 43 - 46
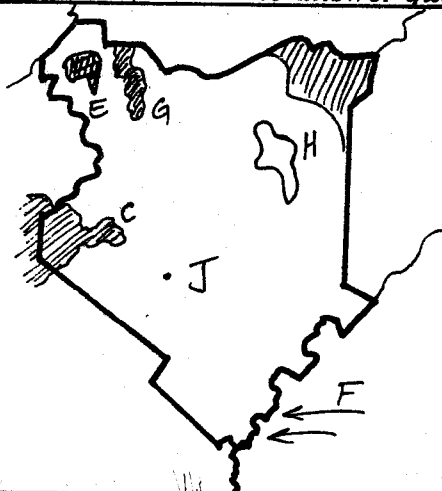
43. The features marked **E** and **H** are
A. plateaus
B. plains
C. highlands
D. lakes

44. The **main** reason why the shaded area marked **E** is sparsely populated is
A. unfavourable climatic conditions
B. poor soils
C. pests
D. diseases

45. The language group that entered Kenya using route marked **F** were
A. farmers
B. pastoralists
C. traders
D. administrators

46. During the pre-colonial period, most communities had the disputes settled by
A. judges and magistrates
B. council of elders
C. courts of law
D. kings and chiefs

47. Which community among the following founded the Old Ghana Kingdom?
A. Malinke
B. Mandingoes
C. Shona Ndebele
D. Soninke

48. The following are reasons for migrations. Which one is a major cause of emmigration in kenya today?
A. Search for better employment opportunities
B. Search for minerals
C. Search for wa.er and pasture
D. Increased population

49. The time in Asmara 40°E is 10.00 pm. What is the time in Kinshasa 15°E?
A. 8:20 a.m
B. 11:40 a.m
C. 8:20p.m
D. 11:40p.m

50. Which of the following gives the **correct** order of early visitors starting from the earliest?
A. Explorers - Traders - Missionaries - Colonisers
B. Colonisers - Missionaries - Explorers - Traders
C. Traders - Missionaries - Explorers - Colonisers
D. Traders - Explorers - Missionaries - Colonisers

51. Towns established in the former White Highlands were mainly
A. administrative centres
B. agricultural market centres
C. communication centres
D. industrial centres

52. Three of the following were involved in long distance trade except
A. Nandi
B. Akamba
C. Baganda
D. Nyamwezi

53. Which one of the following was **not** a reason for the Scramble for and Partition of Africa?
A. Need to spread Christianity
B. Search for raw materials
C. Search for African culture
D. Search for geographical information

54. A person who negotiates for peace between two or more warring communities is known as
A. judge
B. magistrate
C. court
D. mediator

55. The title given to the Baganda clan elders in the 19th Century was
A. Kabaka
B. Bataka
C. Sazza
D. Katikiro

56. How many stages does a parliamentary bill undergo before it becomes a law?
A. Four
B. Five
C. Six
D. Three

57. Who **among** the following helps the government to provide services to the people?
A. The Legislature
B. The Civil Servants
C. Armed Forces
D. The Judiciary

58. Which **one** of the following courts of Kenya deals with cases involving military people?
A. Martial Court
B. Industrial court
C. Court of Appeal
D. The High Court

59. Who **among** the following is a lawmaker in Kenya?
A. Chief Justice
B. Attorney General
C. Head of Civil Service
D. Member of parliament

60. All the following reasons may lead to one loosing a civic seat except
A. being sentences to a jail term of five or less months
B. One loosing his/her Kenyan citizenship
C. one is certified to be of unsound mind
D. when a court of law nullifies one's election

SECTION II
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

61. According to the stories of creation in the book of Genesis, where did the human beings originate from?
A. They originates from apes
B. They were created by God
C. They evolved from monkeys
D. They descended from heaven

62. When Jacob took his brother's blessings, he ran away to his uncle and after some years he decided to return home. On the way Jacob fought with an angel of God and finally his name was changed to
A. Isaac
B. David
C. Abraham
D. Israel

63. Three of the following names were used by God to describe Himself to Moses whenever he commanded Him. The three names are
A. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob
B. Abraham, Isaac, Samuel
C. Abraham, Jacob, David
D. Abraham, Isaac, Noah

64. On Mount Sinai, God gave the Israelites the ten commandments. What was His main reason of doing so?
A. The commandments would remind them that they are special people
B. The commandments would guide people in relating with God and one another
C. The commandments would show God's love and care for them
D. The commandments would remind them of their covenant with God

65. The Christian event celebrated to mark the delivery of Israelites from bondage is known as
A. Easter
B. Passover
C. Resurrection
D. Pentecost

66. When did Jesus say *"didn't you know that I had to be in my father's house."?*
A. When He read the book of Isaiah in the synagogue
B. During the temptations
C. When his parents found him in the temple
D. When he chased traders from the temple

67. When Jesus was saving people by healing their diseases, the people needed to have one important value as to be healed. Which value was this?
A. Mercy
B. Honest
C. Love
D. Faith

68. What lesson do Christians learn from the parable of the Pharisee and the Tax Collector who went to the temple to pray?
A. Humility
B. Patience
C. Prayer
D. Obedience

69. When baby Jesus was brought to the temple, Simon the priest described him as
A. King of the world
B. Saviour of the world
C. King of the Jews
D. king of Israel

70. Apart from James and Peter, who else was called by Jesus from the shore of lake galilee while fishing?
A. John and Andrew
B. Peter and Simon
C. Simon and Jacob
D. Jacob and Judas

71. One of the following statements **best** explains why a child was named after the dead relatives in traditional African society. Which one is it?
A. For the mother to be accepted in the society
B. To ensure the child remain alive after the birth
C. As a sign of respect to the dead
D. As a way of welcoming the child

72. Which of the following is the **main** reason why Christ died on the cross?
A. To show His power over death
B. To show that He was the son of God
C. To deliver our disobedience
D. To save humankind from sin

73. Yaya gave his book to Lovi his friend. Lovi lost the book. When he asked Yaya for forgiveness, Yaya refused to forgive him. How did Lovi feel?
A. Sad
B. Loved
C. Shameful
D. Happy

74. Which of the following actions is **not** a way of helping the needy in the society today?
A. Visiting them in hospitals
B. Not including them in our activities
C. Aiding them with food
D. Loving and accepting them

75. Which one of the following is a name given to God in traditional African society?
A. Jehovah
B. Elshadai
C. Mulungu
D. Yahwel

76. *"Your people shall be my people and your God shall be my God"* Ruth said these words to
A. Orpah
B. Boaz
C. Alimelechi
D. Naomi

77. In traditional African society, special people were used to offer sacrifice on behalf of the community **mainly**
A. to show **respect** and honour
B. because they had believed that ordinarily
C. because specific people were paid to do the work
D. because they believed that God would not hear them

78. Kababa, a Std. 7 pupil, says that he wants to leave school. How can you help him overcome this problem?
A. Tell him to look for a job to do
B. Ask the teacher to talk to him
C. Tell him to donate his books to a needy child
D. Advice him to open a small-scale business

79. Three of the following actions of Jesus shows that He cared for the needy. Which one **does not**?
A. Feeding the five thousand people
B. Healing the ten lepers
C. Celebrating the Holy Communion
D. Raising Lazarus

80. After the birth of Jesus, Herod the king ordered the killing of boys below two years. Joseph and Mary saved Jesus from death by
A. hiding Him in a basket and putting Him in a river
B. Putting Him in a manger in Bethlehem
C. Praying to God to save the child
D. Escaping to Egypt

81. Before Jesus ascended to heaven, He promised His disciples that He would send them a helper to
A. encourage and strengthen them
B. stay with them
C. help them fight persecutions
D. take them to heaven

82. In *Matthew 7 : 24 - 27*, Jesus teaches about true witness. He says *"So then anyone who hears these words of mine and obeys them is like a wiseman who _____ ."*
A. builds a house on sand
B. builds a house without foundation
C. builds a house on a rock
D. refuses to build a strong house

83. Which **one** of the following events took place just before Jesus was arrested?
A. Jesus had the Last Supper with his disciples
B. Jesus prayed at the garden of Gethsemane
C. He washed His disciples feet
D. Jesus talked to Peter of His denial

84. From the incident when Jesus healed the daughter of Jairus, Christians learn that they should have
A. purity
B. joy
C. favour
D. faith

85. During the trial of Jesus Christ, the Roman authorities found no crime against Him and wanted to release Him. Who was released instead of Jesus?
A. Barnabas
B. Cleopas
C. Anannias
D. Apollo

86. When prophet Elisha refused to take payments from Naaman after healing him of leprosy, he showed one of the following values. Which one is it?
A. Greed
B. Unfairness
C. Intergrity
D. Dishonesty

87. The following are Christian values
(i) Honest
(iv) Faithfulness
(ii) Respect
(v) Hardworking
(iii) Love
Which one of the following combination is most important in the relationship between teachers and pupils?
A. (ii), (iii), (iv)
B. (i), (ii), (v)
C. (ii), (iii), (v)
D. (i), (iii), (iv)

88. When Joseph and Mary presented baby Jesus in the temple, they found two people. These people were
A. Simon and Anna
B. Anannias and Saphira
C. Elikana and Peninah
D. Elizabeth and Zachariah

89. Kadolo, your classmate is physically handicapped. Which is the **best** way of helping him?
A. Donate some money to meet some of his needs
B. Do all homework for him
C. Ask him to join the school music team
D. Love and accept him as he is

90. Wali, a Std. 8 girl, tells you she is pregnant and wants to carry out an abortion. As a Christian, what action would you take?
A. Advice her to drop out of school
B. Tell her to go and stay with their aunt
C. Advice her not to carry out the abortion
D. Accompany her to the hospital

006

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

| Time : 1 Hr. 40 Min. |

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

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

Each individual____1____his own ideas and opinions.____2____to respect other____3____ opinions may result _____4____conflict. For example ____5____if a friend or a brother is careless and _____6____ misplacing things, he should not see the other person as___7____the problem. The problem is the ____8____carelessness. Like everybody else, ____9____ youth face many problems at home, in school and in the community. ____10____ about a problem____11____one to clearly expalin how they have been wronged____12____also how they have ____13____ the other person. It ther becomes____14____ to come____15____ a solution.

