8. The following factors affect climate except __________.
   A. Longitudes
   B. Latitudes
   C. Winds
   D. Altitudes

9. The mouth of River Nile is in __________.
   A. Red Sea
   B. Indian Ocean
   C. Lake Victoria
   D. Mediterranean sea

10. The official language of the Ethiopian people is __________.
    A. Amharic
    B. Arabic
    C. Cushitic
    D. Tigre

11. The headquarters of East African Community are in __________.
    A. Addis Ababa
    B. Arusha
    C. Nairobi
    D. Kampala

12. The walls of the Rift Valley are called __________.
    A. Dykes
    B. Horns
    C. Escarpments
    D. Fault lines

13. Maize in Eastern Africa was introduced to the region by the __________.
    A. Portuguese
    B. Germans
    C. Ethiopians
    D. Cushites

14. Lake Tana is found in __________.
    A. Kenya
    B. Somalia
    C. Sudan
    D. Ethiopia
Study the map of Eastern Africa and answer questions 15 – 18

15. The country marked B is called ____________.
   A. Sudan
   B. South Sudan
   C. Uganda
   D. Ethiopia

16. The capital city of Country labeled C is ____________.
   A. Juba
   B. Asmara
   C. Khartoum
   D. Djibouti

17. The lake marked L is known as ____________.
   A. Malawi
   B. Tanganyika
   C. Albert
   D. Natron

18. The leading cash crop export of the country marked D is ____________.
   A. Tea
   B. Coffee
   C. Maize
   D. Cocoa

19. Planting trees together with crops in a farm is known as ____________.

20. Madaraka Day is celebrated on ____________.
    A. 1st June
    B. 20th October
    C. 12th December
    D. 1st May

21. Most of the communities in Kenya were in the past ruled by ____________.
    A. Kings
    B. Chiefs
    C. Council of elders
    D. Emperors

22. Which one of the following is NOT a Kenyan export?
    A. Tea
    B. Pyrethrum
    C. Crude oil
    D. Coffee

23. Which of the following groups consists of highland nilotes?
    A. Tugen, Pokomo, Sabaat
    B. Nandi, Kipsigis, Tugen
    C. Kipsigis, Samburu, Turkana
    D. Maasai, Luo, Nandi

24. In Kenya the next census will be held in ____________.
    A. 2017
    B. 2030
    C. 2020
    D. 2019

25. ____________ is a type of fish caught in the upper part of River Tana.
    A. Trout
    B. Mudfish
    C. Tilapia
    D. Kapenta
26. Which of the following is NOT a service industry? _________.
   A. Tourism
   B. Banking
   C. Insurance
   D. Pottery

27. The main problems facing towns in Eastern Africa is _________.
   A. Unemployment
   B. Street families
   C. Traffic jams and congestion
   D. Shortage of water

28. How many constituencies were there during 2013 General Elections?
   A. 210    B. 290
   C. 12     D. 47

29. Lake Nakuru National Park is famous for its _________.
   A. Crocodiles
   B. Water
   C. Flamingoes
   D. Buffaloes

30. The third President of Kenya was _________.
   A. Kibaki
   B. Moi
   C. Uhuru
   D. Raila

31. Mobile phones have become a popular means of communication mainly because _________.
   A. They are easy to use
   B. They are cheaper to buy
   C. They are able to show time and date
   D. They can be carried wherever the owner is.

Use the map to answer questions 32 – 34

32. The side of the mountain above marked A is called _________.
   A. Windward side
   B. Leeward side
   C. Wet side
   D. Cold side

33. The main human activity on the side marked A is _________.
   A. Lumbering
   B. Mining
   C. Pastoralism
   D. Cash crop farming

34. In which one of the following towns would you least expect to find the type of rainfall shown above?
   _________.
   A. Nyeri
   B. Embu
   C. Kisumu
   D. Nyahururu

35. The main problem facing sisal production in Eastern Africa is _________.
   A. Inadequate labourers
   B. Competition from synthetic fibres
   C. Inadequate capital
   D. Inadequate rainfall

36. The most widespread means of communication in Kenya today is _________.
   A. Radio
   B. Telephone
37. Human rights in Kenya are contained in the _________.
   A. Kenya Gazette
   B. Voters register
   C. Referendum
   D. Constitution of Kenya

38. Which one of the following species is NOT a hardwood? _________.
   A. Mahogany
   B. Camphor
   C. Eucalyptus
   D. Mvule

39. Which one of the following areas in Kenya is sparsely populated?
   _________.
   A. Kisii
   B. Turkana
   C. Kericho
   D. Kiambu

40. Flowers are mainly transported by air because they _________.
   A. Are in high demand
   B. Fetch high prices
   C. Are in high demand
   D. Get spoilt easily

41. One of the following was a positive effect of British rule in Kenya. Which is it?
   _________.
   A. Establishment of towns
   B. Paying of hut tax
   C. Carrying of kipande
   D. Racial discrimination

42. The highest court in Kenya is the _________.
   A. High court
   B. Court of appeal
   C. Principal magistrate court
   D. Supreme court

43. Which of the following is the cheapest method of preserving fish?
   _________.
   A. Refrigeration
   B. Sun drying
   C. Canning
   D. Frying

44. Olorgesaiilie and Kariandusi are both _________.
   A. National museums
   B. Prehistoric sites
   C. Mining centres
   D. Early trading centres

45. Cultural artifacts are important mainly because _________.
   A. They attract tourists
   B. They were made in the past
   C. They were made by special people
   D. They tell the history of a community

46. Which one of the following is NOT a type of industry? _________.
   A. Manufacturing
   B. Processing
   C. Driving
   D. Assembly

47. The main source of government revenue is _________.
   A. Taxes
   B. Loans
   C. Court fines
   D. School

48. The head of a county is _________.
   A. President
   B. M.P
   C. Governor
   D. Chief Justice

49. The most important inland waterway in trade among countries of East Africa is _________.
   A. Indian ocean
   B. Lake Victoria
   C. Lake Tanganyika
   D. Lake Turkana
50. The weather instrument shown above is called
A. Anemometer
B. Barometer
C. Wind vane
D. Hygrometer