	A	B	C	D
1.	have	has	had	having
2.	Fail	Fails	Failure	Succeed
3.	people's	peoples'	peoples	people
4.	on	in	for	by
5.	,	.	?	!
6.	keep	keeps	kept	keeping
7.	be	been	being	have
8.	person	person's	persons'	persons
9.	the	a	an	no
10.	Talk	Talked	Talking	Talk
11.	enable	enables	enabled	enabling
12.	but	and	so	however
13.	hurt	harm	hurted	hurting
14.	easily	easiest	easing	easy
15.	up	to	off	from

For questions 16- 17, choose the accurate answer for each expression;

16. I steered clear of them
    A. I followed them
    B. I went ahead of them
    C. I avoided them
    D. I pushed them out of my way.

17. He is resting on his laurels.
    A. He is satisfied with his past achievements
    B. He is enjoying his leisure time
    C. He is just waiting for good opportunity
    D. He lives off inherited wealth

For questions 18 and 19, choose the correct written sentence;

18. A. The teacher gave us some exercise to do.
    B. The teacher gave us these exercises to do.
    C. This is the exercise which the teacher gave us to do.
    D. The teacher gave us too much exercises to do.

19. A. His words made me very angry.
    B. His words made me to be too angry.
    C. I was too angry at his words.
    D. He gave me too much abuses that he was angry.

For questions 20 and 21, choose a word to replace the group of words underlined

20. After the accident, I was <u>quite unaware of what was happening around me.</u>
    A. paralysed   B. unconcious
    C. shocked   D. frantic

21. The headmaster gave him the <u>outline of the course of studies to be followed</u>.
    A. curriculum
    B. timetable
    C. calendar
    D. schedule

For questions 22 and 23, choose the opposite of the underlined word

22. Most people experience some **prosperity** in their lives.
    A. sadness
    B. loneliness
    C. adversity
    D. neglect

23. She looked quite **ordinary** in the blue cloth.
    A. stylish
    B. charming
    C. untidy
    D. unusual

Choose the right question tag that fits well in the following sentences;

24. Mr. Mwangi rarely comes to school late, ____
    A. does he?
    B. doesn't he?
    C. don't he?
    D. raren't he?

Choose the correct order of adjectives from the following sentences;

25. Mrs. Tings has bought a _____ dress.
    A. silk new nice
    B. nice new silk
    C. new nice silk
    D. nice silk new

Drug trafficking is a business with devastating consequences on the players. Many lives have been lost or ruined through the over consumption of drugs. The most commonly used drug in Nairobi, other towns and even in rural areas, is bhang. Despite a concerted effort by the police to stump out the trafficking of bhang, the business seems to be growing bigger and wider. This is shown by the increase in the bhang confiscated every other day. But of course, alot of the drugs go past police **surveilance** and ends up in the hands of users. What is even more disturbing is that, young people are hooked on these drugs.

The level of drug abuse is a source of concern for the government, parent and police as a whole. This has been made worse by the fact that other more devastating drugs which have ruined many lives in the developed countries are now finding their way into Kenya and are abused by some youngsters.

Cocaine, heroine, mandrax and other drugs as has been reported in the past, can now be obtained in various hideouts in Nairobi and other big towns. It is instructive that none other than the Director of Education has called for intensification of the war against drug abuse, especially among the youth. Although the director did not give any statistics , the concern of such a key figure in the education system is a sign that all is not well. The director has rightly observed that the main victim of the drug related problems are the youth. At this stage of their lives, they are easily manipulated and misled. It is also during this stage in life that people are curious and like to experiment with all sorts of things including taking drugs.

The drug menace especially among the young people, needs to be tackled by all of us. We cannot leave the challenge to teachers and parents alone. We entirely agree that this scourge must be taught at every level, in homes, schools and workplaces. Once people get hooked to drugs, they become ill and cannot therefore contribute to the development of their communities and the nation. They become a burden which the society cannot afford. This evil must be faught.

26. From the first paragraph, we learn that
A. drug trafficking is a good business
B. drug abuse has caused many accidents
C. the mostly abused drug is bhang
D. the most common crime is drug abuse

27. Despite efforts by the police and the courts, drug trafficking is
A. getting less and less
B. growing
C. declining
D. getting less sophisticated

28. The category of people worst affected by the problem of drug abuse according to the passage are
A the children   B. the rich people
C. the old people   D. the young people

29. The word **"surveilance"** as used in the passage means
A. careful watch   B. caution
C. suspect   D. service

30. What has made the problem of drug abuse worsen?
A. Lack of police surveilance
B. Lack of laws to control drugs
C. The introduction of Western Kenya
D. The introduction of drugs from developed countries

31. The word **menace** has been used in the passage to mean
A, troublemaker   B. pest
C. irritant   D. danger

32. It is true to say that the problem of drug abuse should be tackled by
A. parets and teachers
B. the entire society
C. the government
D. the police and court

33. The writer says that the consequences of drug abuse is that the user becomes
A. dangerouse at home and work places
B. evil and dangerous
C. unproductive in nation building
D. unproductive in national days

34. Who among the following in the passage is mentioned as being very concerned about the problem of drug abuse?
A. The Director of Education
B. The parents
C. The government
D. The public

35. According to the writer, the level of drug abuse is
A. low   B. moderately high
C. of no use   D. alarming

36. The word "manipulate" as used in the passage means
A. influence   B. manage
C. insure   D. molest

37. "...............drugs, can now be obtained in various hideouts......." means
A. drugs can be obtained in legal places
B. drugs can be obtained in illegal places
C. drugs can be obtained everywhere
D. drugs can be obtained in every town

38. The BEST title for the above passage is
A. The problems of fighting drugs
B. The problem of youth
C. The problem of drug abuse
D. The problem of society

Read the passage below and then answer questions 39 - 50:-

What is conservation of environment? It is the way we preserve the environment, or try to keep the environment in its natural condition. The main aim of conservation is two fold. Firstly, it is to keep th environment clean. Secondly, it is to make sure that we do not lose our resources.

So, what are our environmental resources? These are the things the nature and not people produces. They include the air or atmosphere, the water, the soil and land, the plant and the animals. How can we conserve environment? The most way of conserving the air, water, land, plants and animals is by planting trees. Why are trees so important? Trees are the essential link between the air and the land. Basically, the more trees there are the fresher the air. For trees to take in carbon dioxide and give off oxygen, they act like cleaners. To do this, they use energy from the sun

Trees also preserve and enrich the soil. Trees provide shade and directly stop evaporation of water. Their roots hold the soil in place and prevent soil erosion. In addition, their leaves fall to the ground and form mulch which not only prevents evaporation but also produces water and nutrients. In this way, the roots bring nutrients up to the surface where smaller plants can feed on them. In turn, these smaller plants become food for animals which graze in the shade of the trees, and both plants and the animals provide food for humans.

So, you can see that we are able to get food both directly and indirectly from trees. The fruits, flowers, leaves and bark give us food and medicine. But in addition, the surrounding plants and animals depend on trees to provide them with food and shelter too. Infact, we could say that without trees, there would be no plants and no animals for us to eat.

39. What is conservation of environment? An attempt to
A. maintain environment in its natural state
B. plant trees
C. keep the environment clean
D. ensure that natural resources are not lost

40. What is the major objective of conservation?
A. To keep our natural resources clean
B. To save our natural resources
C. To keep our natural resources clean and safe
D. a two fold aim

41. Natural resources include
A. atmosphere, land and living creatures
B. organic and inorganic matter
C. organic matter, water, land and air
C. manufactured goods

42. What major means of preserving the environment does the passage suggest?
A. Conserving air, water, land, plants and animals
B. Planting trees
C. Linking the air and the land
D. Enrichin soil and directly topping evaporation

43. How does trees act like cleaners?
A. They form a link between the atmosphere and soil
B. They absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen
C. They grow where the air is freshest
D. They use energy from the sun

44. Trees are like a natural factory. Where do they get light from?
A. Fresh air   B. carbon dioxide
C. Solar energy   D. Oxygen

45. How do trees roots preserve the soil according to the passage?
A. By enriching it
B. By preventing wind erosion
C. By holding soil in place
D. By shading it

46. How do trees bring water and nutrients to the top soil?
A. The roots absorb water and nutrients and the leaves drop them onto the surface
B. The roots prevent soil erosion
C. The trees provide shade and stop erosion
D. The leaves fall and form mulch

47. What are the advantages of mulch according to the passage?
A. It prevents evaporation
B. It prevents soil erosion and provides moisture and nutrients
C. Both A and B
D. It stops loss of water and produce water, food on the surface

48. Another word for nutrients is
A. food   B. solar energy
C. water   D. plants

49. Where do humans get their food from according to the passage?
A. From trees
B. From animals and plants
C. From trees, soil and animals
D. Indirectly from trees

50. The **BEST** title for this passage would be
A. Conservation of environment
B. Cleanliness of environment
C. Afforestation
D. The importance of trees

JINSI YA KUTUMIA KARATASI YA MAJIBU

MUDA: SAA 1 DAK. 40

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

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Soma kifungu kifuatacho, kina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa maneno hapo chini.
Chagua maneno yafaayo zaidi kujaza nafasi zilizo wazi:-

_____1_____bara la Afrika____2____chimbuko la mwanadamu. Bara hili limekuwa____3____ya falme____4____ na pia ndilo lililopoteza watu wake wengi kupitia biashara ya____5____. Kwa upande ____6____, tunaweza kusema asili ya mwanadamu ni Afrika. Hapa ndipo mwanadamu wa kwanza duniani inasadikika aliishi.

Miaka____7____ baadaye, utawala wa kifalme ulianza kukita mizizi____8____ na hata kutukuzwa katika bara hili. Historia ya Afrika pia inatupa _____9____ ya nyakati za giza kama vile utawala wa kikoloni____10____ na wazungu.

Hebu sasa tuanze safari yetu____11____historia ya Bara hiri la Afrika na jinsi historia hii ____12____ katika maisha ya sasa barani humu. Kama wasemavyo wahenga, "Ili kupata kujua ni lazima ____13____unapotoka."____14____, haya yasikujalishe kwani hayamo kwenye maandiko na vitabu vya historia. Safari yetu kuhusu historia ya karne nyingi zilizopita barani Afrika, inazunguka katika maisha ya msichana mmoja kwa jina Julie ambaye pamoja na bibi yake, wanafanya____15____kuhusu historia ya bara hili.

	A	B	C	D
1.	Yumkinika	Yakinika	Yamkinika	Yamkinika
2.	ndilo	ndio	ndiyo	ndiye
3.	makazi	makaazi	makaji	makaaji
4.	wengi	nyingi	mingi	mengi
5.	watumishi	watume	mitume	watumwa
6.	mwengine	nyingine	mwingine	mingine
7.	mingi	nyingi	mengi	kingi
8.	kusambaratika	kusambaa	kutamba	kutambaa
9.	kumbukumbu	kumbikumbi	kimbelembele	kinaya
10.	uliotendekezwa	ulioteketezwa	uliotekelezwa	uliobebwa
11.	kufufua	kudeua	kubekua	kupekua
12.	lilivyochangia	ilivyochanganua	ilivyochangia	ilivyochangizia
13.	ujuwe	ujue	uangaliye	utizame
14.	Maadamu	Mathalani	Licha ya	Hata hivyo
15.	upekuzi	usasi	haramu	utafiti

16. Chagua sentensi iliyo sahihi katiya nne ulizopewa;
    A. Mwalimu ambaye aliyenifunza ndiye ameshinda wote.
    B. Manyani ambayo waliharibu ndizi shambani wamefukuzwa.
    C. Mitungi ambayo ningaliwauzia yote ni mibovu.
    D. Yoga ambazo ziliwadhuru zilikuwa na sumu.

17. **Chagua wingi wa;**
    Mche wa waridi huchipuzwa kwenye kitalu.
    A. Miche za miwaridi huchipuzwa kwenye matalu.
    B. Miche ya mawaridi huchipuzwa kwenye matalu.
    C. Miche za waridi huchipuzwa kwenye kitalu.
    D. Miche ya mawaridi huchipuzwa kwenye vitalu.

18. Neno lipi kati ya haya halina uhusiano na ushairi?
    A. Riwaya   B. Ngojera
    C. Diwani   D. Bahari

19. Sentensi ipi kati ya A, B, C, D iliyo na kielezi cha jinsi au namna?
    A. Kucheka kwa sauti si uungwana.
    B. Mvua ilianza kunyesha asubuhi na mapema.
    C. Ukimaliza weka kitabu chako mezani.
    D. Baarusi alivalia viatu vyenye visigino virefu

20. Gani kati ya sentensi A, B, C na D isiyoeleza matumizi ya **'kama'** ya kiunganishi?
    A. Kulinganishia mambo mawili.
    B. Kifananisho cha hali fulani.
    C. Kuonyesha shaka juu ya jambo.
    D. Kisio cha idadi.

21. Maneno yaliyopigiwa mistari kwenye sentensi hii ni mifano ya
    Tulipitia <u>misitu na nyika</u>, tuka<u>vuka milima na mabonde</u> hatimaye tuli<u>fika salama salimini</u>
    A. nahau   B. tashbihi
    C. istiara   D. takriri

22. **Kanusha;**
    Ashindaye hutuzwa
    A. Asishindaye hatuzwi
    B. Ashindaye hatuzwi
    C. Asiyeshindwa hutuzwa
    D. Asiyeshinda hatuzwi

23. Andika kinyume
    Asubuhi hiyo nilitoka kuchelewa
    A. Jioni hiyo nilitoka mapema
    B. Jioni hiyo nilifika mapema
    C. Usiku huo nilichelewa kutoka
    D. Usiku huo sikutoka kuchelewa

24. **Kamilisha methali;**
    Msafiri ni aliye _____
    A. garini   B. njiani
    C. safarini   D. bandarini

25. Ni mnyama yupi kati ya hawa ambaye hajaambataniswha na kichanga chake barabara?
    A. Nyuki - Jana   B. Samaki - Kichengo
    C. Kuku - Kinda   D. Nzi - Buu

26. Wakwe huitana _____
    A. wacheja   B. wakwe
    C. vivyele   D. mwamu

27. Ipi ni nomino baki?
    A. Pundamilia   B. Mjusikafiri
    C. Batabukini   D. Simbamarara

28. Sentensi ipi ni sahihi?
    A. Wezi ngapi walishikwa
    B. kitu kigani kilichokuumiza
    C. Unataka nani hapo?
    D. Wayo wangapi walivuliwa leo?

29. Tambua sentensi yenye kivumishi cha idadi isiyodhihirika kati ya hizi?
    A. Hapakuwa na watu wengi haramu
    B. Shule yetu ilinunua basi moja mpya
    C. Ondokeni mmoja mmoja mwende mkacheze
    D. Baada ya masomo, nilienda nyumbani moja kwa moja

30. Kitendawili;
    Mkongojo wa babu una magoti mengi .
    A. Bakora   B. Fimbo
    C. Muwa   D. Muhogo

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 31 - 40:-

Ingawa kijiji cha Mtaani kilikuwa ni mkusanyiko wa nyumba za udongo na barabara zake zikiwa vichochoro visivyotandikwa lami, wakazi wa kijiji hicho walipenda sana maendeleo. Wazazi hata wawe maskini namna gani, walijikusuru wawezavyo kuwasomesha watoto wao, wawe wa kiume au wa kike.

Mojawapo ya shule maarufu za kijiji cha Mtaani ilikuwa ni Songambele ambapo wasichana kutoka tabaka mbalimbali waliendelea na masomo hadi darasa la nane kabla ya kuhitimu shule ya upili. Walimu wa shule hii pia walihafamu umuhimu wa kufunza watoto wa kike mambo yaliohusiana na upangaji wa uzazi na hasa hatari za wanafunzi kuhadaiwa hadi wakaringwa na watu ambao hawangewaoa ila kuwaharibia si masomo yao tu, bali pia mustakabali wao.

Shule yenyewe ilikuwa ni mojawapo ya majumba machache ya kijiji hicho ambayo yalijengwa kwa

mawe. Shule hii ilikuwa na madawati ya hali ya juu. Mavazi rasmi ya wasichana wa shule hii yalikuwa ni blauzi nyeupe na sketi ya bluu. Daima wasichana hao walionekana kuwa nadhifu na wenye kupenda masomo yao. Mwalimu katika somo lake la isimujamii aliwafahamisha vijana wa darasa la nane kuhusu mabadiliko yanayowapata kutoka utotoni hadi kuvunja ungo.

Aliwafahamisha kuwa mtoto wa kiume anapovunja ungo, ama kubaleghe, sauti yake hugeuka na kuwa nzito na wengine huanza kuota ndevu. Aliwafahamisha pia kwamba mabadiliko haya kwa watoto wa kike huanza wanapokuwa na umri kati ya miaka 12 na 14, nao wa kiume kati ya umri wa miaka 14 na 15. Mwalimu aliwajulisha wasichana kwamba wakati huo ndipo inapokuwa hatari kwa wasichana wakikubali kuhadaiwa na wavulana hadi wakafanya mapenzi. Kwani, wakati huo inakuwa rahisi kwa mtoto wa kike kama huyo kuchukua himila na kuharibiwa kabisa masomo yake, wakati mwingine maisha pia.