51. Which among the following countries of Eastern Africa has no coastline?
A. Sudan
B. Eritrea
C. Djibouti
D. Uganda

52. Block mountains are also called
A. Volcanic mountains
B. Inselbergs
C. Horsts
D. Fold mountains

53. The chief legal advisor of the government is
A. Attorney General
B. Speaker
C. Cabinet secretary
D. Deputy president

54. Before the coming of the Europeans, the Nyamwezi people of Tanganyika were ruled by
A. Council of elders
B. Hereditary kings
C. Village elders
D. Hereditary chiefs

55. Which one of the following does not undermine peace in the society?
A. Tribalism
B. Fairness
C. Nepotism
D. Racism

56. The commodity that is commonly transported by pipeline in Eastern Africa is
A. Water
B. Soda ash
C. Liquid
D. Crude oil

57. The first African to join legislative council (legco) in 1944 was
A. W. W. Awori
B. Jomo Kenyatta
C. Harry Thuku
D. Eliud Mathu

58. The longest river in Eastern Africa has its source in
A. Egypt
B. Uganda
C. Sudan
D. Lake Tanganyika

59. Marine fishing in Kenya and Tanzania is carried out in
A. Indian Ocean
B. Lake Victoria
C. Lake Turkana
D. Lake Tanganyika

60. Making of laws governing the nation is the duty of
A. Judiciary
B. Executive
C. Legislative
D. Cabinet

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
61. Heavenly bodies were created on which day?
A. 2nd day
B. 5th day
C. 4th day
D. 6th day
62. The following are promises made by
God to Abraham except one. Which
one is it? ______
A. God would bless him with a son.
B. God would curse those who curse
him.
C. God would make his name great
D. God would curse those who bless
him.

63. Which of the following is a major
prophetic book?
A. Lamentation B. Micah
C. Malachi D. Hosea

64. Why is man special compared to
other living things?
A. Was bigger than other animals
B. Was the first to be created
C. Created in the image and likeness
of God.
D. God created them using soil.

65. Who was the first king in Israel?
A. Solomon B. Saul
C. David D. Ahab

66. Which festival was celebrated by the
Israelites to remember their suffering
in Egypt?
A. Christmas B. Esther
C. Feast of tabernacle D. Passover

67. Naomi's daughter in-law were Ruth
and ______.
A. Sarah B. Orpha
C. Mary D. Minam

68. Which is the greatest
commandment?
A. Goodness B. obedient
C. Love D. Humility

69. From the story of Gideon Christians
learn that they should be ______.
A. Unfaithful B. Courageous

70. Who prophesied that Jesus would
be born in Bethlehem?
A. Micah B. Isaiah
C. Jeremiah D. Hosea

71. The following names are used to
refer to Jesus. Which one does not?
A. King of the Jews B. Prince of peace
C. Wonderful Counsellor D. Mighty Lord

72. Which was the first miracle that
Jesus performed? ______
A. Raising of Lazarus
B. Changing water into wine
C. Feeding of the 5,000 people
D. Walking on water

73. How many days did Jesus stay in
the wilderness during his
temptions?
A. Eight days B. Fifty days
C. Twelve days D. Forty days

74. Which parable teaches about
concern for others?
A. Good Samaritan B. Prodigal son
C. Rich man and Lazarus D. Tax collector

75. Zachariah the father of John the
Baptist worked as a
A. Carpenter, B. Prophet
C. Priest D. fisherman

76. Jesus was crucified at a place
called ______.
A. Jericho B. Bethany
C. Gethsemane D. Golgotha
77. On which day did the Holy Spirit descend to the disciples?
A. Good Friday  
B. Pentecost  
C. Palm Sunday  
D. Easter Monday

78. According to the Apostle Creed, the word Catholic means?
A. Universal  
B. Saviour  
C. Mighty  
D. Everlasting

79. Which one of the following is both a gift and a fruit of the Holy Spirit?
A. Faith  
B. Joy  
C. Love  
D. Healing

80. Who among the following betrayed Jesus?
A. Simon Peter  
B. James  
C. Andrew  
D. Judas

81. One of the following is a right of passage in traditional African societies. Which one in it?
A. Baptism  
B. Death  
C. Living dead  
D. Ancestors

82. Why did the Africans worship God in shrines?
A. It was a sacred place  
B. God lived only on those places  
C. They feared to worship in other places  
D. They were forced to worship in shrines

83. Which community referred to their God as Engoro?
A. Luo  
B. Akamba  
C. Abagusii  
D. Maasai

84. In traditional societies children were taught moral behaviour by ________.
A. Peers  
B. parents  
C. Medicine men  
D. priests

85. The following are causes of child labour except ________.
A. Broken families  
B. Death of the parents  
C. Poverty  
D. Doing assignments

86. Which of the following groups comprises only the people with special needs? ________
A. Blind and the lame.  
B. Deaf and the rich  
C. Orphans and the wealthy  
D. A smoker and a lame

87. Which of the following is the best way of caring for HIV and AIDS victims.
A. Giving them food  
B. Educating them  
C. Loving and encouraging them  
D. Giving them medical care

88. Why is it important for Christians to forgive others?
A. To be given awards  
B. To maintain peace and harmony  
C. To be respected in the community  
D. To become leaders in their churches

89. Which of the following ways is the best for a Christian to use his/her free time.
A. Visiting relatives  
B. Watching films  
C. Reading storybooks  
D. Helping the needy.

90. May has been given five hundred shillings by her uncle. Which is the best way to spend the money as a Christian?
A. Buy food for the orphans  
B. Buying snacks to her friends  
C. Buy shoes  
D. Donate it to the church.
1. What number is one thousand more than eight hundred and ninety nine in symbols?  
   A. 100899  
   B. 1899  
   C. 10899  
   D. 1000899  

2. What is the place value of digit 7 in the number 87205436?  
   A. Millions  
   B. Hundreds of thousands  
   C. Tens of thousands  
   D. thousands  

3. Round off 97843 to the nearest thousand?  
   A. 97 000  
   B. 7 000  
   C. 98 000  
   D. 8 000  

4. What is the difference between the squares of 15 and 17?  
   A. 514  
   B. 64  
   C. 289  
   D. 225  

5. In 2012, the population of Kenya was 38 896 112. The population rose to 44 561 008  

6. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 8  
   A. 51422  
   B. 612523  
   C. 689432  
   D. 86454  