Katika darasa la nane walikuwako wasichana wawili marafiki wakubwa. Walikuwa Leila, msichana mwembamba maji ya kunde na kimo cha wastani. Alikuwa msichana mrembo ambaye alipendelea sana kushirikiana na mvulana. Rafikiye alikuwa anaitwa Raha. Raha alikuwa mweupe, mwenye nywele za singa na mrembo sana. Raha kidogo alikuwa mwangalifu.

Leila alitoka katika jamii maskini, lakini nduguye wa kiume Abu alijitolea mhanga kwa hali na mali kumsomesha dada yake. Alikuwa tayari kujinyima ili atimizie dada yake mahitaji yote ya shule kama vile karo, vitabu na mavazi. Raha maye alitoka katika jamii ambayo haikuwa tajiri wala maskini, hivyo wazazo wake waliweza kumtimizia mahitaji yake yote bila ya shida.

Katika mji huo huo, alikuweko kijana mmoja mwenye sura nzuri maungo wastani. Yeye pia alikuwa maji ya kunde. Kila msichana aliyemwona alivutiwa sana na wajihi wake. Kijana huyo alikuwa mwana wa pekee wa Mzee Kombora, ambaye alikuwa tajiri maarufu wa mji wa Mtaani. Kwa ajili ya kuwa mwana wa pekee, kijana huyo, kwa jina Kombo, alikuwa amelelewa vibaya sana hivi kwamba wazazi wake hawakujali hata ikiwa alifanya kitendo kiovu. Wao walikuwa tayari kumtetea kwa vyovyote na daima waliamini kwamba mtoto wao hakuwa na hatia ila waliokosewa kwa maoni ya wazazi wake ni wivu ulikuwa ukiwasumbua. Kumbe hawakujua kuwa umdhaniye siye kumbe ndiye.

Kwa mvuto aliokuwa nao Kombo, Leila akajipata akinasika. Mapenzi yake kwa Kombo yalimtia kiwi asiweze kubaini jema na mbi. Kumbe ndipo akawa zingwizingwi ambaye ukimpa nguo, heshi mashauo. Leila na Kombo wakawa wandani wa ulimi na mate. Ulimbo wa kupigiwa mano na tembe na jogoo. Daima wawili hao walitembea na kufuatana kama tembe na jogoo afadhali kumbikuu abi.

Yalitokea si ya kusimuliwa, Leila kwa sasa huuza mihogo barabarani, wanawe watatu, wote baba zao tofauti wamekaa kando yake. Kombo naye, asukuma siku zake zilizosalia ulimwenguni gerezani. Sababa kumbaka msichana mdogo mwenye umri wa miaka sita.

31. Kwa mujibu wa taarifa hii, watu wa kijiji cha Mtaani waliyathamini maendeleo kwa njia gani?
A. Kusaidiana katika kazi zao
B. kujijengea barabara za lami
C. Kuwapa wanao elimu
D. Kuwafunza wana wao maadili

32. Neno gani lililotumika kwenye taarifa linalomaanisha kutungwa mimba kabla ya kuolewa?
A. Kulishwa harage B. Kuchukua himila
C. Kuringwa mimba D. Kufurishwa mimba

33. Yafuatayo yanaweza kumfika msichana anayeshiriki mapenzi kabla ya umri ufaao ila
A. kupendwa na wavulana wengi
B. kuambukizwa magonjwa ya zinaa
C. kuharibu masomo yake
D. kukosa mustakabali

34. Badala ya kutumia maneno **"mavazi rasmi ya shule"**, mwandishi angalitumia neno gani?
A. Magwanda   B. Sare
C. Lebasi   D. Viwalo

35. Kutokana na makala haya, mabadiliko ya kimwili yanayompata baleghe hufunzwa kupitia kwenye somo lipi?

A. Elimu dini   B. Sayansi
C. Sayansi kimu   D. Isimujamii

36. Neno gani limetumika kwenye taarifa hii lenye maana sawa na kubaleghe?
A. Kuota kidevu   B. Sauti kuwa nzito
C. Kuvunja ungo   D. Kuhadaiwa

37. Ipi kati ya sifa hizi ambayo haimfai Leila?
A. Sura ya kuvutia
B. Kimo cha wastani
C. Mwembamba kwa umbo
D. Mshirikina

38. Si kweli kuwa Kombo
A. aliengwaengwa
B. alikuwa na haiba
C. alizaliwa katika familia kwasi
D. alipewa elimu kifahari

39. Ni methali gani ambayo ingefaa kutumiwa kuwaelimisha wazaziwe Kombo?
A. Mtoto umleavyo ndivyo akuavyo
B. Mtoto akililia wembe mpe
C. Mchelea mwana kulia hulia yeye
D. Zinguo la mwana mtukutu ni ufito

40. Ni nani kati ya hawa anayefaa kuerevushwa kwa methali inenayo 'Yote yang'aayo si dhahabu'?
A. Kombo   B. Leila
C. Raha   D. Mzee Kombora

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali 41 - 50:-

Nchi ya Burkina Faso haina sifa kuwa ghala la chakula. Watu wake milioni 16 wanaishi pembezoni mwa eneo la jangwa na milioni nne kati yao wanategemea misaada ya chakula kutoka kwa mashirika ya kimataifa. Lakini tokea miaka tisini, Burkina Faso imekuwa ikiongeza tija ya kilimo maradufu. Burkina Faso imeweza kuongeza tija ya kilimo kutokana na mpango bora wa unyunyizaji maji shambani. Na wataalamu wanasema tija zaidi inatarajiwa katika miaka ijayo.

Kutokana na njia hiyo ya kunyunyizia mashamba maji mavuno yanakuwa makubwa hata wakati wa ukame. Katika juhudi za kuongeza tija, wizara ya kilimo ya Burkina Faso pia inasaidia. Serikali inatoa fedha kwa ajili ya kueneza mpango wa umwagiliaji wa mashamba maji. Wakulima wadogo wadogo wanapatiwa vifaa vinavyolipiwa na serikali. Serikali inatoa ruzuku ya kufidia theluthi mbili ya gharama.

Serikali ya Burkina Faso inasaidia kwa kutenga kiasi fulani cha pesa kwa ajili ya mradi wa umwagiliaji wa mashamba maji kwa mujibu wa mkurugenzi wa mradi huo, yapo matumaini ya kuifanya Burkina Faso iwe nchi ya kuuza mazao ya kilimo nje na kuweza kuingiza fedha nyingi.

Kwa mfano, Burkina Faso inauza nyanya na vitunguu nchini Ghana, Nigeria na Ivory Coast. Na ikiwa yaweza kuboresha ufundi wa umwagiliaji wa maji, pana uwezekano wa Burkina Faso kuuza mazao si katika nchi za Afrika Magharibi lakini hata kwenye masoko ya kimataifa.

Burkina Faso inatekeleza sera za kilimo cha mashamba madogo. Hadi kufikia kituo cha unyunyizaji wa maji katika mashamba makubwa njia bado ni ndefu kwa Burkina Faso. Yafaa kutilia maanani kwamba Burkina Faso ni nchi inayokabiliwa na kile kinachoitwa **shinikizo la ardhi** kwa sababu idadi ya watu inaongezeka kwa asilimia tatu nukta mbili kila mwaka huku eneo la kilimo haliwezi kuongezeka sambamba na jinsi ambavyo watu wangependelea.

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41. Mwanzoni nchi ya Burkina Faso haikuwa na chakula cha kutosha kwa sababu ya
    A. ukaribu wake na jangwa
    B. uzembe wa wakazi wake
    C. ubadhirifu wa serikali
    D. ukosefu wa pembejeo za kilimo

42. Ni asilimia gani ya wakazi wa Burkina Faso wanategemea msaada wa chakula?
    A. 6%   B. 25%
    C. 40%   D. 75%

43. Ni kweli kusema
    A. Burkina Faso imeimarisha sekta yake ya kilimo
    B. Burkina Faso ingali inategemea msaada kutoka nje
    C. unyunyizaji wa maji mashambani umechangia kuadimika kwa ardhi
    D. wakazi wengi wa Burkina Faso hutegemea mazao ya kilimo

44. Ufanisi wa Burkina Faso katika zaraa umetokana na nini kwa mujibu wa makala haya?
    A. Teknolojia ya kisasa katika kilimo
    B. Kuimarika kwa juhudi na bidii za serikali
    C. Mbinu ya kunyunyizia mashamba maji
    D. Msaada kutoka katika nchi fadhili

45. Nchi ya Burkina Faso inauza vitunguu katika nchi tatu ila
    A. Afrika Magharibi   B. Nigeria
    C. Ivory Coast   D. Ghana

46. Sera ya kilimo ambayo huzingatiwa nchini Burkina Faso imesababishwa na
    A. umaskini
    B. uhaba wa ardhi
    C. ukosefu wa maji
    D. sera ya serikali

47. Lipi kati ya haya ambalo si jambo linaloikabili sekta ya kilimo nchini Burkina Faso?
    A. Idadi kubwa ya watu
    B. Ongezeko la idadi ya watu
    C. Eneo dogo la kilimo
    D. Ukosefu wa elimu bora

48. Nini maana ya maneno **shinikizo la ardhi** kama yalivyotumika kwenye aya ya mwisho?
    A. Unyakuzi wa ardhi
    B. Uhaba wa ardhi
    C. Utasa wa ardhi
    D. Utumiaji wa ardhi

49. Serikali ya Burkina Faso inasaidia wakulima kwa
    A. kuwaongezea tija katika kilimo
    B. kuwapunguzia gharama ya uzalishaji
    C. kuwapa ardhi ya kulima
    D. kuwauzia mazao yao nchi za ng'ambo

50. Anwani gani inafaa makala haya?
    A. Kilimo Nchini Burkina Faso
    B. Unyunyizaji maji shambani
    C. Changamoto za kilimo nchini Burkina Faso
    D. Uchumi Wa Burkina Faso
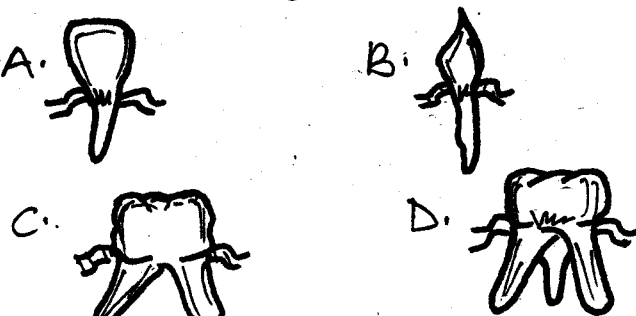
# HIGH PERFORMANCE EXAM SERIES
STANDARD SEVEN
YEAR 2016

**HIGHPERFORMANCE** "HARD WORK PAYS"

006 **[7]**

SCIENCE

1. Which one of the following is the **correct** order of the blood passing through the heart?
   A. Aorta → Vena cava → Pulmonary vein → Pulmonary artery
   B. Vena cava → Pulmonary artery → Pulmonary vein → Aorta
   C. Aorta → Pulmonary vein → Vena cava → Pulmonary artery
   D. Vena cana → Aorta → Pulmonary artery → Pulmonary vein

2. Which one of the following organs is **not** involved in breathing?
   A. Diaphragm   B. Bronchioles
   C. Oesophagus   D. Windpipe

3. The following are parts of the reproductive system. Which **one** is a male reproductive system?
   A. Urethra   B. Uterus
   C. Oviduct   D. Ovaries

4. Below are different types of teeth. Which is the **correct** arrangement of their names?

   A. (i) Molar (ii) Canine (iii) Incisor (iv) Premolar
   B. (i) Canine (ii) Incisor (iii) Molar   (iv) Premolar
   C. (i) Incisor (ii) Canine (iii) Premolar (iv) Molar
   D. (i) Incisor (ii) Canine (iii) Molar   (iv) Premolar

5. The teeth that grows to replace the shed deciduous teeth are known as
   A. milk teeth   B. wisdom teeth
   C. permanent teeth   D. artificial teeth

6. HIV/AIDS is a deadly disease. It can be spread through the following ways **except**
   A. exchange of saliva
   B. open wounds
   C. mosquito bite
   D. blood transfusion

7. Below are problems related to teeth. Which one is **not**?
   A. Bleeding gums   B. Bad breath
   C. Tooth cavities   D. Tooth shading

8. Which **one** of the following is **not** termed as a drug misuse?
   A. Taking sleeping pills in order to relax during bedtime
   B. Taking medicine when one is sick
   C. Taking wrong medicine
   D. Taking medicine prescribed for some one with a similar disease

9. Below are effects of drugs on the user;
   (i) Loss of appetite
   (ii) Drowsiness
   (iii) Vomiting
   (iv) Memory loss
   (v) Stagger
   (vi) Unconsciousness
   Which **one** are effects of heroine?
   A. (i), (ii), (iv), (v)
   B. (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)
   C. (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)
   D. (ii), (iii), v, (vi)

10. Which **one** of the following weather instruments is found in the Stevensons house?
    A. Raingauge   B. Windsock
    C. Windvane   D. Thermometer

11. Which one of the following crops is **not** a fibre crop?
    A. Coffee shrub   B. Sisal
    C. Cotton   D. Palm tree

12. Weeds can be controlled using the following ways. Which is the **best** method of controlling weed?
    A. Mulching
    B. Digging
    C. Using chemicals
    D. Uprooting

13. Below is a flower. Which is the correct order of the labelled parts?
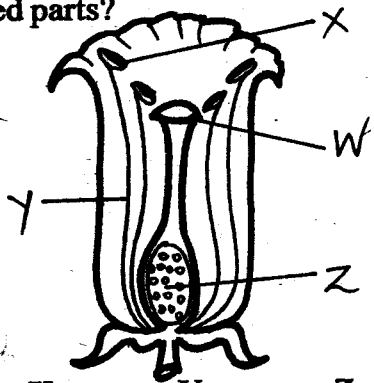
	W	**X**	**Y**	**Z**
A.	Anther	Stigma	Ovary	Ovules
B.	Stigma	Anther	Style	Ovary
C.	Stigma	Anther	Filament	Ovules
D.	Anther	Ovules	Filament	Ovary

14. After fertilization, the second cell that develops from the uterine wall is known as
    A. foetus   B. zygote
    C. baby   D. embryo

15. Below is a circle showing the composition of air. Which letter represents a gas necessary for rusting and operating bulbs respectively?
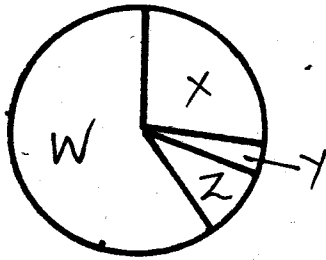
    A. X and Z   B. X and Y
    C. W and Z   D. Y and Z

16. Which one of the following is **not** a controlled method of grazing?
    A. Herding   B. Paddocking
    C. Tethering   D. Strip grazing

17. A pupil was asked to name components of the soil. Which one was **not correct**?
    A. Organic matter   B. Mineral particles
    C. Living organisms   D. Soil profile

18. Which one of the following crops is **not** an oil crop?
    A. Sunflower   B. Cowpeas
    C. Cotton   D. Groundnuts

19. Sinking and floating are affected by the following factors **except**
    A. shape   B. size
    C. weight   D. material

20. A Std. 2 pupil was found to be having the following symptoms;
    (i) Cries often
    (ii) Looks like a smaller old man or woman
    (iii) Visible bones underneath the skin
    (iv) Very weak
    Which disease was the child **likely** to suffer from?
    A. Anaemia   B. Marasmus
    C. Kwashiorkor   D. Rickets

21. To protect ourselves from noise pollution, people in noisy factories are provided with
    A. ear bands   B. gas masks
    C. cotton swabs   D. ear plugs

22. A Science teacher carried out the following experiment before class 7 pupils
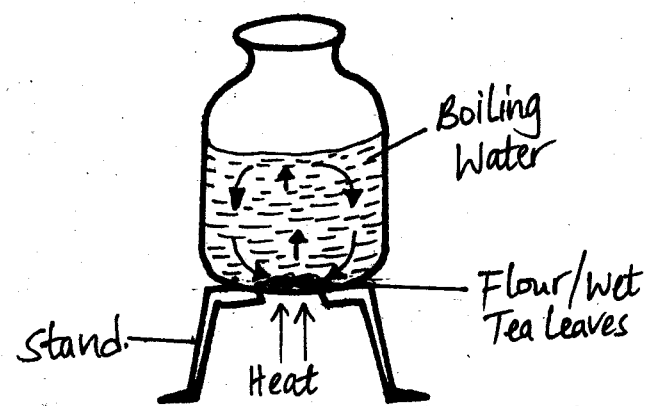
Who among the following pupils gave the **correct** conclusion about the experiment?
    A. Jane   -   Conduction
    B. Peter   -   Radiation
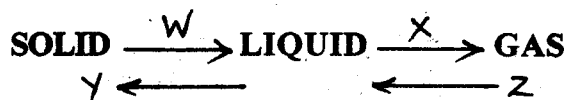   C. Alice   -   Convection
    D. Dan   -   Boiling

23. A state of matter has the following characteristics
(i) *Has definite mass*
(ii) *Has a definite size and volume*
(iii) *Has a definite shape*
Which one is it?
A. Solid
B. Liquid
C. Gas
D. Liquid and gas

24. The diagram below represents changes in states of matter;

SOLID —W→ LIQUID —X→ GAS
Y ←——— ←——— Z

Which letters show decrease and increase in heat transfer respectively?
A. W and X
B. Y and Z
C. Z and X
D. X and Y

25. Below are weather instrument. Which one is **not correctly matched** with its use?
A. Raingauge - Amount of water vapour
B. Windsock - The strength of wind
C. Anemometer - The speed of wind
D. Barometer - Air pressure

26. The following are characteristics of a certain type of soil;
(i) *Forms long ribbons*
(ii) *Water retention is high*
(iii) *Has the highest water capillarity*
(iv) *Cracks when dry*
Which soil has above features?
A. Sandy soil
B. Clay soil
C. Loamy soil
D. Gravel soil

27. Which of the following minerals is **not** correctly matched with its use in the body?
A. Calcium - Strong bone and teeth