7. The area of the square below is 625m². What is the perimeter of the square?  
   \[ A = 625m^2 \]  
   A. 100m  
   B. 50m  
   C. 25m  
   D. 1000m
8. Calculate the value of angle marked X?

\[ \angle x = 180^\circ - 60^\circ - 130^\circ = 30^\circ \]

A. 50\(^0\) 
B. 120\(^0\) 
C. 60\(^0\) 
D. 70\(^0\)

9. Work out \( \frac{390}{62} \times 185 \)

A. 148 rem 175 
B. 158 rem 175 
C. 159 rem 175 
D. 156 rem 175

10. A packaging company produces 1540 450 cartons in one month. How many cartons will the company produce in one year?

A. 15 404 500 
B. 18 485 400 
C. 18 585 400 
D. 18 485 500

11. Subtract \( \frac{1}{12} \) from \( \frac{7}{20} \)

A. \( \frac{13}{30} \) 
B. \( \frac{3}{5} \) 
C. \( \frac{4}{15} \) 
D. \( \frac{3}{10} \)

12. Wacera took 25\( \frac{1}{6} \) litres of milk to a dairy and Otieno took 27\( \frac{1}{4} \) litres of milk. How much milk was taken to the dairy?

A. \( 52\frac{5}{12} \) 
B. \( 52\frac{1}{5} \) 
C. \( 53\frac{5}{12} \) 
D. \( 52\frac{1}{12} \)

13. Change \( \frac{3}{4} \) hours into seconds

A. 45s 
B. 270s 
C. 2700s 
D. 450s

14. Work out \( 10\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{3}{4} \)

A. \( 7\frac{1}{4} \) 
B. \( 13\frac{3}{4} \) 
C. \( 7\frac{3}{4} \) 
D. \( 6\frac{3}{4} \)

15. Arrange the following fractions in ascending order:
\( \frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4} \) and \( \frac{1}{2} \)

A. \( \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3} \) and \( \frac{3}{4} \) 
B. \( \frac{3}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \) and \( \frac{1}{5} \)
C. \( \frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \) and \( \frac{3}{4} \)
D. \( \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3} \) and \( \frac{1}{5} \)

16. Calculate the value of \( t \) in the equation
\[ 9 + \frac{1}{4}t = 9 \]
A. \( \frac{1}{4} \)
B. 0
C. 72

\[ t = 0 \times 4 = 28 \]

17. Work out \( 2^3_4 \times 21 \)?
A. \( 42^3_4 \)
B. 93
C. \( 46\frac{1}{2} \)
D. \( 42\frac{1}{2} \)

18. Work out \( (17/8)^2? \)
A. \( 3\frac{33}{64} \)
B. \( 16\frac{1}{14} \)
C. \( 1\frac{7}{8} \)
D. \( 2\frac{7}{32} \)

19. Work out \( 12\frac{3}{4} \div 24\frac{3}{8} \)
A. \( 31\frac{7}{32} \)
B. \( 2\frac{1}{2} \)

20. Work out \( 64.2 - 35.125 + 0.75 \)?
A. 28.825
B. 29.825
C. 29.835
D. 29.875

21. Rebecca sold 85% of the milk produced by her cow one morning. If the cow produced 10 litres, how much milk was not sold?
A. 1.5 \( \text{L} \)
B. 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \text{L} \)
C. 8\( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \text{L} \)
D. 2 \( \text{L} \)

22. Work out \( 0.124 \div 0.4 \)?
A. 3.1
B. 31
C. 0.31
D. 0.031

23. Find the circumference of the circle below. Use \( \pi \approx 22/7 \)

A. 17.6 \( \text{cm} \)
B. 8.8 \( \text{cm} \)
C. 176 \( \text{cm} \)
D. 88 \( \text{cm} \)
24. Find the area of the shaded part.

A. 25cm²
B. 35cm²
C. 60cm²
D. 30cm²

25. A school has 200 pupils. Each pupil was given 300ml of milk to drink. How much milk was given to the pupils in litres.
A. 60
B. 600
C. 6000
D. 60000

26. What is the area of the unshaded part?

A. 156cm²
B. 62cm²
C. 94cm²
D. 40cm²

27. If the perimeter of the rectangle below is 54cm and its length is 15cm, what is the area of the rectangle?

28. Work out 34678 ÷ 46?
A. 753 rem 40
B. 753 rem 4
C. 752 rem 40
D. 753

29. What is the value of the angle marked y?
A. 220°
B. 50°
C. 90°
D. 140°

30. Jane left home for the school at 6.30a.m. She reached school at 8.15a.m. How long did she take to travel from home to school?
A. 1hr 25min
B. 1hr 45min
31. What is the value of \(457 - 893 + 758\)?
   A. 1184
   B. 1225
   C. 322
   D. 426

32. What is the square root of 2601?
   A. 52
   B. 51
   C. 65
   D. 61

33. Nyawira can cycle a distance of 1500m in 60 seconds. What was her speed in m/s?
   A. 15m/s
   B. 30m/s
   C. 25m/s
   D. 150m/s

34. Work out the following
   
   \[
   \begin{array}{ccc}
   t & \text{kg} & \text{g} \\
   4 & 365 & 678 \\
   \times & & 5 \\
   \end{array}
   \]

   A. 20t 1828kg 390g
   B. 21t 828kg 3390g
   C. 20t 828kg 390g
   D. 21t 828kg 390g

35. Omondi paid sh. 253200 for a car and later sold it for sh. 186300. What loss did he make?
   A. Sh. 439500
   B. Sh. 67900
   C. Sh. 66900
   D. Sh. 76900

36. Nyakundi sold three bags of maize at sh. 600 each. If he had bought all the three bags at sh.1500. What was his percentage profit?
   A. 300%
   B. 30%
   C. \(66\frac{2}{3}\%\)
   D. 20%

37. Find the distance round the shape below:

   A. 48cm
   B. 70cm
   C. 25cm
   D. 43cm

38. Find the value of angle marked \(x\).
39. The perimeter of the rectangle below is 246 cm and its width is 37 cm. What is its length?

\[ P = 246 \text{ cm} \quad 37 \text{ cm} \]

A. 86 cm  
B. 74 cm  
C. 172 cm  
D. 283 cm

40. The pie chart below shows how Wairegi spent his day. How many hours did Wairegi sleep?

A. 130  
B. 135  
C. 140  
D. 145

41. The table below shows the number of crates of milk processed in a factory per hour. How many crates are processed in 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) hours?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time in hours</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of milk crates</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. 130  
B. 135  
C. 140  
D. 145

42. What is the square root of \(\frac{225}{400}\)?
43. Calculate the height of the triangle below if its area is 150 cm².

\[
\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}
\]

\[150 = \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times h\]

\[h = \frac{150 \times 2}{15} = 20\]

- A. 10 cm
- B. 20 cm
- C. 10 cm²
- D. 20 cm²

44. What is the difference between the edges and vertices of the cuboid below?

- A. 20
- B. 6
- C. 4
- D. 10

45. A teacher at Muthiga Primary wanted her 21 pupils to get 3 sweets each. He had 57 sweets. How many more sweets did he need?