B. Phosphorus - Strong teeth and bones

C. Iron - Make blood healthy

D. Vitamin D - Make bones small and weak

28. The characteristics below belong to a certain class of vertebrates. Which one is it?
(i) *Have moist skin*
(ii) *Cold blooded*
(iii) *Lay eggs*
(iv) *No scales*
A. Birds
B. Amphibian
C. Reptiles
D. Fish

29. The instrument which measures two aspects of weather is called
A. windvane
B. raingauge
C. windsock
D. anemometer

30. The diagram below shows a simple liquid thermometer.
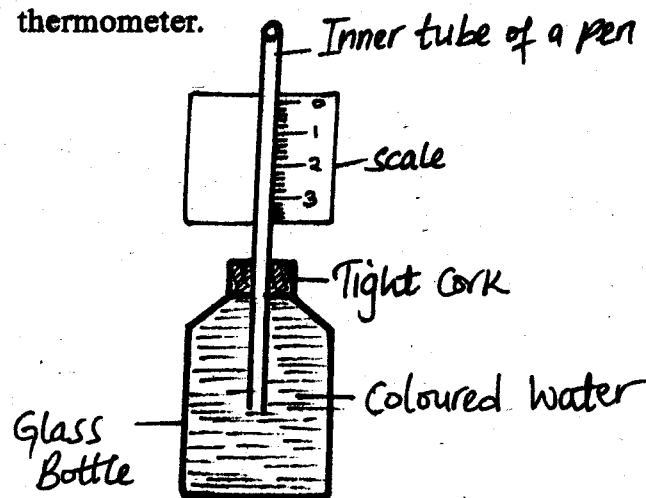
Which one of the following should be corrected for effective use of the instrument?
A. Scale
B. Coloured water
C. Tight cork
D. Inner tube of a ball point pen

31. Kenyans celebrate different holidays in the country. When is AIDS day celebrated?
A. 26th December   B. 21st December
C. 1st December   D. 12th April

32. Why is a raingauge put in a hole dug under the ground?
A. For it to be firmly rooted
B. To reduce rate of evaporation
C. To allow it collect more water
D. To avoid rain water flowing out

33. Anyango, a class four girl, was cooking in their kitchen at lunch time. Okello smelt the smell of what was being cooked. Through which process did the smell reach Okello?
A. Photosynthesis   B. Diffusion
C. Osmosis   D. Cirrhosis

34. Excessive use of alcohol cause a disease of the liver known as
    A. methanol   B. ethanol
    C. nicotine   D. Cirrhosis

35. Which one of the following shows the order of planets from 8th, 5th and 2nd respectively?
    A. Venus, Jupiter, Neptune
    B. Jupiter, Neptune, Venus
    C. Neptune, Jupiter, Venus
    D. Satan, Venus, Neptune

36. Burning tobacco produces three of the following harmful substance except
    A. tar   B. nicotine
    C. carbon dioxide   D. carbon monoxide

37. Which one of the following is not a narcotic drug?
    A. Khat   B. Opium
    C. Heroine   D. Bhang

38. The diagram below represents a feeding system. The missing letters represent

PLANT
↓
X

SECONDARY
↓
Z
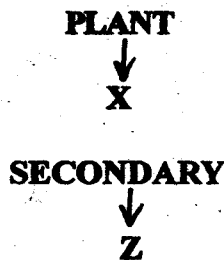
X	Z
A. Producer	Tertiary
B. Primary	Tertiary
C. Consumer	Pre-primary
D. Primary	Producer

39. Which one of the following pests is not a storage pest?
    A. Weevil   B. Rat
    C. Mite   D. Aphid

40. The following conditions are necessary for plant germination except
    A. soil   B. air
    C. warmth   D. water

41. A Std. 7 pupil at Kuja Primary School was asked to name the pistil parts of a flower. Which one was not correct?
    A. Filament   B. Style
    C. Stigma   D. Ovary

42. The movement of the earth round the sun is called
    A. resolution   B. rotation
    C. revolution   D. spinning

43. The following are advantages of zero grazing. Which one is not?
    A. Control of pest and diseases is easy
    B. Utilization of pastures is easy
    C. Manure is easily collected
    D. Requires more capital

44. Below are symptoms of a certain disease.
    (i) Serious diarrhoea and vomiting
    (ii) High dehydration.
    (iii) Urine production stops
    (iv) Weak and dry skin
    (v) Sunken eyes
    Which one is it?
    A. Typhoid   B. Dysentery
    C. Cholera   D. Bilharzia

45. The type of soil erosion which is common in flat bare areas is known as
    A. rill   B. sheet
    C. gulley   D. splash

46. A pupil observed the below diagram and made up a conclusion. His conclusion could be the appearance was due to
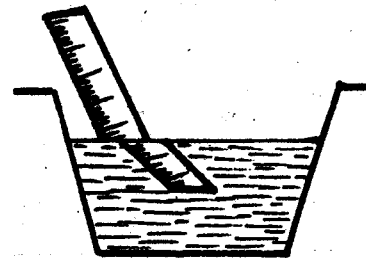
    A. reflection   B. dispersion
    C. refraction   D. shinning

47. Which one of the following arrangements shows the colour of the rainbow appearing at the top and bottom respectively?
    A. Orange and blue   B. Violet and indigo
    C. Violet and red   D. Red and violet

48. The evening planet always seen when the sun sets is known as
    A. Mercury   B. Venus
    C. Asteroids   D. Meteor

49. The immunization given to babies at birth and nine months respectively are
    A. Polio and Measles
    B. Tuberculosis and Measles
    C. Measles and Diptheria
    D. Polio and Tuberculosis

50. The release of a mature egg from the ovary after every 28 days is known as
    A. Fallopian tube   B. Ovulation
    C. Conception   D. Fertilization
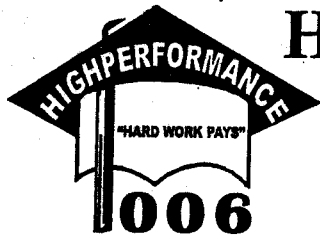
READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY
1. Use an ordinary pencil only.
2. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-
   I. YOUR NAME   II. NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the ANSWER SHEET, not in this questionbooklet.

---

1. What is the number; **Three hundred and three thousand three hundred and thirty and three tenths** in figures?
   A. 303303.03   B. 303330.3
   C. 330303.3   D. 333303.3

2. What is the **place value of 4** in the number **53.049**?
   A. 0.04   B. Tenths
   C. Thousandths   D. Hundredths

3. Work out;
   $4 - 3^4/_5 + 1\frac{1}{2} =$
   A. $1^7/_{10}$ B. $2\frac{1}{2}$
   C. $1\frac{3}{4}$ D. $6^3/_{10}$

4. The **area** of a square is $7^1/_9 m^2$. What is the **measure** of its side?
   A. $^3/_8 m$ B. $2^1/_3 m$
   C. $2^2/_3 m$ D. $10^2/_3 m$

5. What is the **perimeter** of the given figure below? (Take $\pi = {}^{22}/_7$)

   7m
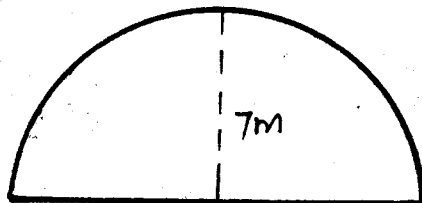
   A. 22 m   B. 36 m
   C. 47 m   D. 29 m

6. A primary Mathematics book weighs **240g**. What will be the **total weight** of **72** such books in **kilograms**?
   A. 172.8   B. 1.728
   C. 1728   D. 17.28

7. Increase Sh. 720 by 20%.
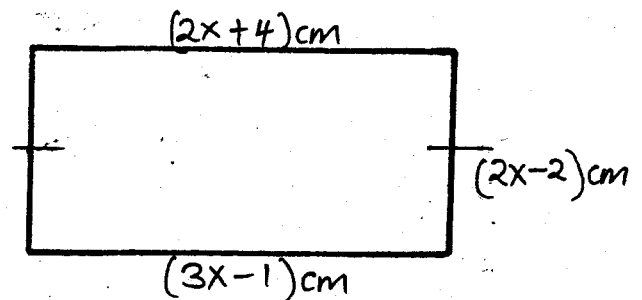   A. Sh. 864   B. Sh. 576
   C. Sh. 740   D. Sh. 900

8. Work out;
   $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \div 1\frac{1}{4}$
   A. $3^1/_3$ B. $5^{15}/_{32}$
   C. $3\frac{1}{2}$ D. $^3/_7$

9. What is the **value** of **5** in the number **394586**?
   A. Hundreds   B. Five thousand
   C. Thousands   D. Five hundred

10. Calculate the **area** of the figure below

    $(2x+4)cm$

    $(2x-2)cm$

    $(3x-1)cm$

    A. 14 cm²   B. 112cm²
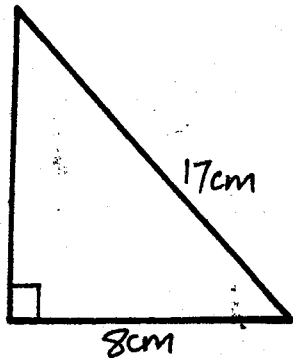   C. 98 cm²   D. 168 cm²

11. A shopkeeper repacked **32 kg** of sugar into **¼kg** packets. How **many packets** did he get?
   A. 8   B. 88
    C. 128   D. 64