- A. 63
- B. 3
- C. 60
- D. 6

46. Using a ruler and a protractor draw triangle ABC such that angle CAB = BCA = 42 and line AC = 9.5 cm. What is the measure of line BC?

- A. 6.4 cm
- B. 7 cm
- C. 6.8 cm
- D. 5.4 cm

The table below shows the number of bags of maize sold in a kiosk in the year 2003.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUNE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of bags</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

47. What was the mean number of bags sold in the six months?

- A. 60
- B. 70
- C. 80
- D. 55

48. Work out the following
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Litres</th>
<th>dl</th>
<th>ml</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>× 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. 356l 12dl 34ml  
B. 357l 2dl 34ml  
C. 356l 15dl 4ml  
D. 356l 15dl 4ml

Use the graph below to answer question 50. It shows Mweni’s journey from Town X to town Y.

49. At what speed in km/h was Mweni driving?

A. 40km/h  
B. $34\frac{2}{7}$km/h  
C. 240km/h  
D. 7km/h

50. What is the sum of the first fourteen odd numbers?

A. 196  
B. 256  
C. 169  
D. 28
1. Use the diagram below to answer questions that follow.

Digestion ends in part marked ________.

A. M
B. L
C. H
D. K

2. Which part produces gastric juice?

_______

A. E
B. L
C. G
D. H

3. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of animals? ________.

A. Feed
B. Die
C. Make food
D. React to change

4. Which one of the following animals can be classified together with dolphins?

A. Fish
B. Shark
C. Crocodile
D. Whale

5. Which of the following groups consists only of cash crops which give oil?

A. Beans, tea, jams
B. Sunflower, sisal, cassava
C. Pinapples, irish potatoes, sorghum
D. Coconut, simsim, sunflower
6. Which one of the following groups consists of plants that reproduce by seed and cones?  
   A. Cedar, grass, pine  
   B. Cypress, fir, pine  
   C. Moss, algae, fern  
   D. Cabbage, grass, maize

7. Which one of the following names does not describe the first set of teeth?  
   A. deciduous  
   B. milk  
   C. primary  
   D. false

8. Which of the following show support organs in digestion system?  
   A. Gullet and stomach  
   B. Liver and duodenum  
   C. Colon an ileum  
   D. Liver and pancreas

9. Which one of the following is a physical change in boys only?  
   A. Pimples may develop  
   B. Increase in weight and height  
   C. Wet dreams  
   D. Growth of pubic hair

10. When you use a folded paper to speak through you are _______.  
    A. Amplifying the sound  
    B. Increasing the pitch  
    C. Lowering the volume  
    D. Increasing echo

11. Which one of the following tuber crops is the odd one out?  
    A. Sweet potato  
    B. Arrow roots  
    C. Cassava  
    D. Irish potato

12. The type of root shown below is not found in _______.

   ![Diagram of a root system]

   A. Millet  
   B. Peas  
   C. Wheat  
   D. Rice

13. One of the following is not a requirement during germination. Which one?  
    A. Soil  
    B. oxygen
14. Which of the following is true about the drawing shown below?

A. It measures the volume of objects
B. The scale is marked in both grams and newtons
C. It measures the quantity of matter
D. It measures atmospheric pressure

15. Which one of the following is not a farm maintenance practice done on farm tools?

A. Cleaning tools before use
B. Sharpening cutting tools
C. Oiling or greasing metal blades
D. Proper storage

16. The following are uses of light except ________.

A. Communication
B. Warming
C. Photosynthesis
D. Making vitamin D

17. The following are natural ways of lighting a house except ________.

A. Skylights
B. Doors
C. Lamp
D. windows

18. The method of heat transfer shown below is known as ________.

A. Diffusion
B. Conduction
C. Convection
D. Radiation

19. Which one of the following substances belong to the same state of matter?

A. Diesel and water vapour
B. Clay and ink
C. Ice and water
D. Oxygen and water vapour
20. The tendency of an object to remain in its state of either rest or motion is called
A. Friction
B. Gravity
C. Inertia
D. Stationary

21. The unit for measuring large quantities of mass is
A. Kilometer
B. Tonne
C. Kilogram
D. Gram

22. Which of these tools is not matched with its use?
A. Saw – cutting wood
B. Knife – opening bottles
C. Jembe – digging
D. Hammer – removing nails

23. Which one of the following has definite mass only?
A. Water vapour
B. Kerosene
C. Ice cream
D. Flour

24. What is the diagram below used to investigate?
A. Air has weight
B. Liquids take the shape of the container
C. Air occupies space
D. Pressure is acting on the liquid

25. Use the diagram to answer the questions that follow.

The following are uses of gas marked P except
A. Germination
B. Photosynthesis
C. Preserving soft drinks
D. Extinguish fire

26. Which of the following gas shown in the diagram above is...
27. Which of the following is not a source of water?
   A. Taps
   B. Streams
   C. Rivers
   D. Wells

28. Which one of the following is not a recreational use of water?
   A. Water skiing
   B. Boat riding
   C. Surfing
   D. Irrigation

29. Which one of the following is not a sign of cholera?
   A. Diarrhoea
   B. Vomiting
   C. Skin rash
   D. Abdominal pain

30. Fibre in diet is also called
   A. Thread
   B. Roughage

31. A child with white palm is also likely to have
   A. Wrinkled face
   B. Bent legs
   C. Dizziness
   D. Brown hair

32. Which one of the following shows foodstuffs that strengthens our bodies to fight diseases?
   A. Fish, kale, carrot
   B. Pea, groundnut, beef
   C. Millet, potatoes, wheat
   D. Watermelon, orange, spinach