12. A wheel has a **radius** of **28cm**. How many **meters** will it cover in **50 revolutions**?
    A. 8800 m   B. 880m
   C. 8.8m   D. 88m

13. What is the **area** of the triangle given below?

A. 136 cm²　　　　B. 120cm²
C. 60cm²　　　　　D. 68 cm²

14. Meja bought a jacket and later sold it for **Sh. 720** making a **20% profit**. How **much** was his buying price?

A. Sh. 600　　　　B. Sh. 540
C. Sh. 700　　　　D. Sh. 864

15. What is the **perimeter** of the figure below?

14 cm
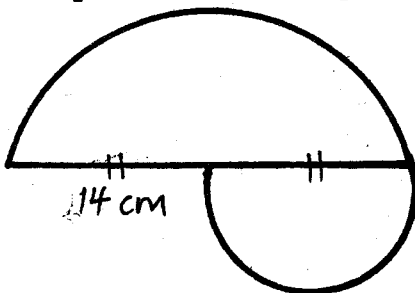
A. 66 cm　　　　　B. 44 cm
C. 72 cm　　　　　D. 80cm

16. Convert **3.6 litres** into **cubic centimetres**?

A. 360 cm³　　　　B. 0.36cm³
C. 3600 cm³　　　　D. 36 cm³

17. From home to school is a distance of **2 km 117m**. Rhoda attends school daily. What **total distance** does she cover in a **week**?

A. 21km 170m　　　B. 22km 170m
C. 20km 170m　　　D. 20km 1170m

18. Calculate the **area** of the **shaded part** of the figure below.

11cm

14cm

24cm
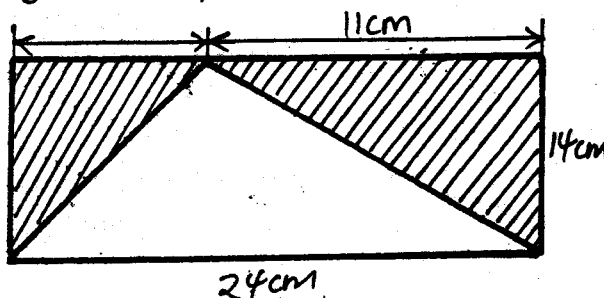
A. 154cm²　　　　B. 336cm²
C. 189cm²　　　　D. 168cm²

19. The figure below show how **108 pupils** chose their favourite colours in school. How **many pupils** chose colour yellow?
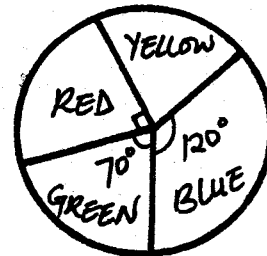

A. 21　　　　　　B. 27
C. 36　　　　　　D. 24

20. A staff meeting started at **1150hrs**. If it took **3 hours 45 minutes**, at what **time** did it end?

A. 0335 hrs　　　　B. 3.35p.m
C. 1435hrs　　　　D. 3.35 a.m

21. A river **8km** is drawn on a map using a line **4cm**. What is the **ration scale** of the map?

A. 1 : 2000000　　B. 1 : 200
C. 1 : 200000　　　D. 1 : 20000

22. Mary bought **2 oranges** more that Rose while Peter bought **3 less** than Rose. If Rose bought x **oranges**, how **many oranges** did the three buy altogether?

A. 3x - 1　　　　　B. 3x + 1
C. 5x + 5　　　　　D. 3x - 5

**23.** How **many litres** of water will the given rectangular tank hold when full?

1.5m

2m

1.2 m
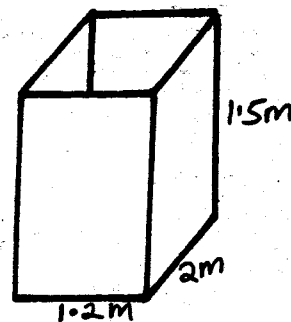
A. 3600　　　　　B. 360
C. 36　　　　　　D. 36000

24. Nzia paid **Sh. 1080** for a trouser after he was allowed a discount of **10%**. How much was the discount?.

A. Sh. 108　　　　B. Sh. 1200
C. Sh. 972　　　　D. Sh. 120

25. Simplify; 3(a - b -c) + 2(a + b -c)
A. 5a + b - c　　　B. 5a + b - 5c
C. 5a - b - c　　　D. 5a + b + 5c

26. The figure below is made of straight lines. What is the **value of angle P?**

A. 55⁰

B. 70⁰

C. 65⁰

D. 75⁰
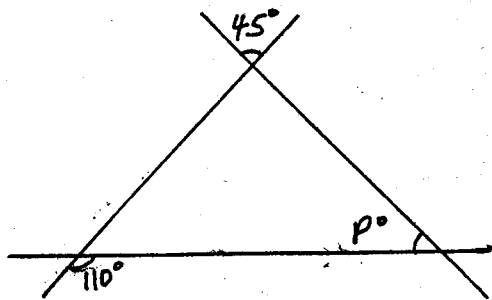
27. The graph below shows the number of pupils present in a class of **35 pupils.**
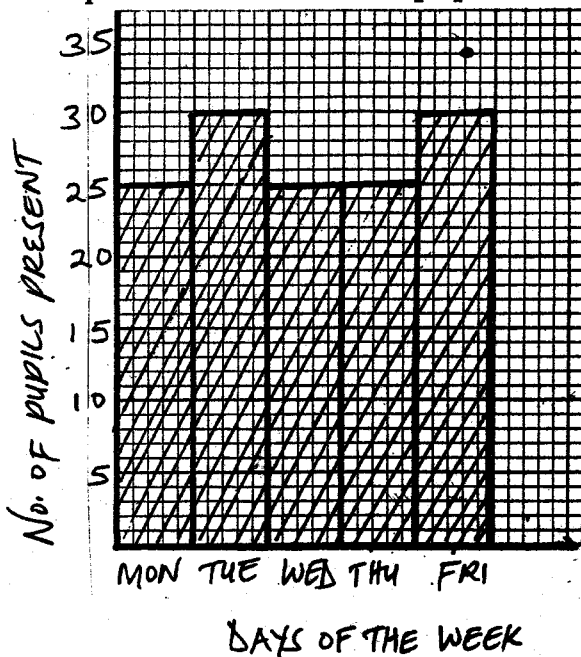
How **many** pupils were **absent** for the five days?
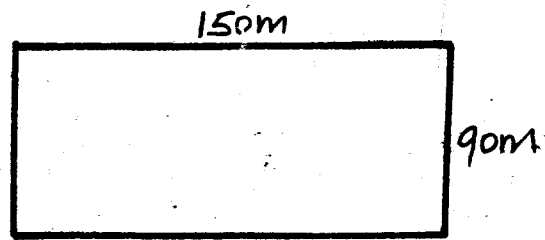
A. 35

B. 30

C. 45

D. 40

28. Ndugi went for shopping and bought the following items;

- 2kg of sugar @ Sh. 105.00
- 1pkt of milk @ Sh. 42.00
- 3 loaves of bread @ Sh. 46.00
- 1½kg of slat @ Sh. 20.00

If he paid the bill with a **Sh. 500** note, how much **balance** did he get?

A. Sh. 120

B. Sh. 80

C. Sh. 110

D. Sh. 90

29. What is the **area** of the given figure in **ares?**

A. 13.5

B. 135

C. 1350

D. 1.35

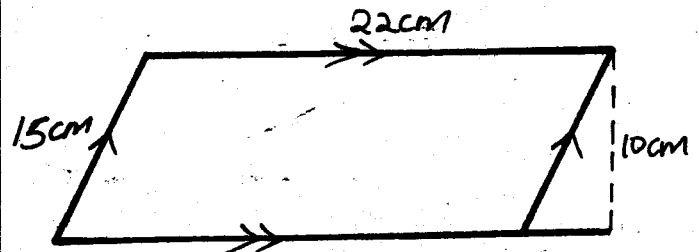**30.** What is $\frac{1}{3}$ of 9 ÷ 3 - 4 + 5?

A. 2

B. 1

C. 0

D. 8

31. Daniel cycled a distance of **90km** in a time of **2½ hours**. Calculate the **speed** in **m/s.**

A. 20m/s

B. 15m/s

C. 25 m/s

D. 10m/s

32. $\frac{3}{5}$ of pupils in a class are **boys**. If there are **18 girls**, how **many pupils** are in the class altogether?