33. Std 6 pupils set up an experiment as shown below. What were the pupils investigating?
   A. Dispersion
   B. Reflection
   C. Refraction
   D. Dipping
34. All the following are opaque materials except ________.
   A. oiled paper
   B. milk
   C. mirror
   D. blackboard

35. The diagram below shows a periscope

   ![Diagram of a periscope]

   The image is formed at part marked ________.
   A. X
   B. Z
   C. Y
   D. Q

36. Which of the following planets has the greatest gravity?

   ________
   A. Mars
   B. Jupiter
   C. Uranus
   D. Saturn

37. Which one of the following stages of HIV infection is a person likely to be attacked by opportunistic diseases?
   A. 3rd stage
   B. 2nd stage
   C. 4th stage
   D. 1st stage

38. The third dose of D.P.T is given at the age of ________.
   A. 6 weeks
   B. 10 weeks
   C. 14 weeks
   D. 9 months

39. A weakened form of disease causing organism used in immunization is known as ________.
   A. A vaccine
   B. A depressant
   C. A herbal medicine
   D. A stimulant

40. Which one of the following is not an effect of HIV to an individual?
   A. low self esteem
   B. low living standard
   C. children become orphans
   D. person feels ashamed
41. Which one of the following planets takes the longest time to go round the sun?
   A. Mercury  
   B. Saturn  
   C. Neptune  
   D. Mars

42. Which one of the following is not true about the sun?
   A. It is a star  
   B. It is the nearest star to the earth  
   C. It is the brightest star  
   D. It is the centre of the solar system

43. Which one of the following human activities will help control soil erosion?
   A. Overgrazing  
   B. Afforestation  
   C. Mining  
   D. Cultivating down the slope

44. Std 4 did the experiment shown below. What component of soil were the pupils investigating?

   - foul smell
   - soil
   A. Living organisms  
   B. Water  
   C. Humus  
   D. Air

45. Sheet erosion is a form of a
   _______.
   A. Landslide  
   B. Soil erosion  
   C. Earth quake  
   D. Flooding

46. When testing drainage, what needs not be the same?
   A. Amount of water  
   B. Amount of soil  
   C. Time taken  
   D. Type of soil

47. Soil that floods easily has all the following except _______.
   A. Cracks when dry  
   B. Small particles  
   C. Fine texture  
   D. Loose particles
48. Use the classification chart below to answer the questions that follow:

```
Vertebrates
<p>| |</p>
<table>
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</thead>
</table>
Fish  Birds
  X    Y
shark  Eagle  N
```

The best animal to fit under N is ________.
A. Fish
B. Insect
C. Chicken
D. Mammal

49. Which of the following animals can fit under X and Y

\[
\begin{array}{cc}
X & Y \\
\text{A. Tilapia} & \text{omena} \\
\text{B. Man} & \text{frog} \\
\text{C. Tortoise} & \text{toad} \\
\text{D. Goat} & \text{hen}
\end{array}
\]

50. Which of the following is not a method of grazing?

A. Rotational grazing
B. Herding
C. Strip grazing
D. Zero grazing
Fill in the blank spaces 1 to 15 using the best answers.

An accident had ___1___. It was a head on ___2____ between two rivers. Some people ___3___ rushing to help ___4___ accident victims. Several victims were ___5___ and some seemed to have fracture on their bodies. Some ___6___ bruises while ___7___ had no injuries. ___8___ a tree by the roadside some good Samaritans were giving ___9___ aid to the victims. Those ___10___ were seriously injured were ___11___ carried on stretchers into ___12___ ambulance.

The accident made me ___13___ why Kenyans have to die on the roads. Why can’t the road users drive carefully ___14___? The traffic police should act quickly and arrest ___15___ drivers before more accidents happen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. occurred</td>
<td>occurred</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. corrosion</td>
<td>collision</td>
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<td>collision</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. are</td>
<td>were</td>
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<td>4. the</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. breeding</td>
<td>breed</td>
<td>bleed</td>
<td>bleeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. herd</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>hard</td>
<td>heard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. a few</td>
<td>much</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>a few</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. under</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>above</td>
<td>in</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. fast</td>
<td>fish</td>
<td>fastly</td>
<td>first</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. which</td>
<td>whom</td>
<td>who</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. be</td>
<td>being</td>
<td>been</td>
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<td>12. an</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>much</td>
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<td>13. wondered</td>
<td>wander</td>
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<td>14. ?</td>
<td>,</td>
<td>,</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Careless</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>careful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Choose the best answer to fill in the blanks spaces

16. We cannot go to town by ______.
   A. Ourself  B. themselves
   C. myself    D. ourselves

17. My little sister hurt ______ while playing.
   A. Himself  B. hisself
   C. Herself  D. myself

18. John is the boy ______ pen was broken.
   A. Whom  B. which
   C. who    D. whose

Fill in the blank spaces correctly

21. Musa has _____ got to read or fail.
   A. Neither  B. both
   C. or       D. either

22. Mercy _____ to collect their parcels.
   A. Have  B. are
   C. has    D. were

For questions 23 and 24 choose the correct prepositions

23. There is need _____ all the pupils to come early.
   A. for  B. in
   C. of    D. with

24. He has turned deaf _____ my pleas of help.
   A. for  B. in
   C. to    D. for

Choose the word that means the same as the underlined

19. They managed to get the peak of the mountain.
   A. summit  B. base
   C. bottom  D. high

20. Lydia is a very pretty girl.
   A. ugly  B. beautiful
   C. nice  D. calm

Complete the proverb

25. A bird in hand ______.
   A. is worth two
   B. is worth two in the bush
   C. is the one you count
   D. is a bird indeed
A long time ago, Hare and Hyena were very good friends. Every time Hare visited Hyena he would bring him some honey and sweetened meat. Hyena liked it very much. But one day, Hare did not allow Hyena to lick as much as he was used to. “If you eat too much, you must never relieve yourself otherwise the honey will lose the sweetness,” said Hare. “But you can have your bottoms sewn up so that you continue enjoying the sweetness,” Hare said. Hyena quickly agreed.

After a few days, the two friends took three bags each to the mountains where the honey was found. Hyena ate the honey combs and dead bees to his fill. On the way home, Hyena stopped by the stream to quench his thirsty. He dropped down motionless like a log of wood and Hare abandoned him. Three days later, eagle stopped by the river for a drink of water. Hyena said “please Eagle come down and help me. Hare sewed me up now I am suffering”.

When Eagle undid the stitches on Hyena, a flood of urine and feaces splashed forcefully onto his face. Eagle secretly vowed to take his revenge on hyena. Eagle brought hyena some pieces of delicious meat. Hyena then asked him to show him where the delicious meat could be found. “To get there, you must bring your entire family and we shall fetch enough to last three years,” said Eagle.

Hyena rushed to collect all his people. Eagle arranged them in a row – the youngest was at the back, while eagle was first in line. Hyena stood right behind him.

“Now brother, hold tight to the feather’s of my tails” said eagle. He then flew high up in the sky. When everyone was clear off the ground. Eagle asked Hyena to scratch his back wing.
Hyena then let go of Eagle’s tail feathers and the entire line of Hyenas went tumbling down to earth with a sound like thunder. The hyena family crushed their bones and died instantly. Only the last Hyena in the line survived. But she got a limp, which she has to this day.

26. Hare and hyena were good
   A. enemies
   B. colleagues
   C. friends
   D. homemates

27. Hare did not allow Hyena to lick as much as he was used to implies that
   A. Hyena was not satisfied
   B. Hyena licked enough
   C. Hyena licked to his fill
   D. Hyena licked all the honey

28. Every time hare visited Hyena, he would bring him ________
   A. Some honey or sweetened meat
   B. Sweetened meat and some honey
   C. Sweetened honey and roasted meat
   D. Anything he could carry

29. Why was Hyena advised not to relieve himself?
   A. So that the honey would not lose its sweetness
   B. So that the honey would lose its sweetness

30. According to the passage, how many bags did the two friends take in total?
   A. Three
   B. two
   C. six
   D. four

31. Why did Hyena stop by the stream?
   A. To relieve himself
   B. To drink water
   C. To drop himself
   D. To wash himself

32. After how many days did Eagle go to the river?
   A. Three days
   B. Two days
   C. one day
   D. five days

33. “Hyena then asked him ________? The underlined word is the opposite of ________
   A. "Answers"
   B. answered
   C. Questioned
   D. queried
34. “Bring your entire family ---“ Hyena was told to bring ______
   A. Some family members
   B. Many family members
   C. Part of the family
   D. The whole family

35. Who was the last in the row when eagle started flying?
   A. The oldest hyena
   B. The eagle
   C. The youngest hyena
   D. Mother hyena

36. When did eagle ask Hyena to scratch his back wing?
   A. When everyone was high in the sky

37. The words “Let go of” as used in the last paragraph means ______.
   A. Grab
   B. release
   C. hold onto tightly
   D. Do down with

38. Choose the most suitable title for the passage.
   A. Why Hyena walk with a limp
   B. The clever Hyena
   C. The Hare and the Eagle
   D. How Hyenas learnt to fly

---

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow numbered 39 – 50

The sugar cane is a tropical plant grown wherever there is enough rain and enough sun. In addition to growing in areas that are warm and sunny, sugar cane also needs fertile soils that are well drained. It is grown in Kenya, Australia, the Philippines, the West Indies, central America and India. Brazil is the world’s largest sugar cane producer. It was introduced in Kenya from South East Asia. The areas where sugar cane is grown include Mumias, Awendo, Chemelil and Miwani.

Sugarcane is one of the many species and the biggest in the grass family. However, it is smaller than the bamboo. This family also includes maize, rice, wheat, sorghum and
wheat. The leaves of the sugar cane and all other grass species are at the top of the plant. The stalks are hollow and rather stringly. If the grass is fresh, then there is juice or sap inside the stalk. The juice or sap inside the stalk is what is important to human beings because it makes sugar.

Many centuries ago, just as it is today, sugar was expensive. It was luxury and therefore referred to as “white gold” The sugar that we use in drinks such as tea and porridge, in cakes and biscuits is made from sugar cane. But how does sugar cane make sugar? Sugar cane in Kenya is harvested by hand but also by using machines. After harvesting from farms, the sugar cane is taken to the factory for processing. First, it is washed and cut into small pieces. It is then shredded and crushed between rollers to produce juice. The juice is then boiled and evaporated in boilers. At the right temperature the juice forms granules. These are what form the sugar. Nothing is wasted either. The leaves of the sugar cane can be used as animal food. The left over cane fuels boilers and makes paper and boards.

Sugar production faces a number of challenges in Kenya. One has been the declining soil fertility. Low quality seeds and lack of effective ways of controlling weeds in Sugar plantations. Many farmers cannot afford to buy fertilizers which are important for the proper growth of the crop. Other farmers have neglected the crop to concentrate on other crops. This has decreased the amount of sugar cane that industries receive for processing. The technology that is used in most factories is also not up to standard and it is old.

Sugar growing in Kenya, however, has many benefits. Besides helping Kenyans earn a living and contributing to the country’s economy, sugar has towns in areas such as Western Kenya. Therefore all effort should be made to make sure that the sugarcane industry continues to flourish.
39. Which one of the following is **not** an important element for sugar cane to do well?
   A. Enough sunlight
   B. Enough rain
   C. fertile land
   D. poorly drained soils

40. According to the passage, sugar cane is grown in all the following areas **except**
   A. Ruiru
   B. Miwani
   C. Awendo
   D. Chemelil

41. What is the **most** important part of the sugar cane?
   A. The stalk
   B. The sap inside the cane
   C. Its leaves which are on top
   D. Its height

42. Which country is the biggest producer of sugar cane?
   A. The Philippines
   B. Kenya
   C. Australia
   D. Brazil

43. Which one of the following is **not** important for the growth of sugar cane?
   A. Well drained soils

44. The word **hollow** has been used in the passage. What is its **opposite**?
   A. Solid
   B. heavy
   C. deep
   D. empty

45. Which one of the following is **not** a process that sugar cane goes through to produce sugar.
   A. The sugar cane juice is boiled and evaporated in boilers
   B. The sugarcane is shredded between rollers
   C. Sugar cane is crushed to produce juice
   D. The sugar cane is washed and cut into large pieces.