A. 30

B. 40

C. 45

D. 36

33. What is the **area** of the **parallelogram** given below?

A. 330cm²

B. 150cm²

C. 220cm²

D. 110cm²

34. How **many groups of hundreds** are there in the **value of 7** in the number 247532?

A. 7

B. 700

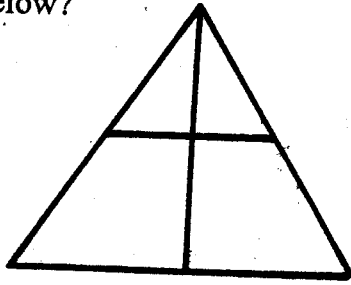C. 70

D. 7000

35. What is the **next number** in the series?

0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, _____
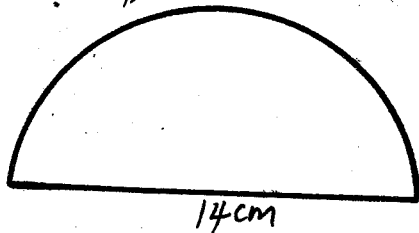
A. 13

B. 11

C. 15

D. 9

36. A **square** has an **area** of **0.0121m²**. Calculate its **perimeter.**

A. 44 m

B. 5 m

C. 4.4 m

D. 0.44m

37. How **many triangles** can be counted from the figure below?

A. 5
B. 4
C. 6
D. 7

38. What is the **area of the semi-circle below**? (Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

14cm

A. 154 cm²
B. 77 cm²
C. 36 cm²
D. 38.5 cm²

39. What is the value of **q** in ¾q + 2 = 11?
A. 12
B. 17⅓
C. 9
D. 8

40. Convert **12.5%** into a **fraction** in its **simplest form.**
A. ¼
B. 8
C. ⅛
D. ⅕

41. A farmer planted trees along one side of a path **120m.** How **many trees** did he plant if they were at interval of **5 m**?
A. 24
B. 50
C. 23
D. 25

42. What is the number **110010.01 in words?**
A. One hundred and ten thousand and ten point zero one
B. One hundred and ten thousand and ten and one hundredths
C. One hundred and ten thousand and one hundredths
D. One million one thousand and ten and one hundredths

43. What is the product of **9.24** and **3.7** correct to **one decimal place?**
A. 34.1
B. 34.0
C. 34.2
D. 34.19

44. **24 pupils** in a class are given **2-2dl packets** of milk every day. How **many litres** of milk do they take in **5 days**?
A. 480 L
B. 4.8 L
C. 4800 L
D. 48 L

45. Which one of the following is a **recurring decimal**?
A. ⅖
B. ⅔
C. ¾
D. ⅗

46. What is the **value** of $\dfrac{0.63 \times 1.8}{0.7 \times 0.3 \times 0.6}$?
A. 9
B. 11
C. 90
D. 0.9

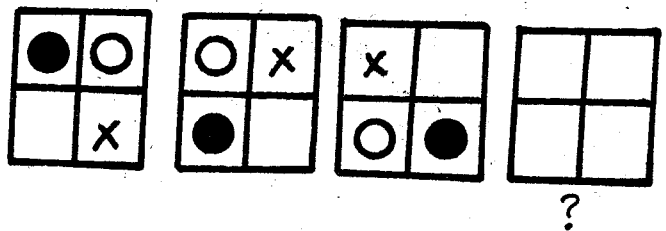47. What is 5y - 4 > 2y + 5?
A. 3 < y
B. y = 3
C. y < 3
D. y < 9

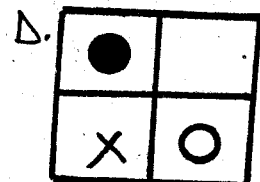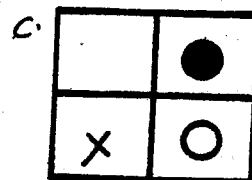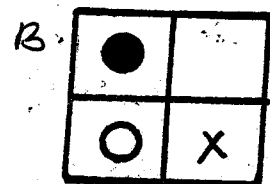48. What is **510510** ÷ **17 = ?**
A. 303
B. 30030
C. 3030
D. 3003

49. Soita sold a book for **Sh. 120** making a **20% loss.** For **how much** would he have sold it to make a profit of **10%**?
A. Sh. 150.00
B. Sh. 180.00
C. 135.00
D. Sh. 165.00

50. Study the pattern given below.

Which one of the following completes the **pattern correctly?**
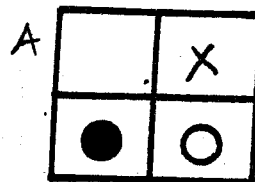
HIGH PERFORMANCE EXAM SERIES
DARASA LA SABA
MWAKA 2016

[7]

HIGHPERFORMANCE "HARD WORK PAYS" 006

KISWAHILI:INSHA

MUDA: DAKIKA 40

Umepewa dakika 40 kuandika insha yako.
Endeleza insha ifuatayo kwa maneno yako mwenyewe na uifanye iwe ya kusisimua.

Huku moyo wangu ukidundadunda, nilitembea hadi mlangoni ....

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YOUR NAME	
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL	

HIGH PERFORMANCE EXAM SERIES
STANDARD SEVEN

006 **[7]** **YEAR 2016**

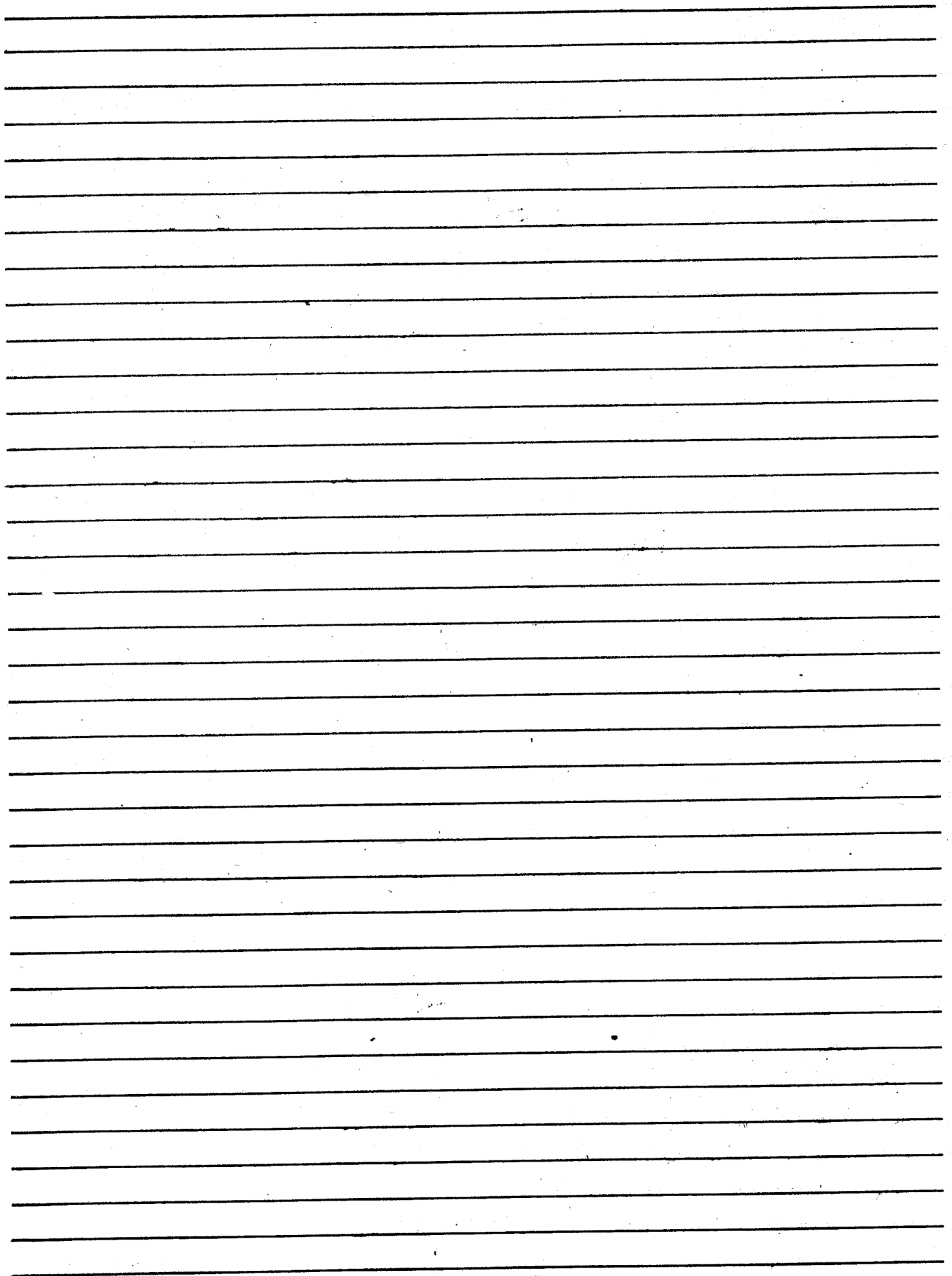## ENGLISH:COMPOSITION

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

Our classteacher, Mr. Juma, entered into our classroom accompanied by the visitor we had anxiously been waiting ....

HIGH PERFORMANCE EXAM SERIES
[7]
MARKING SCHEMES
STANDARD SEVEN
YEAR 2016
"HARD WORK PAYS"
006

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

COMPOSITION MARKING SCHEME
MARKING CRITERIA

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

Accuracy (8 marks) (8 marks)
(a) Correct tenses and agreement of verbs (4 marks)   (b) Accurate use of vocabulary   (4 marks)
(16) (c) Following a sequence (4 marks)   (d) Correct punctuation (4 marks)

Fluency (8 marks) (8 marks)
(a) Words in the correct order (4 marks)   (b) Sentence connected and paragraphs (4 marks)
(b) Correct spelling (4 marks)   (d) Ideas developed in logical sequence (4 marks)

Imagination (8 marks)
(a) Unusual but appropriate use of words and phrases   (4 marks)
(b) Variety of structure (4 marks)

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