46. Why do you think sugar was referred to as “white gold”?
   A. It looked like gold
   B. Because it was very valuable
   C. Because of the process of making it
   D. It is white
47. Why do you think some farmers stopped planting sugar cane?
   A. The climate is not suitable for the growing of the crop
   B. The farmers lack enough land to plant sugar cane
   C. It is not profitable to them
   D. The government has directed them to do so

48. According to the passage, which one of the following is not a benefit of sugar in Kenya?
   A. It has contributed in the development of some towns.
   B. It enables Kenyans earn a living
   C. Sugar growing contributes to the country’s economy
   D. It earns the country foreign exchange

49. According to the passage, which one of the following is not a use of leaves and leftovers cane?
   A. They can make paper and boards
   B. They can be used as fuel
   C. They make juice
   D. They can be used as animal feeds

50. What is the best title for the above passage?
   A. The origin of sugar cane
   B. Sugar cane in Kenya
   C. Sugar production
   D. Where sugar cane grows
Chagua jawabu lililo sahihi kujazia mianya 1-15

Nchi ___1___ hupepetwa na matatizo kama nafaka kwenye utoe. Wakati wa ___2___ wa kiangazi watu hulia kwa sababu ya ___3___ huo. Wanyama hufa, mimea ___4___ na hatimaye hukauka. Binadamu hufuata kwa sababu ya ukosefu ___5___ chakula na maji. Baada ya ___6___ mrefu mvua kubwa huanza kunyesha. Mafuriko huwa tatizo jingine kubwa na watu ambao kwa sasa hawana ngwvu ___7___ na maji. Wale ___8___ hupata matatizo ya ___9___ kwani maji ___10___ ni machafu.

A. 1. Yetu  B. wetu  C. letu  D. kwetu
2. Musimu  msimu  ukame  mahame
3. Mafuriko  mtetemeko  ukame  kusi
4. Hunyemela  hunyonyoka  hukauka  hunyauka
5. Wa  ya  na  kwa
6. Mda  munda  muda  muta
7. Huzomba  husombwa  hugombwa  hukobwa
8. Wanaopona  wanakimbia  wanaonurika  ukoka
9. Uwele  ndwele  mawe  Marathi
10. Yanayokunywa  yanayonyoa  yanayonyewa  kunywea

Wakati ___11___ utakutana na ___12___ wanaobeba bidhaa zao na kutangaza bei bila kuulizwa.

Mnunuzi anapasa kuwa macho kwani kuna ___13___ ambao hutoa ___14___ misukoni mwa mja na kwenda nazo. Wizi wa aina hii ni hatari sana kwani ___15___ huggundua baadaye na hawezi kuelewa ni nani aliyeametenda hivyo.

A. 11. Nyingine  B. zingine  C. mwingine  D. ingine
12. Wachuzi  mchuuzi  wachukizi  wachukuzi
13. Wachopozi  wachokokozi  magaidi  walagushi
14. Njenje  fulusi  nyanya  mapesa
15. Waadhiriwa  waathiriwa  mwadhinwa  mwathiriwa

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Kutoka swali la 16 mpaka 30, jibu kilwa kulingana na maagizo uliyopewa.

16. Kamilisha methali hii: Samaki mkunje angali __________
   A. Mdogo
   B. mzima
   C. mbichi
   D. majini

17. Ithibati au hati ya kuhitimu elimu ya juu ni __________
   A. Chanda
   B. shahada
   C. shada
   D. shahidi

18. Mahindi, mawe, mpunga, shayiri, ngano vyote ni ________________
   A. Mbegu
   B. mazao
   C. unga
   D. nafaka

19. Chombo cha kushikilia vitu imara wakati vinapofanyiwa kazi ni __________
   A. Jiriwa
   B. Msasa
   C. patasi
   D. msumeno

   A. Mkopeshaji alimwambia mnunuzi kuwa akijua angejua angemgeuka asingemsaidia.

   Saa hii ni ya mtoto wangu
   A. Masaa haya ni ya watoto wetu.
   B. Saa hizi ni za watoto wetu.
   C. Masaa haya ni ya watoto wangu
   D. Saa hizi ni za watoto wangu.

22. Mechwa huishi kwenye kingulima ilhali makao ya kiwavi ni __________
   A. Koa
   B. nyasi
   C. kifukofuko
   D. utando

23. Meli hii inaendeshwa na __________
   A. Rubani
   B. utingo
   C. dereva
   D. nahodha

24. Badilisha kitenzi cheka katika kauli ya kutendwa
   A. Chekesha
   B. chekwa
   C. chekeshwa
   D. chekewa

25. Afanyaye kazi ya kuosha vyoo huitwa __________
A. Mfinyanzi  
B. hamali  
C. Topasi  
D. msusi  

26. Mgonjwa alidungwa ____ na kuzuia ndui  
   A. Sindani  
   B. sindano  
   C. shindano  
   D. shindani  

27. Kati ya sentensi hizi gani imetumia “ki” ya masharti.  
   A. Ukisoma kwa bidii utafaulu  
   B. Kiti kipyi ki sebuleni  
   C. Kembo anafanya kazi kivivu  
   D. Kitabu changu kimeraruka vibaya  

28. Kimelea kilicho hatari kwa mifugo ni ____  
   A. Funza  
   B. kinguna  
   C. kupe  
   D. mba  

29. Vua ni kutoa samaki majini, pia vua ni ____  
   A. Kusafisha nguo  
   B. Kutoa nguo mwilini  
   C. Kutengeneza kifaa cha chuma  
   D. Kukausha maji yaliyomwagika chini  

30. Tunasema kitita cha pesa na numbi ya ____  
   A. Choka  
   B. nyuki  
   C. ndizi  
   D. samaki

Soma ufahamu ufuatao kasha ujibu maswali


Nyoka wenye sumu hutofautiana kwa rangi, sura na maumbile. Lakini wote huwa na meno yenye sumu na mfumo wa kumininia maji na sumu. Sumu hiyo itokato kwenye mfumo ulioko kichwani, huharibu mfumo wa neva na wa mzunguko wa damu wa binadamu au mnyama mpaka kusababisha kifo.

Kati ya jamii za nyoka 3,000 zinazojulikana kwa wakati huu, ni humusi moja tu kati yao wenyecum. Kati yao wale wenyecum kali zaidi ni mamba.

Nyoka kama chatu huweza kula mifugo, ndege, amfibia-yaani wanyama wanaotambaa na hata farasi.

31. Kwa nini nyoka anaagopewa sana na binadamu_____
   A. Amefanana na ungonongo
   B. Ana nguvu nyingi sana.
   C. Ana sumu kali
   D. Huishi umri zaidi ya mwanadamu

32. Kati ya aina ya nyoka 3,000 wajulikanao, wenye sumu ni______
   A. 1,000
   B. 600
   C. 500
   D. 501

33. Chatu________________
   A. Anaweza kujipana kuliko binadamu
   B. Ana sumu kali sana
   C. Hula mbuzi na kondoo tu
   D. Huishi umri zaidi ya binadamu

34. Chatu hulala sana________________
   A. Siku za joto
   B. Siku za bari

C. Anapozaa
D. Anaposhiba

35. Ni nini maana ya methali joka la mdimu huzuia watundao.
   A. Ni nyoka anayeshi kwa mdimu
   B. Ni nyoka apendaye mdimu sana
   C. Ni nyoka mwenye rangi ya mdimu
   D. Ni mtu asiyetumia na kuwazua wengine wasikitumie.

36. Humusi kwa tarakimu huandikwa je______
   A. $\frac{8}{9}$
   B. $\frac{1}{10}$
   C. $\frac{1}{8}$
   D. $\frac{1}{5}$

37. Neno lipi si kisawe cha neno babaika________
   A. Weweseka
   B. bambanya
   C. boboka
   D. lumbana
38. Sentensi ipi si kweli juu ya chatu
   A. Yeye hatafuni mawindo yake
   B. Husumbuka kuwanasa mbuzi na kondoo
   C. Madoadoa ni kinga yake
   D. Ni mzito kuliko mwanadamu

40. Kulingana na mafunzo ya bibilia
    binadamu na nyoka walikosa wakiwa
    wapi
    A. Shamba la Edeni
    B. Mbinguni
    C. Marckani
    D. Majini

39. Kulingana na makala haya ni watu
    wangapi hufa kilwa mwaka kwa kuumwa
    na nyoka?
    A. Elfu tano
    B. Elfu hamsini
    C. Laki tano
    D. Milini tano

Soma taarifa ifuatayo kasha ujibu maswali

Watoto ni kipawa cha thamani kutoka kwa Mwenyezi Mungu. Kwa hivyo hatuna budi
kuwapenda na kuwatunza kwa moyo wa dhati. Wao ni tunu isiyoweza kunuthulishwa na kitu
chochote duniani.

Hawa ni wanadamu wenye umuhimu mkubwa maishani. Mbali na kuwa warithi wetu, wao
ndio viongozi wa siku za usoni. Kwa kweli ndio tumaini letu la baadaye. Hivyo basi
wanapaswa kuhifadhiwa na kuandaliwa vyema ili waweze kukabiliana na majukumu haya
magumu.

Wahenga hawakukosca waliposema, ukiona vyaelea vimeundwa. Ili kulenga shabaha hii ni
vizuri kuwingatia maslahi ya watoto hasa yanayohusu mahitaji yao ya kilwa siku. Mahitaji haya
ni pamoja na yale ya kimisini na ya ziada. Ya kimisini yanajuisha, chakula cha kutosha na
chenye lishe bora, elimu ya misiingi iliyo ya bure nchini Kenia kwa sasa na huduma ya afya.
Aidha kupata upendo, kutochapwa, kupata huduma ya mahitaji maalumu, kuishi katika
nyumba qadhifu, safi na salama.

Inafaa kuwashirikisha katika maamuzi hasa yale yanayowahusu na pia kuheshimu mawazo
yao. Wakati ni wingine watu wazima huwachaka watoto habari muhimu wanazopaswa kujua.
Hili ni kosa kwani nata wao wana haki ya kufahamishwa yanayoendelea katika mandhari yao.
41. Maneno hatuna budi yamepigiwa mstari. Maana yake ni
A. Si lazima
B. Ni lazima
C. Kwa hiari
D. Shingo upande

42. Watoto ni tunu ambayo
A. HAIwezi kulinganishwa na kitu kingine.
B. Ina vitu vingi vya kumithilishwa navyo.
C. Hufananishwa na kitu chochote duniani
D. Haiwezi kutuzwa kwa moyo wa dhati

43. Ni kweli kusema, watoto
A. Si wanadamu wenyc umuhimu mkubwa maishani
B. Hawawezi kuturithi kwa sababu wako mbali.
C. Ndio viongozi wa siku za usoni.
D. Sio tumaini letu la baadaye

44. Ili watoto waweze kubabiliana na majukumu haya magumu
A. Hawapaswi kuhifadhiwa
B. Hawafai kuandaliwa

45. Chagua methali nyingine yenye maana sawa na “ukiona vyaelea vimeundwa”
A. Damu ni nzito kuliko maji
B. Chovya chovya humaliza buyu la asali.
C. Bila jasho hupati
D. Mchagua jembe si mkulima

46. Ni yapi ambayo si mahitaji ya kimsingi?
A. Lishe bora
B. Makazi nadhifu
C. Huduma ya afya
D. Gari bora

47. Watoto hawapaswi
A. Kuchapwa
B. Kupatiwa upendo
C. Kupata huduma ya mahitaji maalumu
D. Kuishi katika nyumba safi na salama.

48. Haifai
A. Kuwashirikisha watoto katika maamuzi yanayowahusu.
B. Kuwaficha watoto habari mhimu wanazopasa kujuua.
C. Kuyaheshimu mawazo ya watoto
D. Kuwafahamisha watoto yale
yanayoendelea katika mandhari yao.

49. Neno mandhari limetumika katika
kifungu hiki kumaanisha__________.
A. Mahari
B. Shule
C. Mazingira
D. Maisha

50. Ni sharti watoto walindwe dhidi ya halì
yoyote inayoweza kuhatarisha maisha
yao kwa sababu____________
A. Hawawezi kujikimu ila kujitunza
B. Hawawezi kujikimu wala kujitunza
C. Wanaweza kujikumu bila kujitunza
D. Wanaweza kujikimu na kujitunza
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Gatundu District Examinations End Year